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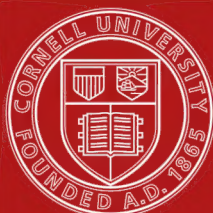


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HISTORY

POSEY COUNTY

INDIANA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT ; WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
REMINISCENCES, NOTES, ETC.; TOGETHER WITH AN EXTENDED
HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, THE INDIANA TERRITORY
AND THE STATE OF INDIANA.

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PREFACE.

OUR history of Posey County, after months of persistent, conscientious labor, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation, and no subject of universal public value has been omitted save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The impossibility of ingrafting upon the pages of this volume the vast fund of the counties' historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details, have compelled the publishers to select such matters as are deemed of the greatest importance. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence, and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the counties, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided, and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our systematic manner of collecting material by workers in specialties; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in the subdivision of the individual chapters into topics, and in the ample and comprehensive index. We also, with pride, call the attention of the public to the superb mechanical execution of the volume. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

December, 1885.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshipped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these raths, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and proiinged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

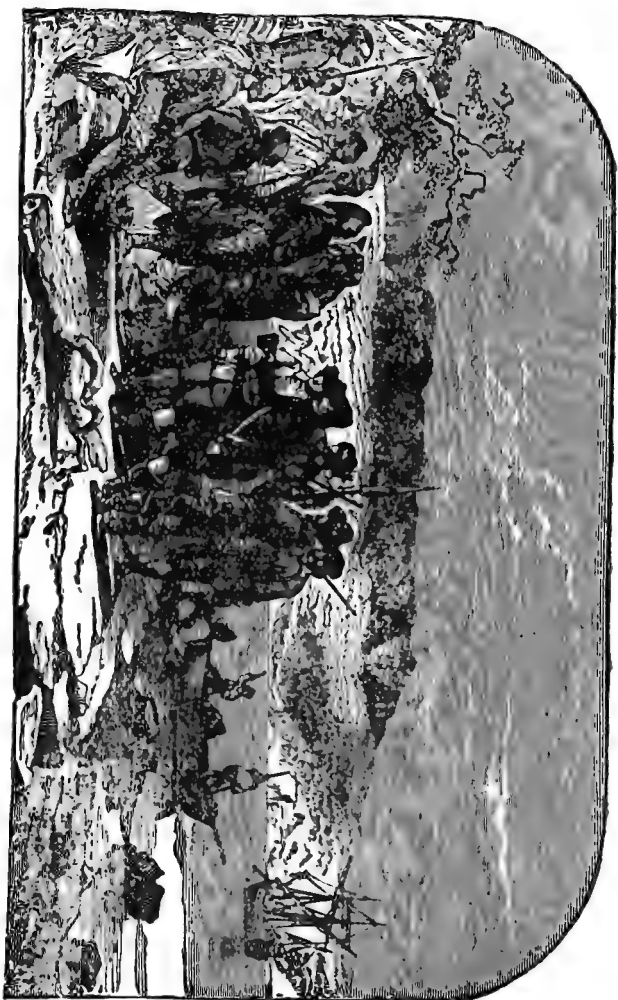
THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.



is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

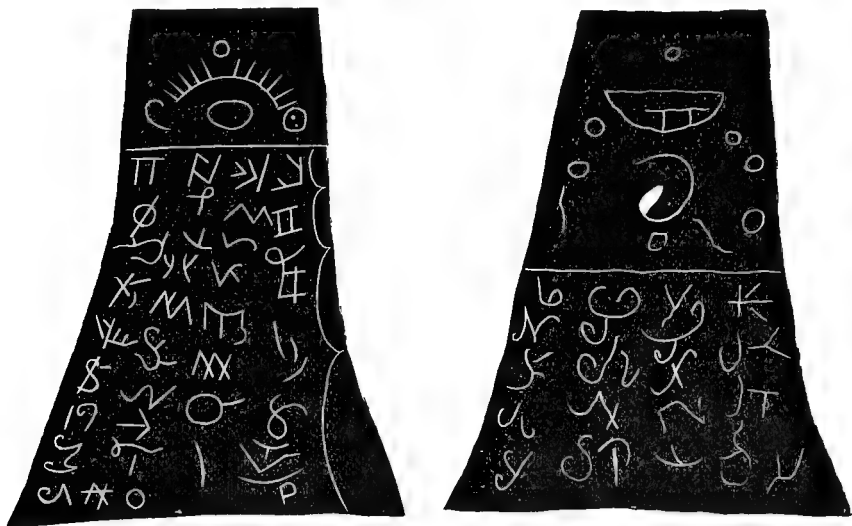
all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aborigines among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the *Mongolidæ*. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "Races of Mankind," an Asiatic origin to our aborigines. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktchis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gailantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about $33^{\circ} 40'$, but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudrirel, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois estoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indiens qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants." Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety.’’

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks’ journey.

On the return of Holman’s party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner’s acquittal.

While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o’clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o’clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "*douleur*" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

rassed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee; where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected. and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed, could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-a-quā village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiate-non nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded succor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said; "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-ikaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.

death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 acres.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis White-side. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Auglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

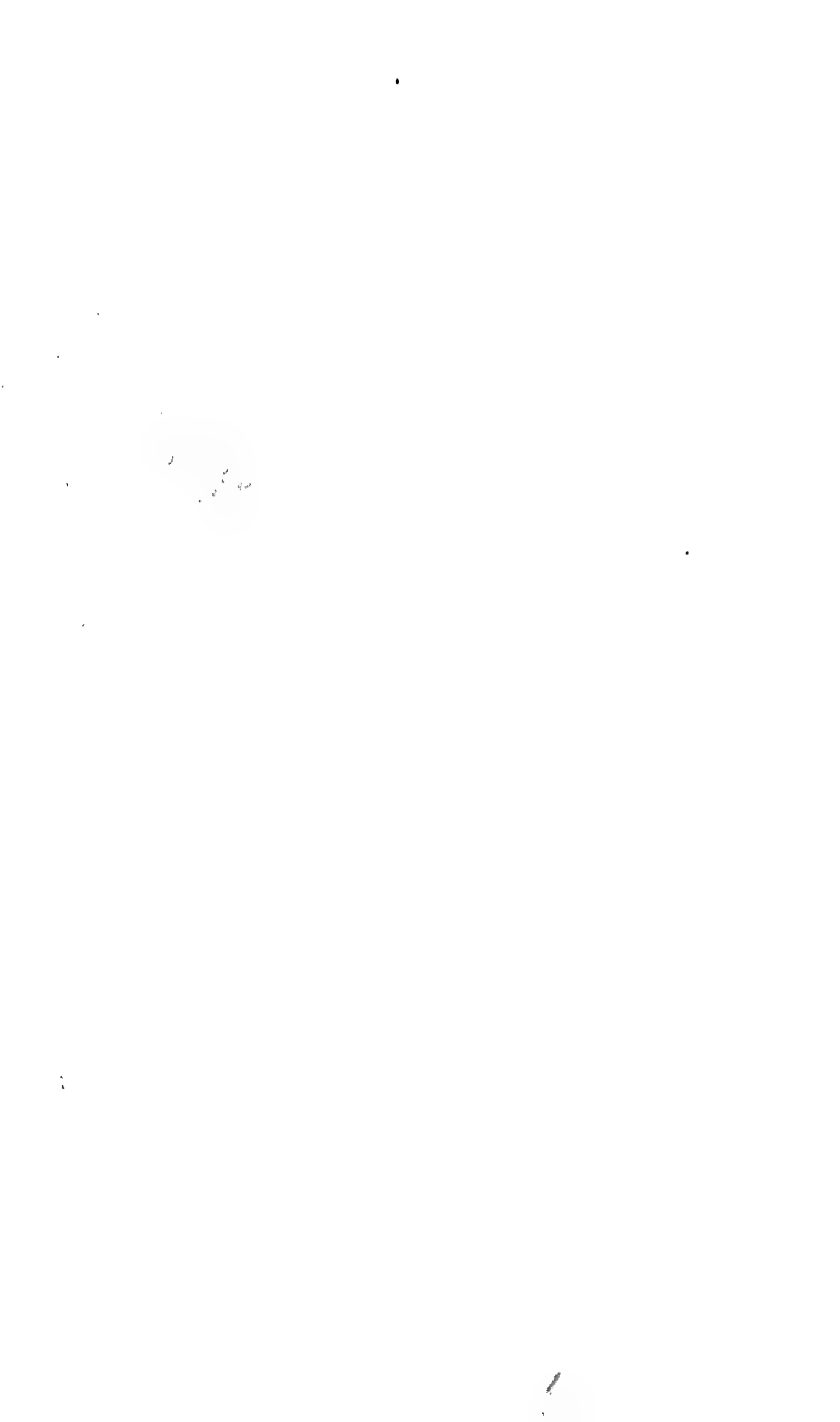
CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.



TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent;—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812--'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

“Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us.”

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: “It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that ‘good officers make good soldiers.’ This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	902.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,330
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate.

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

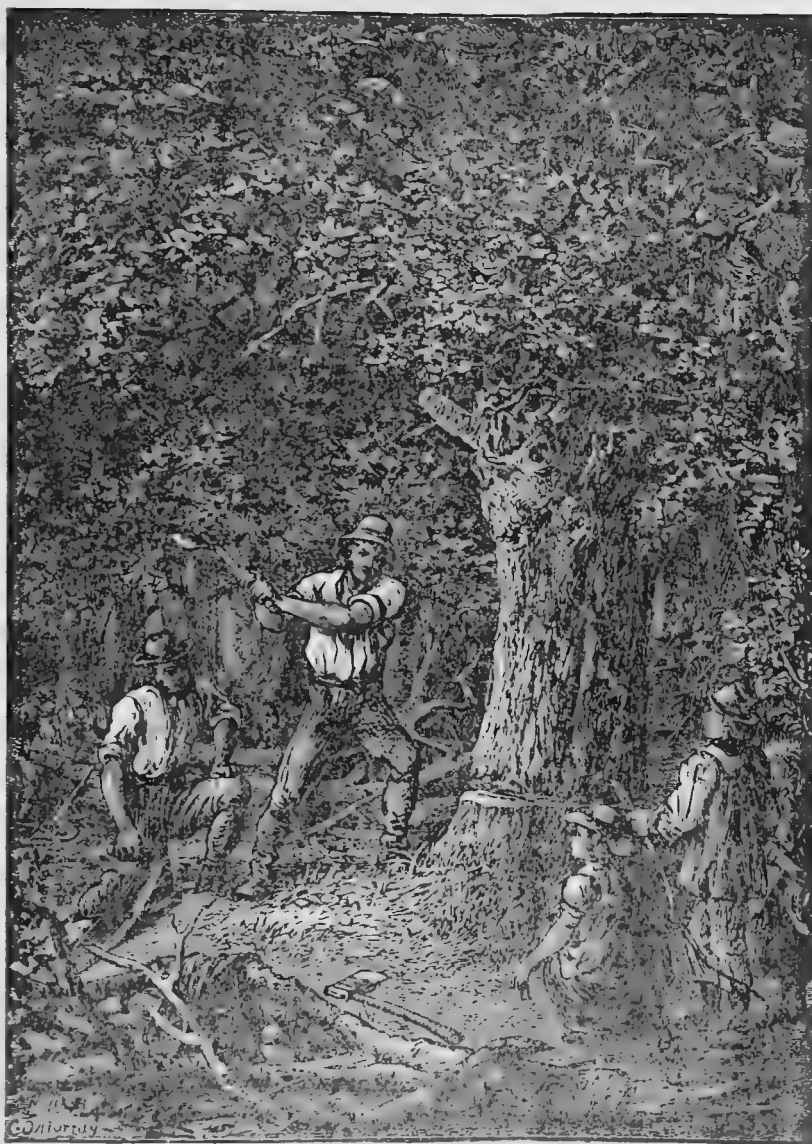
The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

“The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time.”—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

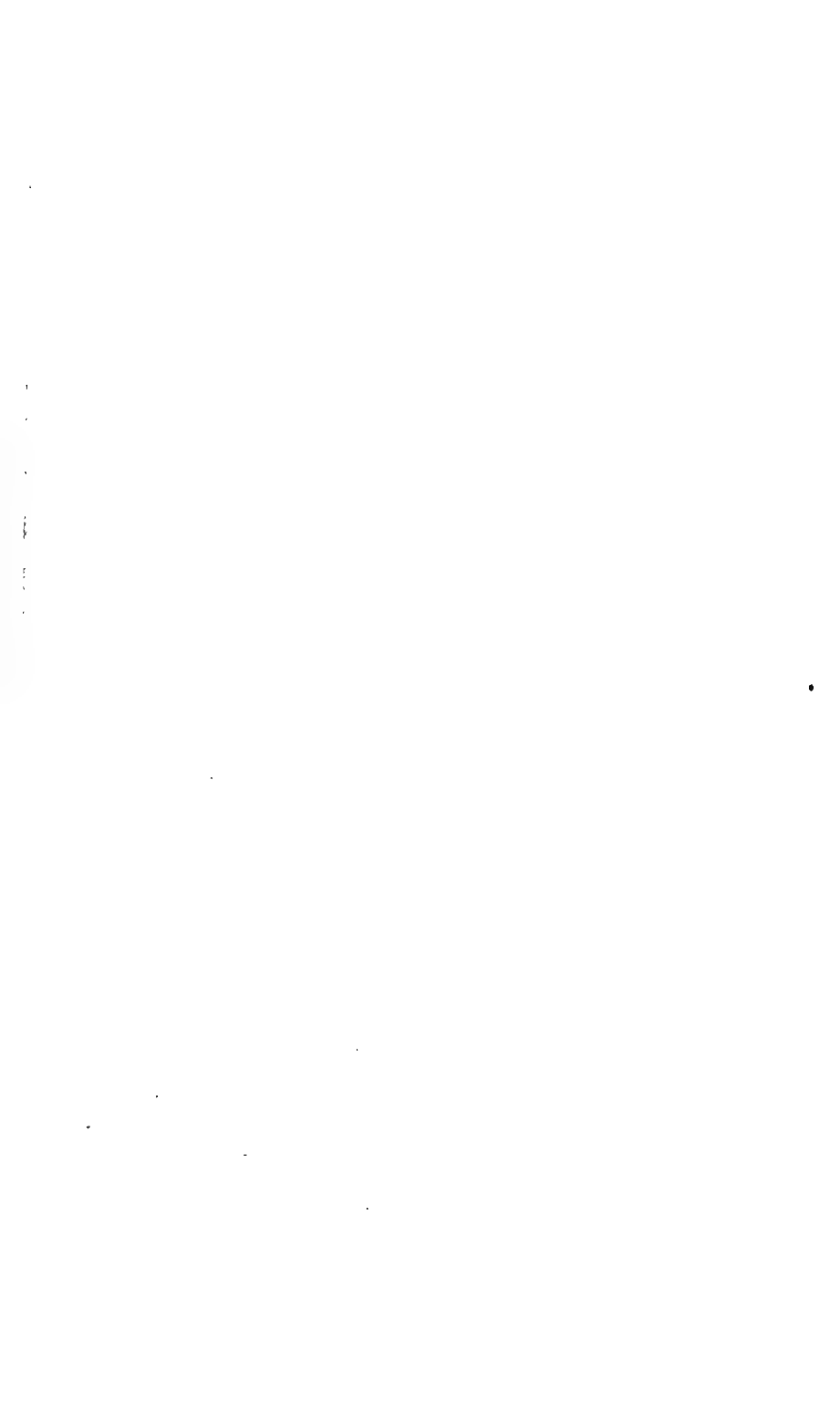
The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.



persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as *Æschines* did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent *Naswaw-kay*, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as *Cicero* when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lient-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tip-ton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

. THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of México. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlixco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napalocan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.



Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de-facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d' armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimpaired by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs, I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by	Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh	"	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth	"	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth	"	" " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth	"	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh	"	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

“Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.”

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32^D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33^D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaverville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

The 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61st was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg; and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend; the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments. the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastilles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131ST, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132D REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133D REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134TH REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135TH REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136TH REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137TH REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141ST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the d of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

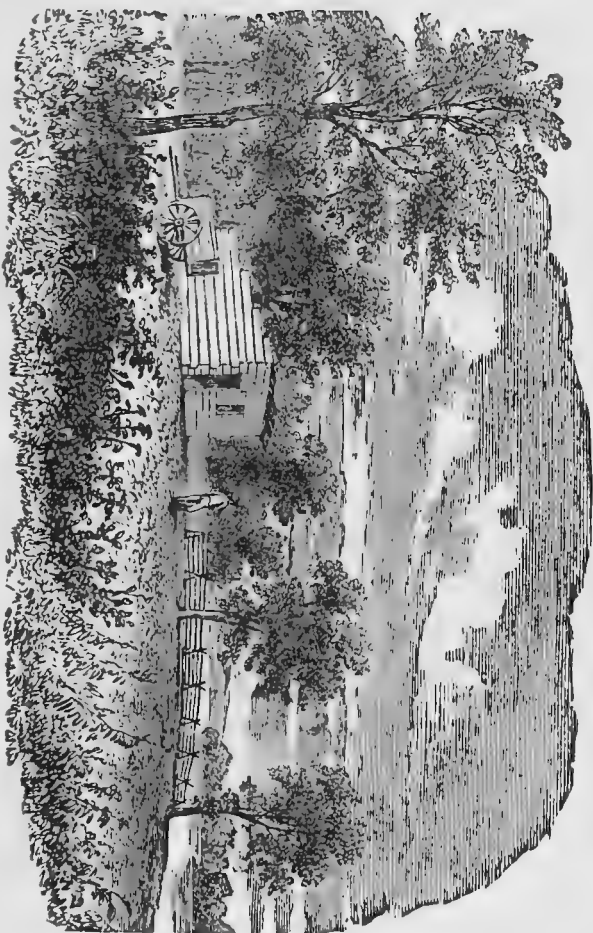
The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.

W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six-pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The **TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY**, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The **TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY**, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The **TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY** was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY**, or "**WILDER'S BATTERY**," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "**First Independent Battery**," and became known as "**Rigby's Battery**." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "**War of the Rebellion**" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times. .

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost; \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburg last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburg, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Popo and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	308,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	687,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.

Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871.....	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878.....	4,447

Total, 1878..... 699,153

No. of white males.....354,271; females.....333,033.....687,304
 " " colored " 5,937; " 5,912..... 11,849

699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund,....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distribution.....	67,068.72
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	Sinking fund undistributed.....	100,165.92
Congressional township fund.....	2,281,076.69	Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
Value of unsold Congressional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		
			<hr/>
			\$8,437,593.47

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Weller Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

“Sec. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

“First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

“Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

“Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

“Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made. with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

“Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. Their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

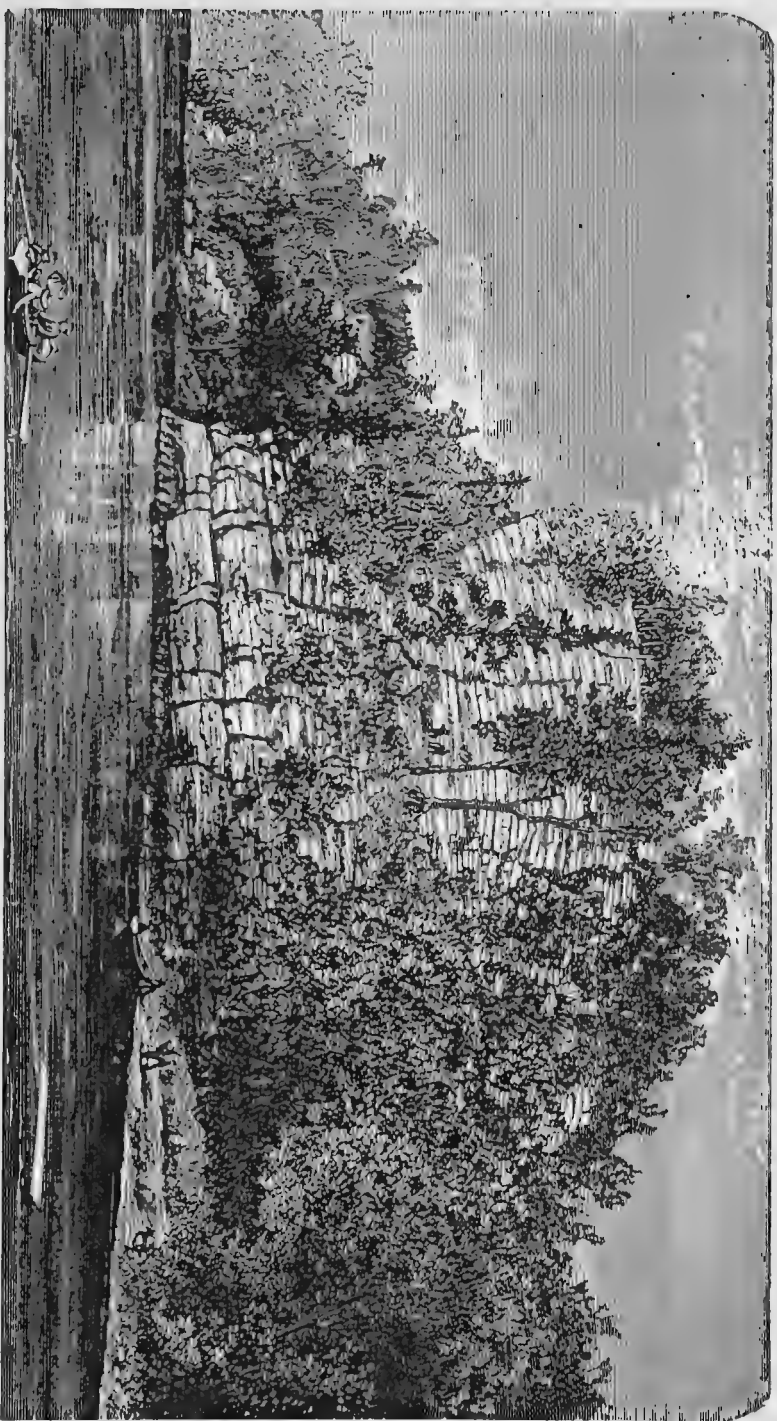
BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of



SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.



the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phœbe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.

2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

STATE OFFICERS.

Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, October 5, 1787, to July 4, 1800.

Governors of Indiana Territory.—William Henry Harrison, from July 5, 1800, to 1812; John Gibson, acting governor from 1812 to 1813; Thomas Posey, from March 3, 1813, to November 7, 1816.

Governors of the State of Indiana.—Jonathan Jennings, from November 7, 1816, to December 4, 1822; William Hendricks, from December 4, 1822, to February 12, 1825; James B. Ray, from December 7, 1825, to December 7, 1831; Noah Noble, from December 7, 1831, to December 6, 1837; David Wallace, from December 6, 1837, to December 9, 1840; Samuel Bigger, from December 9, 1840, to December 6, 1843; James Whitcomb, from December 6, 1843, to December 26, 1848; Paris C. Dunning, acting-governor, from December 26, 1848, to December 6, 1849; Joseph A. Wright, from December 6, 1849 to January 5, 1857; Ashbel P. Willard; Abram A. Hammond; Henry S. Lane, a few days in January, 1860; Oliver P. Morton, acting from 1860, to January 12, 1865; Oliver P. Morton, from January 12, 1865, to January 12, 1867; Conrad Baker, acting, from 1867 to 1869; Conrad Baker, from 1869 to 1873; Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1873 to 1877; James D. Williams, from 1877 to 1881; Albert G. Porter, from 1881 to 1883; Isaac P. Gray, from 1883 to——.

Lieutenant Governors.—Christopher Harrison, from 1816 to December 17, 1818; Ratliff Boone, from 1819 to 1824; James B. Ray, acting, from 1824 to 1825; John H. Thompson, from 1825 to 1828; Milton Stapp, from 1828 to 1831; David Wallace, from 1831 to 1837; David Hillis, from 1837 to 1840; Samuel Hall, from 1840 to 1843; Jesse D. Bright, from 1843 to 1845; Godlove S. Orth, acting, 1845; James G. Read, acting, 1846; Paris C. Dunning, from 1846 to 1848; James G. Read, 1849; James H. Lane, from 1849 to 1853; Ashbel P. Willard, from 1853 to 1857; Abram A. Hammond, from 1857 to 1859; John R. Cravens, acting, from 1859 to 1863; Paris C. Dunning, acting, from 1863 to 1865; Conrad Baker, from 1865 to 1867; Will Cumback, from 1867 to 1869; Will Cumback, from 1869 to 1863; Leonidas Sexton, from 1873 to 1877; Isaac P. Gray, from 1877 to 1881;

Thomas Warner, from 1881 to 1883; Mahlon D. Manson, from 1883 to——.

Secretaries of State.—John Gibson, Territorial, from 1800 to 1816; Robert A. New, from 1816 to 1825; W. W. Wick, from 1825 to 1829; James Morrison, from 1829 to 1833; William Sheets, from 1833 to 1837; William J. Brown, from 1837 to 1841; William Sheets, from 1841 to 1845; John H. Thompson, from 1845 to 1849; Charles H. Test, from 1849 to 1853; Nehemiah Hayden, from 1853 to 1855; Erasmus B. Collins, 1855 to 1857; Daniel McClure, from 1857 to 1858; Cyrus L. Dunham, from 1858 to 1859; Daniel McClure, from 1859 to 1861; William A. Peele, from 1861 to 1863; James S. Anthon, from 1863 to 1865; Nelson Trusler, from 1865 to 1869; Max F. A. Hoffman, from 1869 to 1871; Norman Eddy, from 1871 to 1872; John H. Farquhar, from 1872 to 1873; W. W. Curry, from 1873 to 1874; John E. Neff, from 1874 to ——; John P. Shanklin, from 1879 to 1881; E. R. Hawn, from 1881 to 1883; William R. Meyers, 1883 to 1885.

Auditors of State.—William H. Lilley, from 1816 to 1829; Morris Morris, from 1829 to 1844; Horatio J. Harris, from 1844 to 1847; Douglas McGuire, from 1847 to 1850; E. W. H. Ellis, from 1850 to 1853; John P. Dunn, from 1853 to 1855; Hiram E. Talbot, from 1855 to 1857; John W. Dodd, from 1857 to 1860; Albert Lange, from 1861 to 1863; Joseph Ristine, from 1863 to 1865; Thomas B. McCarty, from 1865 to 1869; John D. Evans, from 1869 to 1871; John C. Shoemaker, from 1871 to 1873; James A. Wildman, from 1873 to 1874; Ebenezer Henderson, from 1875 to ——; M. D. Manson, from 1879 to 1881; E. H. Wolfe, from 1881 to 1883; J. H. Rice, from 1883 to ——.

Treasurers of State.—Daniel C. Lane, from 1816 to 1823; Samuel Merrill, from 1823 to 1835; Nathan B. Palmer, from 1835 to 1841; George H. Dunn, from 1841 to 1844; Royal Mayhew, from 1844 to 1847; Samuel Hanna, from 1847 to 1850; J. P. Drake, from 1850 to 1853; Elijah Newland, from 1853 to 1855; William B. Noffsinger, from 1855 to 1857; Aquilla Jones, from 1857 to 1859; Nathaniel F. Cunningham, from 1859 to 1861; J. S. Harvey, from 1861 to 1863; Matthew L. Brett, from 1863 to 1865; John I. Morrison, from 1865 to 1867; Nathan Kimball, from 1857 to 1871; James B. Ryan, from 1871 to 1873;

John B. Glover, from 1873 to 1875; B. C. Shaw, from 1875 to —; William Fleming, from 1879 to 1881; R. S. Hill, from 1881 to 1883; John J. Cooper, from 1883 to —.

Attorney-Generals.—James Morrison, from March 5, 1855; J. E. McDonald, from December 17, 1857; J. G. Jones, from December 17, 1859; John P. Usher, from November 10, 1861; Oscar B. Hord, from November 3, 1862; D. E. Williamson, from November 3, 1864; Bayliss W. Hanna, from November 3, 1870; James C. Denny, from November 6, 1872; Clarence A. Buskirk, from November 6, 1874; Thomas Woolen, from November, 1878, to November, 1880; Daniel O. Baldwin, from 1881 to 1883; Francis T. Hord, from 1883 to —.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—James Scott, from 1816 to 1831; John Johnston, from 1816 to 1817; J. L. Holman, from 1816 to 1831; Isaac Blackford, from 1817 to 1853; S. C. Stevens, from 1831 to 1836; J. T. McKinney, from 1831 to 1837; Charles Dewey, from 1836 to 1847; Jeremiah Sullivan, from 1837 to 1846; Samuel E. Perkins, from 1846 to 1865; Thomas L. Smith, from 1847 to 1853; Andrew Davidson, from 1853 to 1865; William L. Stewart, from 1854 to 1857; Addison L. Roache, from 1853 to 1854; Alvin P. Hovey, appointed, to 1854; S. B. Gookins, from 1854 to 1857; James L. Worden, appointed, from 1858 to 1865; James M. Hanna, appointed, from 1858 to 1865; Charles A. Ray, from 1865 to 1871; John P. Elliott, from 1865 to 1871; James S. Frazier, from 1865 to 1871; Robert S. Gregory, from 1865 to 1871; James L. Worden, from 1871 to —; Alex. C. Downey, from 1871 to —; Samuel H. Buskirk, from 1871 to —; John Pettit, from 1871 to —; Andrew L. Osborn, from 1872 to —; Horace P. Biddle, from 1874 to —; Samuel E. Perkins; George V. Howk; William E. Niblack; William A. Woods; Byron K. Elliott; Allen Zollars.

United States Senators.—James Noble, from 1816 to 1831; Waller Taylor, from 1816 to 1825; William Hendricks, from 1825 to 1837; Robert Hanna, appointed, 1831; John Tipton, from 1831 to 1839; Oliver H. Smith, from 1837 to 1843; Albert S. White, from 1839 to 1845; Edward A. Hannegan, from 1843 to 1849; Jesse D. Bright, from 1845 to 1861; James Whitcomb, from 1849 to 1852; Charles W. Cathcart, appointed, from 1852

to 1853; John Pettit, from 1853 to 1857; Graham N. Fitch, from 1857 to 1861; Joseph A. Wright, from 1861 to 1863; Henry S. Lane, from 1861 to 1867; David Turpie. 1863; Thomas a Hendricks, from 1863 to 1869; Oliver P. Morton, from 1867 to 1877; Daniel D. Pratt, from 1869 to 1875; Joseph E. McConald, 1875; Daniel W. Voorhees, Benjamin Harrison.

Territorial Delegates.—William H. Harrison, delegate from the territory northwest of the Ohio River, resigned in 1800; succeeded by William McMillan, who took his seat November 24, 1800.

Indiana Territory.—Benjamin Parke, December 12, 1805, resigned in 1808; succeeded by Jesse B. Thomas, who took his seat December 1, 1808; Jonathan Jennings, November 27, 1809.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1817–22.—William Hendricks.

1822–24.—Jonathan Jennings.

1823–25.—Jonathan Jennings, William Prince, John Test and Jacob Call.

1825–27.—Ratliff Boon, Jonathan Jennings, John Test.

1827–29.—Thos. H. Blake, Jonathan Jennings, Oliver H. Smith.

1829–31.—Ratliff Boon, Jonathan Jennings, John Test.

1831–33.—Ratliff Boon, John Carr, Jonathan McCarty.

1833–35.—Ratliff Boon, John Carr, John Ewing, Jonathan McCarty.

1835–37.—Ratliff Boon, John Carr, John W. Davis, Edward A. Hannegan, William Herod, George L. Kinnard, Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty.

1837–39.—Ratliff Boon, George H. Dunn, John Ewing, William Graham, William Herod, James Rariden, Albert S. White.

1839–41.—John Carr, John W. Davis, Tilghman A. Howard, Henry S. Lane, George H. Proffit, James Rariden, Thomas Smith, William W. Wick.

1841–43.—James H. Cravens, Andrew Kennedy, Henry S. Lane, George H. Proffit, Richard W. Thompson, David Wallace, Joseph L. White.

1843–45.—William J. Brown, John W. Davis, Thomas J. Henley, Andrew Kennedy, Robert Dale Owen, John Pettit, Samuel C. Sample, Caleb B. Smith, Thomas Smith, Joseph A. Wright.

1845-47.—Charles W. Cathcart, John W. Davis, Thomas J. Henley, Andrew Kennedy, Edward W. McGaughey, Robert D. Owen, John Pettit, Caleb B. Smith, Thomas Smith, Wm. W. Wick.

1847-49.—Charles W. Cathcart, George G. Dunn, Elisha Embree, Thomas J. Henley, John Pettit, John L. Robinson, William Rockhill, Caleb B. Smith, Richard W. Thompson, William W. Wick.

1849-51.—Nathaniel Albertson, William J. Brown, Cyrus L. Dunham, Graham N. Fitch, Willis A. Gorman, Andrew J. Harlan, George W. Julian, Joseph E. McDonald, Edward W. McGaughey, John L. Robinson.

1851-53.—Samuel Brenton, John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Graham N. Fitch, Willis A. Gorman, Thomas A. Hendricks, James Lockhart, Daniel Mace, Samuel W. Parker, John L. Robinson.

1853-55.—Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Andrew J. Harlan, Thomas A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Daniel Mace, Smith Miller, Samuel W. Parker.

1855-57.—Lucien Barbour, Samuel Brenton, Schuyler Colfax, William Cumback, George G. Dunn, William H. English, David P. Holloway, Daniel Mace, Smith Miller, John U. Pettit, Harvey D. Scott.

1857-59.—Charles Case, Schuyler Colfax, John G. Davis, William H. English, James B. Foley, James M. Gregg, James Hughes, David Kilgore, William E. Niblack, John U. Pettit, James Wilson.

1859-61.—Charles Case, Schuyler Colfax, John G. Davis, William M. Dunn, William H. English, William S. Holman, David Kilgore, William E. Niblack, John U. Pettit, Albert G. Porter, James Wilson.

1861-63.—Schuyler Colfax, James A. Cravens, W. McKee Dunn, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, John Law, William Mitchell, Albert G. Porter, John P. C. Shanks, Daniel W. Voorhees, Albert S. White.

1863-65.—Schuyler Colfax, James A. Cravens, Ebenezer Dumont, Joseph K. Edgerton, Henry W. Harrington, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, John Law, James F. McDowell, Godlove S. Orth, Daniel W. Voorhees.

1865-67.—Schuyler Colfax, Joseph H. Defrees, Ebenezer Dumont, John H. Farquhar, Ralph Hill, George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, Thomas N. Stillwell, Daniel W. Voorhees, Henry D. Washburn.

1867-69.—John Coburn, Schuyler Colfax, William S. Holman, Morton C. Hunter, George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, John P. C. Shanks, Henry D. Washburn, William Williams.

1869-71.—John Coburn, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, Jasper Packard, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, Daniel W. Voorhees, William Williams.

1871-73.—John Coburn, William S. Holman, Michael C. Kerr, Mahlon D. Manson, William E. Niblack, Jasper Packard, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, Daniel W. Voorhees, William Williams, Jeremiah M. Wilson.

1873-75.—Thomas J. Cason, John Coburn, William S. Holman, Morton C. Hunter, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, Jasper Packard, Henry B. Sayler, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, William Williams, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Simeon K. Wolfe.

1875-77.—John H. Baker, Nathan T. Carr, Thomas J. Cason, James L. Evans, Benoni S. Fuller, Andrew H. Hamilton, William S. Haymond, W. S. Holman, Andrew Humphreys, Morton C. Hunter, Michael C. Kerr, Franklin Landers, Jephtha D. New, Milton S. Robinson, James D. Williams.

1877-79.—John H. Baker, George A. Bicknell, Thomas M. Browne, William H. Calkins, Thomas R. Cobb, James L. Evans, B. S. Fuller, A. H. Hamilton, John Hanna, M. C. Hunter, M. S. Robinson, Leonidas Sexton, M. D. White.

1879-81.—William Heilman, Thomas R. Cobb, George A. Bicknell, Jephtha D. New, Thomas M. Browne, William R. Myers, Gilbert De La Matyr, Abraham J. Hostetter, Goodlove S. Orth, William H. Calkins, Calvin Cowgill, Walpole G. Colerick, John H. Baker.

1884-85.—John F. Kleiner, Thomas R. Cobb, Strother M. Sockslager, W. S. Holman, C. C. Matson, T. M. Brown, S. J. Peelle, J. E. Lamb, T. B. Ward, T. F. Wood, G. W. Steele, Robert Loury, W. H. Calkins.

PART II.

HISTORY OF POSEY COUNTY.

COMPILED BY PROF. Z. T. EMERSON.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—BOUNDARY—SECTION OF THE COUNTY STRATA—LOCAL DETAILS—THE COALS—CATALOG OF FOSSILS—SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE—NEW HARMONY AS A GEOLOGICAL CENTER—EMINENT SCIENTISTS—ARCHÆOLOGY—ALLUVIUM, WATER, LACUSTRAL LOAM AND THE DRIFT.

POSEY COUNTY is bounded north by Gibson, east by Gibson and Vanderburg, south by the Ohio River and the State of Kentucky, and west by the Wabash and the State of Illinois, and contains 420 square miles, or 268,000 acres. The leading streams are the Ohio, Wabash and Black Rivers, and Big and other small creeks which ramify the county, giving ample drainage. The following general section is combined from the shafts, bores and explorations made from out-crops in eastern and northern parts or adjoining regions, and doubtless gives the unexplored strata of the county:

	Feet.	Feet.
1. Buff, brown, red and mottled shales.....	2 to	0
2. Merom sandstone, soft, shaly, upper div....	20 to	25
3. Merom sandstone, massive in quarry beds...	10 to	30
3½. Dark gray or buff shales and flaggy sandstones, with clay iron stones.....	10 to	20
4. Brown impure coal, 3d rash coal.....	1½ to	00
4½. Flaggy or thick-bedded sandstone, ripple-marked.....	9 to	4
5. Hard, clinky, gray limestone, at bottom irregular and sometimes flinty, passing to the west to a calcareous shale.....	2 to	6

*Adapted from the report of the State Geologist, John Collett, of 1883.

	Feet.	Feet.
6. Argillaceous shale and shaly sandstone.....	34 to	0
7. Black slate, with fish spines and fossils.....	1½ to	0
8. Second rash coal.....	0 to	1½
9. Fire-clay.....	1 to	0
10. Gray shale.....	6 to	0
11. Limestone, yellow ferruginous.....	3 to	12
11½. Gray shale.....	98 to	0
12. First rash coal and black slate.....	0 to	1½
13. Fire-clay.....	1 to	2
14. Soft, flaggy, blue, buff and gray sandstone, with much gray shale and beds of clay iron- stone and nodules.....	60 to	121
15. Yellow and gray sandstone, often giving good quarry beds.....	15 to	29
16. Gray and buff alluminous, arenaceous or shaly, flaggy sandstone, with ironstone nod- ules and shaly concretions.....	29 to	8
17. Black slate or clod, with fossils.....		1
18. Coal N, choice, gassy, caking.....		2
19. Fire-clay, at bottom shaly, with iron balls..		5
20. Buff or gray limestone, with <i>Chonetes</i>	8 to	5
21. Gray or white shale, with nodules of iron- stone and bands of sandstone.....	30 to	40
22. Siliceous shale, passing to massive sandrock to south and west; Anvil rock of Lesque- reux and Owen.....	60 to	71
23. Black slate and clod, with many animal and vegetable fossils.....	2 to	1
24. Ingleside Coal M, laminated coal, 1 ft. 4 in.; parting, 2 in. to 0; solid cubic coal, 2 ft. 8 in.....		4
25. Fire-clay.....		4
26. Fire-clay, with pyrite balls.....		3
27. Siliceous shale.....		11
28. Argillaceous sandstone.....		5
29. Gray shale and soapstone.....		64
30. Soapstone, with plant remains.....		1½
31. Coal L, impure cannel coal, 1 ft. 6 in.....		1
32. Fire-clay.....		2
34. Siliceous shales and coarse massive ferrugin- ous sandstone.....	90 to	120
35. Bituminous limestone and black slate.....	2 to	8
36. Coal K, coking pyritous.....	0 to	1
37. Laminated fire clay.....	2 to	1
38. Siliceous and black aluminous shales with lands and pockets of nodular iron ore.....	10 to	30
39. Conglomerate sandrock.....	110 to	180
40. Coal A.....	3 to	0
41. Dark or black shale with iron ore.....	30 to	5
42. Chester sandstone and lower carboniferous limestone.....	Unknown	

THE COAL STRATA, ETC.

It may be said in general that the entire county lies within the area of the upper coal measures. The above tabular statement of the strata requires no further description than appears in the local details given in the succeeding pages. The following section was observed at New Harmony cut off :

	Feet.	Feet.
1. Alluvium (river bottoms).....	30	to 10
2. Loess.....	20	to 10
3. Clay, sand, gravel, etc., sorted from glacial drift.....	30	to 13
4. Merom sandstone; massive in eastern parts, to the west laminated.....	50	to 20
5. Limestone, with fossils.....	4	to 12
6. Black shale.....		
7. Upper Rash Coal.....	10	to 0
8. Shaly sandstone.....	10	to 40
9. Concretionary iron balls.....	1	to 2
10. Calcareous shale, with fossils.....	1	to 2
11. Black, sheety shale, with coprolites and fossil remains.....	1	to 2
12. Lower Rash Coal.....	0	to 1½
13. Gray shales, with plant remains to low water in river.....	2	to 4
Total.....		116½

The lower sandstones of this locality present fossil casts of strong growing plants of the Permo-Carboniferous age, *Calamites*, *Sigillaria* and numerous beautiful ferns. A *Sigillaria* preserved by Mr. Sampson, was of wondrous size. A part of the fossils seen in his collection were: *Lophophyllum proliferum*, *Bryozoans*, *Productus longispinus*, *P. punctatus*, *P. costatus*, *Orthis Pecosii*, *S. lineatus*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Myalina Missouriensis*, *Entolium aviculatum*, *Bellerophon carbonarius*, *B. percarinatus*, *B. Montfortianus*, *Peurotomaria carbonaria*, *P. tabulata*, *P. spherulata*, *P. Grayvillensis*, *Orthoceras Rushensis*, etc., etc. This section does not reach down to the bottom of the upper coal measures, and indicates that the horizon of the workable Coals M, L and K are from 200 to 500 feet below. A section was taken near the county line, at M. Gluck's, southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 6, Range 11, where the upper limestones were well developed:

	Feet.
Loess loam.....	20
Red sand, Loess.....	4
Soft Merom sandstone.....	26
Shaly sandstone.....	12
Blue limestone.....	3 feet to 1
Calcareous argillite, with plates of chert of 2 inches to 8 inches, and containing <i>Spirifer lineatus</i> , <i>Orthis Pecosi</i> , <i>Bellerophon</i> , <i>Athyria</i> , <i>Productus</i> , and crinoid stems and arms.....	3
Gray and buff limestone, crowded with a crushed mass of above fossils.....	8
Gray shale to brook.....	2
Total.....	76

An outcrop of this flinty (hornstone) limerock was seen further on in the West Franklin road, which has been a noted curiosity with geologists who have made this region famous by their labors.

RASH COALS.

In the southeastern part of the county the rash coals are well exhibited, although to no workable extent. Northward from this the Merom sandstone is several times exposed, dipping slightly to the west-southwest. There is much false bedding. *Calamites* and worn trunks of coal plants are found in the lower strata. A thin coal was formerly worked for blacksmith's use on Section 1, Township 6, Range 12. Two and a half miles southwest of St. Wendel the Merom sandstone has not been eroded and crowns an almost knob-like elevation. The lower strata are soft, while the middle is more compact, forming occasional "rock houses." These were formerly used for shelter by the Indians and wild animals. Coal has been found at St. Wendel, but is thin, impure, and will not justify expensive work. Six miles north of New Harmony, near Mr. Calvin's, the following section appears:

	Feet.
Covered tops of hills.....	70
Limestone with fossils.....	2
Shaly sandstone.....	5
Soft shales with plants and stems.....	21
Coal.....	1
Fire-clay.....	2
Total.....	101

Two thin seams of coal are seen eight miles northeast of New Harmony. On Big Creek, near the New Harmony & Mount Vernon Road, a ten-inch bed of coal is exposed and in the roof, shales

ore, plant and fish remains and fossil mollusca. At the mouth of Rush Creek is a thin bed of coal ten to eighteen inches thick, overlaid with sandstone, four to six feet thick, and on the borders of the Wabash a bed of soft shales is exposed containing many plants and fossils. The following is the section at Blairsville:

	Feet.
Alluvial soil and loess	5
Shales and shaly sandstone.....	15
Coal, rash.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fire-clay with broken plants.....	6
Sandstone	6
Fire-clay and trace coal.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Shales and shaly sandstone, to creek.....	1
Total.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the sandstone of this section remarkable fossil remains of trees have been discovered. One of the largest specimens preserved in the cabinet of Dr. D. D. Owen was two feet three inches high, perfectly cylindrical and thirteen inches in diameter at the top, where it was broken off. It was sent to the State University, and was destroyed there by fire. A very valuable specimen was found near Blairsville. The following section was taken at New Harmony:

	Feet.	Feet.
Soil and sub-soil.....	1	to 6
Loess	6	to 30
Drift, yellow clay, with small crystalline boulders.	10	to 20
Hard, blue clay (hard-pan).....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1
Merom sandstone; sometimes thick-bedded, yellowish red color and spotted with iron stains; often friable, and seldom suitable for building purposes....	10	to 50
Argillaceous and siliceous shales	5	to 10
Coal.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1
Fire-clay.....	1	to 3
Limestone; earthy, and of accretionary structure, and without fossils.....	0	to 2
Argillaceous, jointed, bluish-gray shale.....	20	to 30
Thin-bedded and schistose sandstone, highly micaceous, and carrying stems and trunks of <i>Sigillaria</i> <i>Oweni</i> and <i>Asterophycus Coxii</i>	3	to 6
Banded limestone, with <i>Palæophycus Milleri</i>	0	to $\frac{1}{2}$
Calcareous shale and limestone, full of fossils (West Franklin limestone).....	2	to 25
Argillaceous shales, with some coal plants, black, bituminous, sheety shales, with fish teeth and <i>Coprolites</i>	0	to 2
Coal.....	0	to $\frac{1}{2}$
Bluish underclay, full of fossil plants.....	0	to $\frac{1}{2}$

SANDSTONES, SHALES, ETC.

Underneath the Merom sandstone is a massive bed of siliceous and argillaceous shales with intercolated beds of fossiliferous, calcareous shales and earthy limestones. Opposite Diamond Island, the limestone is of great thickness and is very valuable. On Big Creek, near the road from New Harmony to Mount Vernon, this limestone is not so thick, and is of a black color, very close-grained, breaks with irregular fracture, and has a strong foetid odor. It contains a few fossils, perfectly preserved and very white. The stone admits of a high polish, and can be and is used for table tops, mantel pieces and other decorative purposes. In Bethel Township, the limestone is of an earthy accretionary character, and is destitute of fossils. At the cut-off at New Harmony, the lower part of the Merom sandstone and the upper portion of the underlying shales are well shown. About ten feet of the sandstone are friable and coarse-grained and reddish-brown in color, and have underneath five or six feet of argillaceous shale containing a seam of poor coal, eight inches thick, underlaid with fire-clay; and beneath this is an earthy, accretionary limestone wholly destitute of fossils. Under this is a massive bed of bluish-gray, jointed argillaceous shale, and below the shale is a bed of sandstone thirty feet thick in layers of two to twelve inches. This stone is extensively used for building purposes. Under this stone is another mass of shales, containing flat iron-stones rich with remarkable fossilized ferns. Many of these are described by Prof. Leo Lesquereux in his report of 1875. These shales and schistose rocks are found throughout the county, and may be seen in low water at the bed of streams. On Macadoo Creek they are quite siliceous and contain casts of many fossil shells, conspicuous among them being *Monopteria longispina*.

"At Blairsville, on Big Creek, they contain upright trunks of trees, *Sigillaria Oweni*, Lesq. From this famous locality Dr. David Dale Owen obtained many specimens, from six inches to a foot and more in diameter and three feet high from the branching roots to the top of the broken body. Sir Charles Lyell, when on his second visit to this country, accompanied by Dr. Owen, made a careful examination of this locality. Not only has it been examined by the above mentioned parties, but during the years before it had received the attention of William McClure, Thomas

Say, C. A. Lesener and Dr. Troost; subsequently by Norwood, Shumard, Pratten, Worthen, Lesquereux, Cox, and many others. Below the roots of these standing trees is a bed of argillaceous shales, containing some fossil ferns, and other coal plants, and a thin seam of coal.

"The calcareous beds which underlie this member of the general section are best exposed on the bank of the Wabash, just above the mouth of Rush Creek; but they have been so extensively worked for fossils by the many geologists who congregated at New Harmony, that the subsequent freshets of the Wabash have filled up the excavation to such a depth that it would be a vast and expensive undertaking to excavate it so as to again expose the fossil bed. At the cut-off the fossil bed is not so thick; but it is crowded with fossils, many of which have gone to enrich the cabinets of the country.

"It should be stated that the two massive blocks of limestone, above alluded to, in the cut-off and the Rush Creek locality, furnished the fossils for the excellent monograph on carboniferous fossils published by Norwood and Pratten, also a subsequent publication by J. H. McChesney. Anyone wishing to study the fossils of these famous localities must visit the extensive collection made and owned by Mr. James Sampson, of New Harmony. Every available part of his residence contains cabinets that are filled with fossils and other objects of natural history.

EMINENT SCIENTISTS.

"Mr. Sampson is not the only collector and naturalist at New Harmony, for this is also the home of Prof. Richard Owen, the former State geologist of Indiana, and for many years professor of geology and natural history in the State University at Bloomington. Mr. John Chappelsmith lived for many years in New Harmony, and drew all of the fossils that were described by Prof. E. T. Cox, and figured in the Third Kentucky Report. He was a skilled artist and engraver.

"The calcareous shales of the cut-off and Rush Creek are also seen in the bank of the Wabash River, at Grayville, Ill., twelve miles above New Harmony. At the latter locality, it is highly fossiliferous, and there is a band of ironstone just above it, which has furnished a large number of remarkable *Cephalopo-*

da, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Brachiopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Bryozoa*, and corals. Like Rush Creek and the cut-off, this also has been a place of great resort for the New Harmony naturalists, and has furnished specimens that were new to science.

“William McClure was, himself, one of the earliest workers in geology, and, indeed, might properly be classed as one of the founders of the science. He crossed the Alleghany Mountains many times on foot, to study their rocky structure, and lived long enough to see his conclusions, which were published in book form, verified by the research of modern students. Associated with him at New Harmony was Thomas Say, styled the great American naturalist; C. A. Leseuer, the great artist and ichthyologist of the expedition of “*La Peruse*,” fitted out under the auspices of Napoleon I, to explore Australia; D. Troost, the eminent geologist and mineralogist, who afterward moved to Nashville, where he died, leaving a cabinet of great scientific value. These eminent men were followed by the late David Dale Owen, M. D., and his brother, Prof. Richard Owen, who came to New Harmony in 1832, fresh from the schools of Europe. Dr. D. D. Owen commenced at once to arrange a chemical laboratory and museum of natural history on a scale that, in those days, had no superior in this country. William McClure turned over to him his vast collection of rocks and minerals that had been made in Italy, Spain, Portugal, West Indies, Mexico and France, at a great cost. So vast was this valuable collection that many boxes remained unopened up to the time of their removal to the State University at Bloomington. In 1837 D. D. Owen was appointed United States Geologist, with headquarters at New Harmony. He was instructed to make a reconnoissance of what was then the great Northwest, now Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the northern part of Illinois, in order to point out, for preservation by the government, the salt springs, lead and other mineral-bearing rocks, previous to offering the lands for sale. This herculean task was accomplished in two months, and the report laid before Congress at the opening of the next session. Several hundred men were employed in making the survey. They were divided into companies, having an intelligent head to look after the work, and each company was allotted a district, in which every section was to be visited and samples of the rocks collected. At stated points

Dr. Owen would meet each camp, and study the work accomplished. The country was almost without settlements, and each camp had to be supplied with hunters, whose duty it was to furnish game for subsistence.

"In looking over Dr. Owen's report, one cannot fail to appreciate the skill and fidelity with which this great geologist performed this survey under immense difficulties and in such a short time. He carried with him on the trip up the Mississippi, a suite of rocks and minerals, which were exposed on a table in the cabin of the steam-boat, and he would daily give his men instruction in geology and point out the characteristic rocks of the leading formations and the minerals that it was likely would be found in them. In this way, by the time they reached the place to disembark, they had been made acquainted with the first principles of geology. In after years this great region was more systematically surveyed by Dr. Owen.

"The headquarters of the United States Geological Survey continued at New Harmony up to 1856. Among the geologists connected with these surveys, who spent more or less time at New Harmony, were Dr. J. G. Norwood, B. F. Shumard, Dr. Litton, Col. Charles Whittlesey (the veteran geologist), Dr. Locke, F. B. Meek (the eminent paleontologist), and others.

"After the completion of the Smithsonian Institution building at Washington, the headquarters of the Government surveys were established in that city.

"Dr. Owen was placed in charge of the Kentucky survey and the Arkansas survey, with Dr. J. G. Norwood in charge of the Illinois survey, and Prof. Richard Owen in charge of the Indiana survey, all of whom had headquarters at New Harmony, where the advantages of comparison could be found in the extensive cabinets of the Owen collection. New Harmony then became the resort of a great many geologists, some of whom made it their home. Among those connected with the Kentucky survey were Maj. Sidney Lyon, Prof. E. T. Cox, Leo Lesquereux, Mr. Nicholson, civil engineer and topographer. In the Arkansas survey, E. T. Cox, Leo Lesquereux, Dr. Elderhorst (author of 'Elderhorst on the Blowpipe'), and Joseph Lesley; on the Illinois survey, J. G. Norwood, chief; Henry Pratten, J. H. Wolfers, Dr. Varner, A. H. Worthen and J. H. McChesney. In

the Indiana survey, Richard Owen and Leo Lesquereux. From this, it will be understood why New Harmony became a kind of Mecca for geologists and naturalists. Subsequently A. H. Worthen became State geologist of Illinois, and the headquarters were moved to Springfield. Prof. E. T. Cox was appointed State geologist of Indiana, in 1869, and the headquarters of the survey were established at Indianapolis.

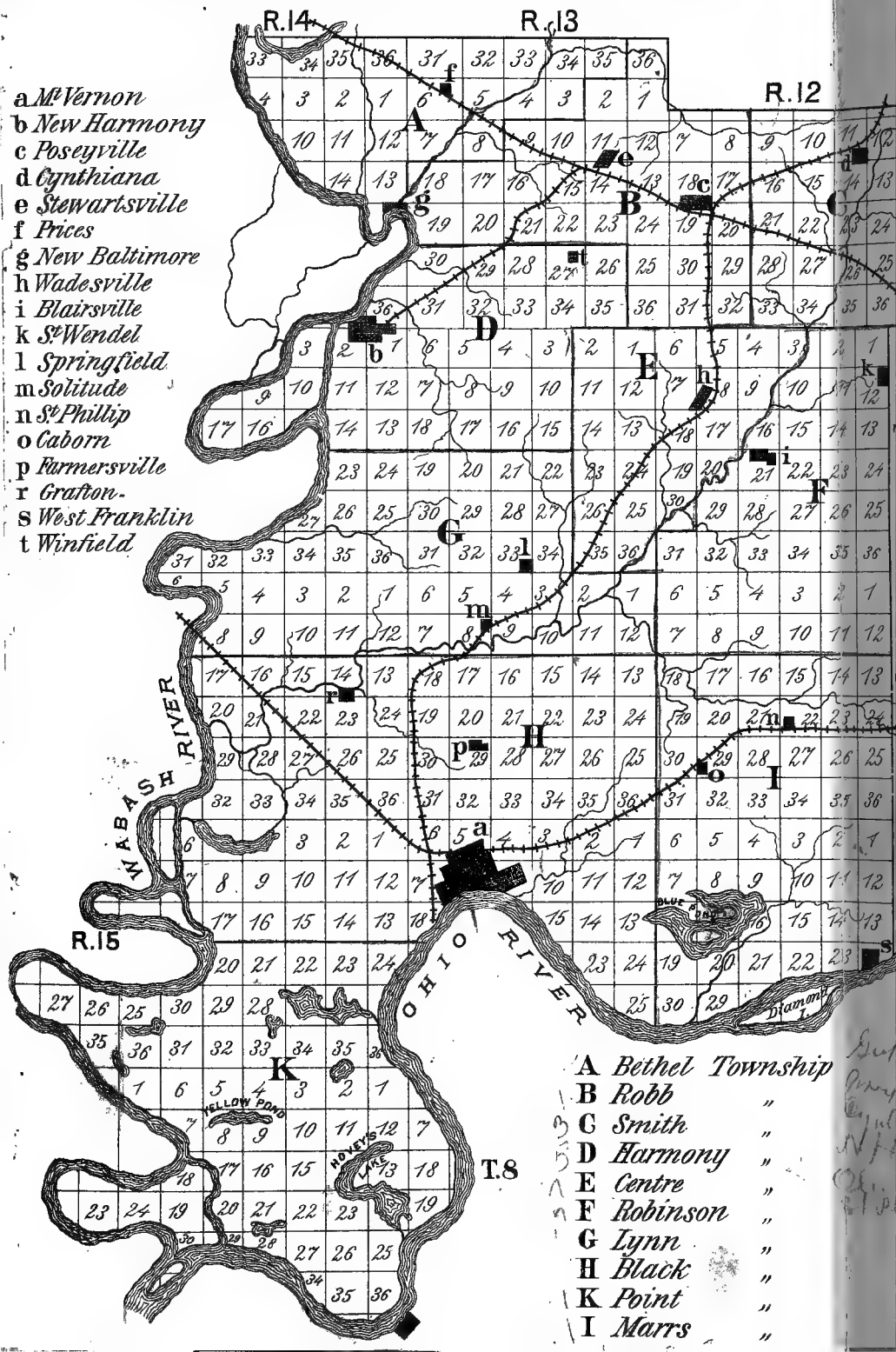
ARCHÆOLOGY.

“Posey County was the center of mechanical skill in the time of the Mound-Builders. Copper was beaten into thin plates, for buttons, gorgets and tiny bells; obdurate flint was polished as are Danish flints; shells from the ocean were pierced and polished for ornaments; beautiful vases and vessels were made in perfect symmetry; and the native pearls of the Wabash were prepared and pierced to serve as beads. Several good-sized mounds may be seen on the bluff, 170 feet above the Ohio, at West Franklin, giving a wide outlook over the beautiful river and its rich valley lands. A clump of mounds on the bluff overlooking New Harmony attracted the attention of our early scientists. One was opened and described by Leseuer. At the same town the old German burial ground is dotted with mounds, showing the taste of our predecessors for beauty in aspect and situation.

WATER.

“An analysis of water leached through the lacustral loam or silico-calcareous earth is found to contain an excess of magnesia, and observation shows that it has a deleterious effect on the health of those who habitually employ it for domestic and drinking purposes. During the presence of cholera, Owen observes that those who habitually used this kind of water were apt to be more frequently and seriously attacked. In such localities, at times of drought, erysipelas and typhoid fevers are liable to prevail. Magnesia and its metallic combinations, rendered deliquescent by exposure to atmosphere, are not acute poisons, perhaps, in the small quantity which exists, but long continued use produces a chronic irritation which may tend to incite disease. Hence the use of pure, filtered rain water is earnestly urged.

Outline Map of POSEY COUNTY, Ind.



ALLUVIUM.

"The 'river bottoms,' or alluvial 'meadow lands,' bordering the rivers and streams are due to causes now in action. Solid rocks, laminated or crystalline, compose the rock-ribbed crust of the earth. These, on exposure to frost, air and water, decompose or disintegrate, or, broken from their beds, are rounded, rolled, and, by the mills of nature, ground into clays, sands and pebbles by rushing water and waves. The finer particles, as clay and sand, combined with rich organic matter, form here the productive alluvial bottoms of a delta outrivaling the famous delta of Africa. This deposit is always found above or against the sides or excavated edges of older beds.

"In deep shafts at Evansville, and at Henderson, Ky., a bed of fluviatile shells was found, at a depth of forty to seventy feet from the surface, so deposited as to indicate an era when the Ohio flowed at a bed that much below its present level; but, more wondrous, it showed an early period in the river's existence, reaching back to tell the story of life, and climate, and time. These mollusks, then abundant here, were such as now are common in streams bordering the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico; and as they could only exist in a sub-tropic climate, they prove that such climate prevailed here. They may be intimately connected with the following epoch.

LACUSTRAL EPOCH.

"The loess or lacustral loams succeed in age. It was the epoch of great lakes or slow-flowing lagoons, with a warm climate succeeding the glacial time. These loams are an ash gray or brownish buff color, exhibiting, principally, an impalpable sand, with a small amount of clay. Sir Charles Lyell, on his visit to this county, identified this deposit as the equivalent to the loess of the Rhine, and he was enabled to know of the thermal conditions by the shells found abundantly at New Harmony as equivalent to that of Cuba or Mexico. These shells are as follows: *Macrocyclus concava*, Say; *Zonites arboreus*, Say, *Hyalina indentata*, Say; *Patula perspectiva*, Say; *Helicodiscus lineatus*, Say; *Pupa armifera*, Say; *P. fallax*, Say; *Strobila labyrinthica*, Say; *Stenotrema hirsuta*, Say; *S. monodon*, Rack.; *S. monodon var. fraterna*, Say; *Vallonia pulchella*, Muell.; *Succinea avara*, Say; *Valvata tri-*

carinata, Say; *Pomatiopsis lapidaria*, Say; *Helicina occulta*, Say. Of these shells, *H. occulta* is of tropic life and belongs to the latitude of Cuba and Mexico. Prof. Swallow remarks: 'These lacustrine fluviatile and land species of mollusca indicate a deposit formed in a fresh-water lake, surrounded by land and fed by rivers; and refer back to a time when a large portion of this valley was covered by a vast lake, into which flowed various rivers and streams.' The climate was tropic or sub-tropic.

"The low, rounded hill tops, constantly recurring, appear like *tumuli*, and are occasionally shaped by the Mound-Builders for funeral purposes. The red, marshy clay, fat with shells of that epoch, forms a fertile soil along the shore line of the lagoon-like lake, characterized by a heavy growth of poplar, walnut, sugar tree, ash and post oaks of giant size; the lower and more sandy member of the loess, impervious to air and moisture, bears a growth of oak, hickory, gum, beach, dogwood, symbolic of the cold, close soil.

DRIFT.

"Next in order of time succeeds the great ice age; a stratum of sand and gravel resting below the loess, but upon or against the sides of older formations. It represents the sorting and sifting power of water in motion, each deposit being placed where the velocity of the current could no farther carry it; thus a ripple deposited gravel and boulders, a slower current left banks of coarse sand, and, finally, slow eddy-currents made banks of clay and fine sand. At the base of the hills at New Harmony are beds of glacial material, indicating the sorting powers of the Wabash in its youthful vigor."

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—NAMES OF THE EARLY RESIDENTS—THEIR CUSTOMS, INDUSTRIES, SPORTS, TRIALS AND PRIVATIONS; TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS, BUILDINGS, TEACHERS, METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND CORRECTION, AND OF THE CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS, CIRCUIT RIDERS, REVIVALS, MEMBERS SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, MINISTERS, HOUSES, ETC., BESIDES A FUND OF VALUABLE AND INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL MATTER.

SOON after the ceding of the claims of Virginia, on the Northwest Territory, and the passage of the "Ordinance of '87" by Congress, immigrants from the old States began to pour into the lands west of the Ohio. Some came to cultivate the rich lands, some to enjoy the freedom and scenes peculiar to a new country, a part desired to hunt game and some were moved by idle curiosity. In 1763 all the land above mentioned passed from the hands of the French into those of the English. The last named people had a greater faculty for civilizing a new country than the first, but not such a faculty for making friends of the natives. The lands of southern Indiana with a great portion of the Northwest Territory remained in dispute between the Indians and the squatters until the power of the great Miami Confederacy was crushed at Tippecanoe in 1811.

BLACK TOWNSHIP.

This township was not reduced to its present limits with its present name until March 13, 1822. It was named in honor of the Black family who came from North Carolina in 1806 and settled a short distance northwest of Mount Vernon.

The grandfather, Thomas, had four sons: James, William, Thomas and John. The three last named were in the battle of Tippecanoe, the last named having been killed at that battle. James Black was represented in the battle in the person of Robert Berger. The family has grown to be quite large, and has always been identified with interests of the township and county. Gen.

William Henry Harrison entered a portion of the land on which the city of Mount Vernon now stands. His claim called for 317 acres of Section 8. This claim he tried to sell to James Black, but he refused to buy because one of the McFaddin's had squatted on the land and refused to yield possession. Harrison afterward sold the land to Aaron Williams, of Big Prairie, Ill., for a horse and some money borrowed of James Black.

NAMES OF SQUATTERS.

Adam Albright squatted in the county in 1807 in the Albright settlement. The sons of Adam Albright were William, John and Adam. They were from North Carolina. The Aldridge family settled in the township in 1810; they, too, were from North Carolina. Of the older ones were Samuel, Elijah, Reuben, Henry (who was a gunsmith), William and Aaron. The father of these was John Aldridge, who was something of a blacksmith. The family are now quite numerous. Other early settlers were Joseph Holleman, Thomas Russell, John and Aaron Burlison, and the Todd family, who came from Charlottesville, N. C. The elder ones were Hugh and William Todd. They both were at Tippecanoe, but the former, like the New York soldier at Bull Run, being ordered to retreat and not ordered to halt, went on home. William Todd was something of a wheelwright. Of the younger Todds there were Samuel, John, William and Darius. Thomas Jones and sons, Nathan and Milton, are also numbered among the first settlers.

George Harshman settled in what is known as "Prairie Settlement." Thomas and Ralph French came to the township from Kentucky. There were also the two Ashworths—Nathan and Moses, who brought two slaves to this county. Old "Solomon," one of the slaves, lived until a few years ago. Moses Ashworth was a local Methodist preacher. Aaron Bacon was one of the early settlers of Black Township; he was one of the early sheriffs of the county, having served in that office for two terms, from 1820 to 1824. There were also Edmond Bacon, Samuel and Joseph Bacon. The last named brought two slaves to this county, but as he could not keep them in slavery here they were taken South and sold. Joseph Kennedy and Samuel Kennedy were early settlers; the former was a son-in-law of Aaron Bacon.

The Netlers also were early settlers, of whom were Solomon and Jonathan, who are said to have been somewhat given to fisti-cuff. William Curtis and Joshua Curtis came from North Carolina and settled at the old Curtis homestead in 1811. William Curtis was the father of William B. Curtis, who is still living. All of those heretofore mentioned settled on the northwest or west of Mount Vernon, and nearly all are represented by descendants of the same name, living in the same neighborhood.

The McFaddins gave name to the bluff on the river. This family was one of the first to settle in the township, and seemed prolific in nicknames, as there were two Andrews designated by the names "Slim" and "Piddle-de-dum." The former claimed the honor of firing the first gun at Tippecanoe; the latter lived to a very old age. There were also two Jameses known as "Big" and "Little" Jim. John McFaddin was one of the same family. Other families were the Rowes, Dunns, Jeffreys and Andrews.

GAME.

The first settlers lived almost entirely on meats from wild animals, such as the county was filled with, consisting of deer, turkey, occasionally a bear, and smaller game. Numerous wild hogs were found in the woods, where they were allowed to run at large until two or three years of age. Wolves were so plentiful that sheep could not be kept without enclosing them at night. They would sometimes attack sheep in daylight. Wolves were caught in steel traps, or in pens, and killed sometimes by the unerring rifle of the backwoodsman. Few bear were ever killed in the county. It is claimed the marks of their claws are still to be seen on beech trees which they had climbed! John Noel once killed a bear in the Wabash bottom.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

The first mill in the township, was begun by William Wier, who settled in the county in 1807. The mill was completed by James Black, it is claimed, as early as 1810; this was a horse-mill. The marks of the old mill are still visible. Black built a water-mill on Big Creek, in 1817, and afterward moved his horse-mill to the same place, so that if the water should be too low, he could use his horse-mill. Hugh Todd built a horse-mill

about eight miles northwest of Mount Vernon, in 1820. The first steam-mill ever built in the township, was built by Darius North, Virgil Soaper and Andrew McFadden, in 1831, at Mount Vernon. This, at first, was a saw-mill, but buhrs were added for grinding corn. It was finally changed to a grist-mill and distillery. In 1838 it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt immediately by other parties, and again burned in 1853. The establishment was again rebuilt on an enlarged scale a few years later. The buildings were burned for the third and last time in 1873. In 1832 John Wier built a water-mill within the city limits of Mount Vernon; this mill was soon afterward moved to the river bank and changed to a steam-mill.

Adam Albright built the first tannery in the township, about five miles from Mount Vernon, on the Jordan farm. This was before the quick process of tanning was known, and almost every man was his own shoe-maker. Hides were frequently tanned on the shares.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

James Moore, 1816; Amos Robinson, 1807; Thomas Duckworth, 1817; Absalom Duckworth, 1811; Sylvester French, 1818; Anson S. Andrews, 1818; Daniel A. Willis, 1818; Elisha Phillips, 1818; James Duckworth, 1817; Samuel Phillips, 1818; Absalom Willis, 1816; Alexander Willis, 1813; Daniel Barton, 1817; Edward Blount, 1817; Joseph Cully, 1819; Reason Cavin, 1816; F. and S. Culley, 1817; Joseph P. Coburn, 1818; Aaron Moore, 1819; David R. A. Bradley, 1819; William Moffit, 1818; Aaron Burlison, 1818; Andrew McFaddin, 1812; James Moore, 1817; B. W. Moore, 1812; Samuel Gill, 1807; John Bradley, 1819; Solomon Nelson, 1813; Christopher Nelson, 1818; Edward Trafford, 1818; Samuel Jones, 1816; William Russel, 1818; John Burlison, 1819; Elijah Culley, 1819; David Thomas, 1814; Robert Castles, 1817; Thomas Nesler, 1816; Samuel Jones, 1807; Samuel Gregg, 1814; Thomas Templeton, 1815; Samuel Aldridge, 1813; Thomas Givens, 1807; William Wier, 1807; Gen. William Henry Harrison, 1807; (Section 8, Town 7 south, Range 13 west); Henry P. Colvin, 1818; John Russel, 1817; Jabez Jones, 1807; John Caldwell, 1815; Thomas Miller, 1814; John Warrick, 1811; Peter Wilkinson, 1817; Joseph Johnson, 1816; John Goad, 1819; Charles Allison, 1818; Jacob Kern, 1818;

Samuel Eblin, 1816; Francis Miller, 1816; Aaron Robinson, 1808; John Phillips, 1816; Mark Barrett, 1816; Thomas Willie, 1817; Lowry Hay, 1812; John Walker, 1817; James Black, 1811.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Thomas Heady is claimed to have been the first teacher in the township, as well as the county. He taught in a rude log schoolhouse built at McFaddin's Bluff, now a part of the corporate limits of Mount Vernon, in 1814. Heady taught the three "R's," and was strong on spelling. There are quite a number of the old settlers who can testify to his skill in the use of the birch and his promise to use it. His practice bore evidence that he believed in "no lickin, no larnin." Heady taught in almost every neighborhood in the township. William Hooker taught school as early as 1825, in a schoolhouse built in the city limits of Mount Vernon. He also taught in the various settlements of Black Township. E. Allen, another of the pioneer teachers, taught in a number of places, one of which was at James Black's. Mr. Black had built a new house, a frame, the first in the township, and the old log house was used for a schoolhouse. This is said to have been about 1816. The families of Black, of French, of Templeton and of Russel, attended at this school. Later, a schoolhouse was built just north of where Milton Black's farm lies, near the Templeton graveyard. Another place of holding school was at, or near, John Wilbern's, in the Aldridge settlement. As the country was sparsely settled, the schoolhouses and school teachers were not numerous, nor were the buildings or furniture gorgeous. The houses were of logs, size about 12x14 feet. Seats were made of split logs, supported upon wooden pegs. The floor was made of puncheons, or the bare earth, the door of boards loosely nailed together and hung on wooden hinges. The writing desk was made of a broad slab or plank fastened at one side of the building, at the proper height and inclined, and over this was a window made by cutting out a log and pasting greased paper over the aperture. Through this opening, the sun shed his feeble light upon the toiling and mischievous urchins and lordly teacher. The following were among the early teachers:

Harrison O'Banyon, who taught both in town and in the

country, and was postmaster at three different times. He was considered a fair teacher in his day. A man named Williams and one named Larkin also taught. John Wetherell taught school about fifty years ago, he is said to have had a weakness for whisky. J. S. Barwick was one of the first to teach in the seminary, Samuel Annoble being the first.

Philo Dibble, a pioneer teacher, was an intelligent man, and had a faculty of making everybody in his presence laugh, and was well liked by his pupils, while "Vince" Jones was morose and cold. Edward Clark, an old Black Township teacher, moved to Grayville, Ill., and founded the *Grayville Independent*, a very able paper which he edited until his death a few years ago. Two other teachers were Robert Jeffreys and a man named Bostick. In addition to those already mentioned were Isaac Knapp and George Knapp, (who is said to have been a good teacher), Cyrus Collins, H. A. Marston and Robert McCann. It has not been possible to follow these names in order, nor to give dates, as no record of their work has ever been kept. There are four other teachers whose names should not be forgotten: Charles Weaver, Thomas Smith and two of the Gages who were from New England. While one of them, whose Christian name cannot be recalled, was teaching in the Aldridge settlement, the boys undertook to enforce an old practice, not entirely fallen into disuse yet, that of making the teacher treat. He came into the school-room with an unusual look upon his countenance, and on his refusal to treat was promptly set upon by the boys, who carried him to the nearest pond of water. The ice was broken and he was unceremoniously immersed, and pieces of ice were placed on his bare bosom, still he remained inexorable, and but for the arrival of some of the neighbors, something serious might have resulted from it. Since the adoption of the free school system in 1853, there has been a constant, steady growth in the public schools. The township trustee, Mr. Templeton, employs twenty-one teachers at an average of \$2.45 per day, about the highest, if not the highest salaries in the State.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The General Assembly of the State, at a very early period of the State's history, saw the necessity of popular education, and

passed a law that certain fines, forfeitures, penalties, etc., before justices, circuit court, etc., should be applied for the maintenance of a county seminary of learning. The fines were to revert to the seminary fund varied from 1 cent to many dollars. Lots 107, 108, and 109 of Springfield were set apart April 20, 1822, for seminary purposes. The first trustees of the seminary of the county were Samuel Jones, Joseph Price and William Hunter. They were appointed in 1822. Their first report was made November 8, 1825, which showed a balance of about \$300 on hand. Jones resigned November, 1830, and Anson S. Andrews was appointed in his place; John Carson and Ezekiel Holland were the other trustees. In 1840, George S. Green, Asbury Jagneer and Thomas Brown were trustees. The law provided that when there was a surplus of the seminary fund to the amount of \$500, the trustees might, at their option, erect a seminary building. As the amount of money had accumulated sufficiently for the beginning of the erection of the building, the General Assembly February 18, 1833, appointed Gen. W. Johnson of Knox County, Daniel Grass of Spencer, and the Hon. George H. Proffit of Pike County, as commissioners, to locate said building. Efforts were made in several places to secure its location. Hon. R. D. Owen tendered ninety-two square rods of land at New Harmony, and about eighty acres of land on the Springfield road for its benefit, and the free use of his library. McClure, by his agent, offered the McClure Library and Museum. A petition of 114 names with the property mentioned and money to the amount of \$1,399.50, came from New Harmony. Elisha Phillips of the "Yankee settlement" tendered four and a half acres of land to have it located there. Lynn Township petitioned with a list of 121 names; Robb, with 106 names; Smith with 85, and Robinson with 68 names. Mount Vernon sent a long list of petitioners, and made a tender of \$500 and about four acres of ground. The commissioners, in September, decided on Mount Vernon. The report of the treasurer, Elijah Goodwin, showed available means on hand to the amount of \$1,564.78 in 1841. The trustees at once began the erection of the building near the L. & N. depot. The same building is now used for the colored schools. The building was finished in 1843, on the completion of which there was a deficiency of \$194. 27. The

first school was taught by Samuel Annable; of his school there is no report. In 1844 Isaac Knapp was teacher; he reported a number studying the higher mathematics, six Latin, and one Greek.

Isaac Knapp was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and for a short period there was no school in the seminary. The report of 1845 states that Thomas Collins and wife "had a good school" of thirty scholars, of whom six were studying Latin and one Greek. In 1847 Mr. Collins left the school and again there was no teacher. George Knapp taught for a time but the year can not be ascertained. The trustees report their inability to get a foreign teacher. Rev. R. K. Dibble reported on the last day of May, 1847, that the school averaged twenty-eight scholars for the term. In September, 1850, the trustees of the institution were out of debt and had a surplus of \$277.66.

Mr. Dibble, the principal, reported an average of sixty-five with classes in Greek, Latin, geometry, algebra, and the common branches, and that the average cost of tuition per scholar was \$4.00. As an encouragement to patronage, and to give all parts of the county some benefit of the school, the trustees recommended that free scholarships should be given to one or two in each township. They thought further that this would tend to "allay prejudice." The later principals were the Rev. J. S. Barwick and Rob B. McCann. This brought the school up to 1860. The adoption of the constitutional amendment, in 1853, providing for the free school system and the putting of the same into operation a few years later, rendered the seminary as a separate institution unnecessary, and it was accordingly sold and the proceeds transferred to the common school fund.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MOUNT VERNON.

The schools of Mount Vernon were properly brought to a system under Prof. A. J. Snoke, who was the first superintendent. He began his work in 1870. The school buildings are named respectively: High School, East Ward, West Ward and Seminary (colored school). The high school building was erected in 1868 at a cost of about \$17,000. The east and the west building were erected 1869 at a cost of \$5,500 each. The other superintendents have been N. E. Clark and Davis. In 1882 Prof. P. P. Stultz took charge

of the schools, under whose management they have been very successful. The high school course requires three years to complete. The teachers for the school year of 1885-86 are P. P. Stultz, superintendent; Chris Menmann, assistant superintendent and teacher of German; O. S. Levell, principal of high school; R. O. Cavanah, principal of West Ward; P. D. Alexander of the East Ward and Ollie Cooper, principal of colored school, with Gertrude Bland assistant and teacher; intermediate teachers are Mary Brown and Alice Howard; primary teachers are Emma Rhine, Sallie Whitworth, Mary P. Jaques, Etta Larkin, Jennie Lichtenberger, Julia Abbott, and Nannie Foshee. The following graduated in 1883: Jennie Lichtenberger, Miss Loveland, Julia Schisley, Rose Armhuster, Jessie Spencer, Mabel Thomas, Belle Fuhrer, Zella Harris, Emma Rhine, Sherman Carr, Minnie Sullivan, and Nora Woody. There were no graduates for 1884; for 1885 there are Mamie Dunn and Cora Duckworth.

CHURCHES, CAMP MEETINGS, MINISTERS, ETC.

It is thought that the Rev. Samuel Jones, a Baptist minister, was the first minister to preach in the county. Preaching at first was either in private houses or in the grove, as churches had not yet been built. Private houses though small would accommodate the people reasonably well as there were comparatively few people to attend church. Certain private houses became fixed places of worship as church houses now are; besides denominational lines were hardly so clearly drawn as now. The first Methodists who rode the circuit in this county were Revs. Thomas King and Thomas Davis, who came in 1815, and about the same time came Rev. John Schrader who died in 1880 at the advanced age of ninety years. It would be an unpardonable injustice to the memory of this remarkable man to pass him in silence. He stood as it were "between the living and the dead" for nearly three-quarters of a century, preaching the gospel in all its simplicity and purity, and was himself a monument of Christian character. The Rev. Jones above mentioned performed the marriage ceremony in 1815, joining "William C. Carson and Caty Jane Donaldson," and "William Givens and Polly Bird." The Cumberland Presbyterians had preaching as early as 1820. The ministers of this denomination were originally from Kentucky or Tennessee. Among

the most distinguished were two of the Denneys, Carsins, John and William Barnett, David Lowry, William Lynn commonly called uncle "Billy," and Hiram A. Hunter who recently died at his home in Louisville at a very advanced age. The Christian body or New Lights had preaching in the county as early as 1816 by Rev. James Multry and Joseph Wasson; the latter is usually considered the founder of that denomination in the southern part of the State.

Other denominations came in later. In 1823 the entire southwest corner of the State was called by the Methodists, the "Pataoka Circuit." December 27, 1828, this county belonged to the "Princeton Circuit;" November 21, 1835, it was changed to the "Evansville Circuit;" and December 24, 1836, it was made the "Mount Vernon Circuit." The following is a list of presiding elders between 1823 and 1850: William Beauchamp, James Armstrong, C. Holliday, George Locke, Enos G. Woods, Aaron Woods, John Miller, H. S. Talbot, John Kern, John Kerger and E. Whitten. Black's chapel was erected in 1849 on land then belonging to Ezekiel Black. The consideration of the deed was \$1. The first trustees were Thomas Harrison, Thomas Todd, Samuel Templeton, Ezekiel Black and Jacob Turner. The present membership is between twenty and thirty. Prairie Chapel has a membership of about thirty, and was organized about the same time. Welborn's Chapel was built in 1857, on the land owned by Eli Aldridge; the trustees of the church were Samuel Aldridge, James Welborn, A. Platt, Moses Bacon and R. Harrison. Preaching had been at Welborn as early as 1824. Regular conferences were begun there in 1825. Regular camp grounds were established near John Welborn's about 1830. Nathan Ashworth and Joseph Price were made class leaders in 1823. Joseph Whitworth and Nathan Ashworth were licensed to exhort in 1825; William Pool, Andrew Joel, William Bonner, Absolom Duckworth in 1836. Duckworth's license was revoked in 1839. Joseph Shasers became a licensed exhorter in 1844. Prominent Methodist families at the first organization of the church were the Welborns, Aldridges, Ashworths and Blacks. The Mount Pleasant Church of General Baptists is located about three miles northeast of Mount Vernon on the Blackford road; it was organized in 1825. The members met in private houses for a time. A Union Church

was built by the General and Regular Baptists. This was a small log house, but it was soon replaced by a larger house. The last named house burned down. The present house was erected in 1853 and has a seating capacity of 300. The church at first numbered seven members, Rev. Benoni Stinson was the first pastor. For fifteen years previous to 1883, Nelson Blackburn was pastor most of the time. Rev. William Clark took charge of the church in 1883. In 1866 the membership was 240, now it is about 160. The church has maintained a successful Sabbath-school. The land on which the church stands was obtained for \$1, and "good will." The trustees in 1874 were E. W. Case, Romelie F. Mills and Perry Uteley.

CHURCHES OF MOUNT VERNON.

Services of all denominations were held at first in private houses. In 1828 a small brick house was erected on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets. This was a Union Church house and was used by the various denominations. The increasing population rendered this too small, and in 1840 the Christians erected a new church on Fifth Street between Main and Walnut. The lot was deeded by Aaron Baker and William Hendricks. Elijah Goodwin and James Moore were trustees.

The church was organized in 1833. Early members were Aaron and John Baker, William Hendricks, James Moore, Noble Craig, William H. Larkin, Mrs. Larkin, William Daniel and the Donsonchett family. The first minister was Elijah Goodwin; later ones were Philo Dibble, Flower, Mason and McReynolds. Methodist preaching was first held at the house of Jesse Y. Welborn. They had preaching at private houses and in the brick church above mentioned till 1840, when they erected the church now owned by the German Methodists on Fourth Street between Walnut and Mulberry. This was used till 1852, when on April 1, it was sold to the German Methodists. The trustees of sale were W. J. Lowry, Richard Barter, William Nettleton, E. T. Sullivan, Milton Black, John A. Mann and Isaac W. White. The trustees of purchase were G. M. Bush, Phillip Stiehl, Frederick Sherbaum, Frederick Schultz and Adam Pfeiffer. The consideration was \$400. The present church on Walnut between Fourth and Fifth was built in 1853. The membership of this church now is 230.

Catholic Church.—Old Father Durbin, as he is popularly called, the pioneer priest of Kentucky, visited the Catholics of Mount Vernon until the year 1851. The first Catholic settlers were E. P. Schenck, Francis Schenck, Michael Scheidel, August Keifer and John Schaler. Rev. Roman Weinzoefel paid regular visits to Mount Vernon from 1851, and held services in the parlors of the brothers Schenck. Through the efforts of Rev. Weinzoefel, in 1857 a lot was purchased for \$660 and upon it was built the first church, a brick 40x42 feet. By liberal subscriptions the cost, \$2,000, was soon covered, and the church, St. Matthew's, was dedicated in October, 1857, with great solemnity by Rev. E. J. Durbin. By the rapid increase in the congregation the accommodations were found insufficient, and in 1877 it was concluded to build a new church, which was begun in 1879 and completed and solemnized 1880 by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard, of Indianapolis. The building is of Roman style of architecture, 50x112 feet, with spire 146 feet high, and built at a cost of \$10,000, and furnished inside for \$1,700. The strength of the congregation is over 700, and still growing. The Catholics have endeavored to keep a good parochial school from the first. A number of good teachers were employed until the arrival of Jacob Weiss, who conducted a school successfully for thirteen years. In 1862 an excellent schoolhouse was erected on the church lot, before which school was kept in rented rooms. On the death of Mr. Weiss the Sisters of St. Francis took charge of the school, and have maintained its high character since. They now contemplate building an academy. The Catholics have a burial ground of their own about two and one-half miles from Mount Vernon, in which are buried about 200 persons.

Lutheran Church.—In 1853 about twelve German citizens resolved to start a German Evangelical congregation. Services were held in private houses for several years with gratifying success. In 1857 the congregation built a new frame church, at a cost of \$800, and it was consecrated June 28, of the same year. The first regular minister was F. H. H. Schmitz, and the church was called "Evangelical Trinity." The ministers from 1857 to 1880 have been Grasson, Haefer, Luesher, Doermer, Baur, Burkart, Koes, Schneider, and C. C. Gebauer, the present pastor, who was chosen in 1880. In 1883 the congregation resolved to build

a new church, which was completed and consecrated March 17, 1884. The cost of the building, including the finish and furniture, was over \$10,000. The church is 40x70 feet with a spire 143 feet. The congregation now numbers sixty-five families, embracing some of the most prominent of Mount Vernon.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon was organized in 1839 with ten members, of whom Mrs. Mary P. Stewart is the only one now living. The first minister was Rev. Rankin, who came as missionary and held monthly services; he supplied the church about one year. The next were the Revs. Kimball and Tiffany, each served about three years in the order named, and both were farmers and depended mainly on their physical labor for the support of their families. In addition to doing farm work Mr. Tiffany was a carpenter, and it was through his efforts at manual labor that the first church house, a frame, was built. This was done in 1851. All the before-mentioned men were New School men. Rev. Charles Fitch was the next minister; he also did farm work, and had charge of the church several years. N. T. Tuck succeeded Fitch; both preached and taught school. He is the only one living, so far mentioned. Rev. T. W. Mitchell was pastor of the church two years, and was principal of the public schools one year. Rev. Fisher next served the church, he preached for a time at the seminary. Rev. A. Taylor preached for the church about two and one-half years, and John L. Yomley about five years. The three last named are still living. Rev. B. Mills was pastor of the church about three months, he was a lawyer by profession. Rev. John Montgomery served the church about two and one-half years, he is now president of Caldwell Female College at Danville, Ky. Rev. H. A. Dodge was pastor one year; Rev. Bailey, two months; Rev. L. C. Littell, one year, and Rev. A. E. Chase is the present pastor. The membership of the church now is about seventy-three.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—The German Methodist Societies are identical with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its first missionary was William Nash, and its first society was organized in Cincinnati in 1836. The society at Mount Vernon was organized in 1843, with about twelve members, it was then conducted with the Evansville Mission which embraced the classes at Evansville, Mount Vernon and Marrs. The first missionary was

Peter Schmucker. Philip Stiehe and wife, Carl Schneider and wife and Carl Hens and wife were prominent members at the time of the organization. The church owned by the German Methodists was bought the English speaking Methodists in 1832. In 1883 this society was constituted a self-supporting station, and during this year the parsonage was bought. The following ministers have been appointed to the society since its organization: P. Schmucker, H. Koenéke, C. Heistmeyer, F. Backer, H. Koch, L. Miller, M. Schnurle, Ph. Doerr, J. H. Barth, J. Haus, A. Gerlach, F. A. Hoff, H. Wulzen, J. Reiber, F. Ruff, F. Pfeiffer, H. Wulzen and F. Ruff, the present pastor. The following amount of moneys has been raised for the conference year (1884-85): for missionary cause, \$110; conference claims, \$30; orphans, \$23; Bible, Sunday-school, education freedmen, tract and other causes, \$180. Present membership is 175. Pastor's salary, \$600.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the middle of the western part of the county, and took its name from the Harmonites who settled there in 1814-15. The history of the township is so interminably interwoven with the history of the Rapp and the Owen communities as to be difficult to separate. As will be seen elsewhere, the Rappites owned and settled the greater part of this township, and on their departure the followers of Mr. Owen took their places. The population and wealth of this township is second only to Black. The township embraces between 15,000 and 20,000 acres of land, and this is most admirably suited for farming, to which purpose it is almost entirely devoted. As before stated, the most extensive land owners, previous to 1825, were George Rapp and association, and Frederick Rapp. The Rapps entered the most of their lands in 1825. William Rogers entered lands in 1815; Ignatius Leavitt in 1814, and John Phillips in 1811. Robert Allen entered the lands owned by him in 1814; William Stattings in 1816, and Mr. Allen in 1809. All these were entered at the land office at Vincennes.

Usually the owner went there on horseback, not unfrequently he traveled the narrow road alone. Thomas Randolph entered lands in



Yours Truly
A. C. Williams



the township in 1814; Isaac White in 1807, and Robert Randolph 1815. It was at his house that regimental musters were sometimes held under the old militia law of the State. Berry and Henry Venable took lands in 1816; John Rogers, in 1814; Samuel Jaquess, in 1813, and John Gray, in 1809. It will be observed that nearly all these lands lay to the eastern part of the township, as the Harmonites held nearly all in the vicinity of New Harmony. Benjamin Cater entered land in 1818; William Cross, in 1813; William H. Shepard, in 1819; Isham Fuller, in 1811, and Elias Altizer who was a resident of Lynn Township. Thomas Tuggles entered his lands in 1811; James Ritchey, in 1814, and William Nelson, in 1814; Thomas Barton, in 1814, and Nathaniel Ewing who lived at Vincennes, and who was connected with the old Vincennes Bank at the time of its failure. The Cox family were very prominent in the eastern part of the township, as were the Stallings and Stilwell families. Jonathan T. Emerson, who was identified with almost every public enterprise, lived about four miles east of New Harmony.

THE CUT-OFF.

This place as the name indicates, is cut off from the main land by an arm of the river. The area of land embraced in the body, consists of about 2,000 acres of land of very rich soil. This was occupied by the Rappites in 1815; the land yielded them rich harvests, and the cut-off chute afforded an excellent mill site for water-power of which they availed themselves. The government has recently expended considerable money for the improvement of the river at this point. The wing-dam built near the head of the chute has been a failure.

MOUNDS, INDIAN RELICS, ETC.

Mounds of the Mound-Builders are frequently met with in different parts of the township. A few moderate sized mounds may be seen in the old Rapp Graveyard. A hill below town near the graveyard bears evidences of having been used by the Indians or Mound-Builders for burial or sacrificial purposes, as bones and shells have been found buried there. The hill was found by Dr. Richard Owen, to be 163 feet in height. An old Indian "trace" is yet distinctly seen where it has been almost obliterated by cultivation,

through not only the township, but the entire county. It began about the Shawnee villages in Illinois, and crossed the river into Point Township, and on through Posey, Gibson and Knox Counties to Vincennes, thence east through Pike by way of White Oak Springs, Dubois County, by way of the Mud Holes, thence by way of the Martin County Springs, and finally to the falls at Louisville.

ROBB TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in honor of the Robbs, early and prominent settlers. It is located in the extreme north of the county, being adjacent to Smith, Center, Harmony and Bethel Townships, the Wabash River on the west and Gibson County on the north. The original boundaries, as appears of record March 24, 1817, included the whole of Bethel and a goodly portion of Harmony Township. The present area is 23,560 acres. The surface is agreeably diversified, the greater portion being undulating, that near the Wabash and Black Rivers being level while parts remote from these streams are much higher, rising in places to such a height as to be denominated hills. Numerous brooks thread the township in all directions, which together with the contiguous streams of the Wabash and Black Rivers, Big Creek and Cox's Creek afford drainage and water supply unexcelled elsewhere, and renders the atmosphere sufficiently humid for ample rainfall to mature the various crops and insure a bountiful harvest. Her soil is principally a black sandy loam, especially so in the low and level lands, while the higher lands have a clayey mixture. Wheat and corn, the principal products, grow well on either soil, though corn is grown principally on the former and wheat on the latter. The average yield of corn will approximate fifty bushels per acre, while many farms yield as high as seventy-five to 100 bushels.

The wheat crop usually averages twenty bushels. Well clovered lands with good tillage and favorable seasons, frequently yield forty bushels per acre. Oats, barley, rye, clover, timothy, vegetables and fruits of various kinds, and in fact any and all products that usually grow in this climate, can be produced in paying quantities. The township was originally almost an

unbroken forest of heavy timber, the ground being covered with spice wood and pea vines. The timber was composed in part of large quantities of white oak, hickory, walnut, poplar and ash. Game was abundant, such as deer, bears, wolves, wild cats, catamounts and panthers; of the feathery tribe were turkeys in great abundance, eagles, ravens, pheasants, prairie chickens, ducks and paroquets.

Our sturdy ancestors having thought only of carving for themselves a home out of the wilderness, felled or "deadened" all timber as one common enemy, only reserving sufficient of the oak, poplar, ash and walnut to fence the "clearing." On many farms black walnut rails may yet be seen that were split by the first settlers, and that, too, in a tolerable state of preservation. Many of the best farms would to-day bring twice, yes in some instances many times their present value, if the woodsman's ax had not touched a tree. But notwithstanding the great sacrifice of valuable timber, there yet remains much oak, poplar, ash and an abundance of inferior grades. Walnut was originally very plentiful and of good quality, but the greater portion of what was not destroyed has found its way into market. An area of twenty acres of timber owned by T. C. Jaquess, produced 75,000 feet of first-class walnut lumber.

In addition to preparing ground for corn and other crops, the flax patch was not to be overlooked. Since all dressed in homespun, a flax patch was an essential to every family. The process of pulling, rotting, breaking, swingling, hackling and spinning flax was both laborious and tedious, but it was all accomplished with a hearty good will by buxom rosy cheeked lassies and stout hearted mothers.

The original price of land, known at that time as Congress land, was \$2 per acre, but was afterward reduced to \$1.25, while swamp lands sold for 12½ cents. Land now ranges from \$50 to \$100 per acre, with an average of probably \$60. Nearly all farms are in a good state of cultivation, many being beautified by neat residences and commodious barns and granaries.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers in the township of whom there is any record were Joshua Overton and Joseph Montgomery, who came

with their families in 1808. Though there are no records of the fact, yet it is quite probable that there were settlers in the township as trappers and hunters at the beginning of the present century. The following persons entered land up to 1818: William Nelson and Robert Allmon, 1809; James Allen, Samuel Murphy, Joseph Johnson, 1810; Jonathan Jaquess, Maxwell Jolley, Thomas Shouse, Thomas Allmon, Daniel Drake, James Rankin, John Cox, 1811; James Murphy, 1812; John Wilkins, Thomas Robb, 1813; Right Stallings, Peter Jones, William Harrigan, Warner Clark, Simeon Reecles, John Stroud, John Waller, Thomas and William Harrison, Harrison Sartin, John Gwaltney, William Stallings, Langston Drew, Leander Defer, Thomas Owens, John Crabtree, William Price, Thomas Rogers, John Robards, 1814; John Drew, William Gray, Nathan Britton, John Calvin, Richard Harrison, William McPherson, Ezekiel Kight, 1815; Clement Estes, Joseph Endicott, Joshua Overton, Thomas McLure, Legro Bennett, John Calvin, Jesse Britton, Frederick Rapp, James Anderson, Jesse Cox, 1816; Lawrence Stull, John Walker, 1817; James Robb, 1818. Thomas Allmon and Ezekiel Kight, of the foregoing list, and Adam Fisher were soldiers under Gen. Harrison at the memorable battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. Allmon and Fisher both received wounds, while Kight was made famous by the fact that fourteen balls passed through his coat without touching his person. His descendants still keep the coat as a memento of the event, and it is regarded as a great curiosity. On the 25th of September, 1815, the settlement of the township received quite an impetus by the arrival of a colony of forty-four persons from the vicinity of Cynthiana, Ky. They located about one mile from Poseyville, near the site of the famous Sulphur Springs waters, which it may be remarked parenthetically, though they bring not immortal youth, are fast becoming recognized as a powerful remedial agent in the cure of many ills, especially those of the stomach and kindred diseases. Prominent among the settlers were Jonathan Jaquess, James Rankin, Joseph Endicott, William Casey and Alexander Ferguson. Of the forty-four who arrived only five remain on the stage of life, viz.: Asburry C. Jaquess, Cynthiana, Ind.; Harry Endicott, Arkansas City, Kas.; Betsey Cooper, Terre Haute, Ind.; Polly Price, Grayville, Ill.; Lucinda Casey, Poseyville. John

Robb and Joseph Davis are the only male residents who were born here before Indiana was admitted as a State in 1816.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE.

Numerous Indian depredations throughout the country induced the pioneers, about the year 1809, to erect a fort or block-house, as usually termed in those days, as a common place of refuge in case of an attack by the treacherous red skins. It was located about one mile southwest of Stewartsville, on land then owned by John Cox ("double head"). The oldest inhabitant says it was two stories in height, and built of heavy round logs. The dimensions of the lower story were about 30x30 feet, while that of the upper was about one foot greater, thus necessarily projecting over the first story about one foot all around the fort. In this upper room loop-holes, in the shape of the letter V, were sawed into the logs, some with points downward and others outward, thus affording view of an enemy approaching the fort as well as when against its walls. The blocks sawed out in making loop-holes, were kept to plug up the holes after firing at the enemy, leathern straps being fastened to them to facilitate handling. There were two doors and no windows; one door to the first story and one at the head of the rude stairway leading to the second floor, light being admitted through the loop-holes. Notwithstanding all these precautions tradition fails to reveal any engagements at the fort, though the families of John Cox, Moxey Jolly, Thomas Robb, V. Leavitt, John Wallace and others frequently took refuge there during troublous times with their Indian neighbors.

Constant exposure to danger not only emboldened the hearts of the men, but of the women as well, as is illustrated in the heroic conduct of Mrs. Sarah Cox, wife of John Cox. Her husband had gone to Vincennes for a load of salt, and she and her little children were left alone in their cabin in the woods. During his absence the Indians became troublesome, and visited his cabin in war paint, but his intelligent and brave wife received them with marks of great respect, sat cake and eatables before them, and thus reaching their hearts through their stomachs, they departed without the least molestation. On another occasion, while her husband was making the journey to Terre Haute on foot to secure

a superior article of seed corn, she discovered, upon arising one morning, the foot-prints of what appeared to be a huge bear plainly visible in the light sprinkling of snow that had fallen the night previous. Fearing that the beast would return and attack her children while at play, she armed herself with a butcher knife and tracked bruin to his hiding place in a hollow log in the adjoining woods. Being without firearms, she notified the neighbors, and the beast was dispatched. Tradition goes no further, but it is presumable that she dressed a portion of the meat as food for herself and children, reserving a choice steak for her husband upon his return from his long and tedious journey. Her husband, John, familiarly known as "double head," on account of the peculiar formation of his cranium, was a local surveyor, and a man of much intelligence for that day.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

The privations and hardships endured by the settlers never caused the better class of them to lose sight of the fact that their children should be taught, at least to read and write, though there were then, as now, a few old fogies who thought more of the training of the physical than mental powers. As early as 1816 a substantial hewed log house, about 20x30 feet, was erected as a schoolhouse on the Wesley Jaquess farm, about one mile west of Poseyville. The floor was of puncheons, the roof of boards held in their place by rib-poles, and the cracks between the logs were chinked and daubed with mud. At each end of the house were fireplaces, 4x10 feet. They were made of logs, poles and sticks, heavily plastered on the inside with mud as a protection from the fire. Into these huge receptacles logs and limbs were piled, and bright, glowing fires kept up all day long, the school day then being from sun up till sun down. The girls sat at one fireplace and the boys at the other, showing that even in that day lads and lassies were like unto lads and lassies of to-day. The seats were about ten feet in length, and made of logs a foot in diameter split into halves. On the bark side auger holes were bored, and pins inserted for legs. They were usually all of the same height and without backs, there being no thought taken of health or comfort in their construction. The writing desks consisted of wide heavy planks, sawed with a whip-saw, resting on pins driven into auger

holes in the side walls of the room. There were no windows then, as now, light being admitted above each writing desk through an opening a foot wide hewed out of the upper and lower sides of two logs in the wall. Over this opening greased paper was pasted as a substitute for window glass. Henry W. Hunt is said to be entitled to the honor of having taught the first school in this primitive temple of learning, as well as of being the first teacher in the township.

When he first made his advent and solicited employment as a teacher, he met with some opposition from the "old fogey," or ignorant element of the community. They thought him "a lazy, trifling, good for nothing feller, who wanted to make a livin' without work," forgetting that if everybody raised corn and pumpkins, there would be no market for such commodities. Not daunted by these unkind and foolish remarks, he started out with his "article" for subscribers to his school and met with much encouragement from the intelligent portion, but from the opposite element he was told that "book larnin' neither clothes the back nor feeds the belly." Strange or unstrange as it may seem, the descendants of the families who opposed "book larnin'," as they termed it, are but little farther advanced in education and general knowledge than were their remote ancestry. They are suspicious of and prejudiced against all tradespeople, as well as everybody that "makes a livin' without work" verifying the truthfulness of the Scriptural adage that "the sins of the fathers are visited on their children to the third and fourth generation." As population demanded, other houses of similar structure sprang up in different portions of the township and other teachers came seeking employment. Robert Curry, Alexander Ferguson, Chapman, James Rankin, John Cooper and James Lafferty are among the early teachers.

The schools were taught during the winter months after the big boys had finished gathering corn. The course of study was usually spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the "Double Rule of Three."

The early schools were, as a rule, so many little petty despotisms in which the teacher played the part of a despot, and the pupils his subjects; the most trifling offenses being punished with an injudicious application of the rod. "Lickin' and larnin'"

were thought to go hand in hand, one and inseparable, by the majority of teachers and patrons. The salary of teachers was usually small, being paid from \$1 to \$1.50 per pupil for term of three months and "board around" among the patrons gratuitously; patrons and pupils feeling highly honored when it came their turn to have the teacher board with them. The present free school system did not take effect until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, though there was, previous to that date, a small seminary fund that was occasionally apportioned among the schools. Though the early schools and early teachers were far from perfection, the bosom of the "oldest inhabitant" swells with emotions of joy and tears bedim the eye when the mind reverts to the old masters, the old schoolhouse, with desks scarred and begrimed by jack-knife and ink, the play ground and the boys and girls who romped thereon and who perchance "looked love to eyes that spake again."

From such rude beginnings the schools of the township have steadily advanced until they are now almost models of perfection. There are eight school districts with as many neat and commodious buildings, all of which are furnished with neat school furniture and necessary apparatus.

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist and the Baptist (Hardshells) were the principal churches represented, though occasional itinerant preachers representing other denominations made their advent and preached to the settlers.

Rev. John Schroder, a Methodist, came about 1814, and was one of the first preachers to locate. He was regarded as a powerful preacher and traveled extensively in this State, Illinois and Missouri.

Revs. Scripps, Holaday and Thomas Davis were among the early Methodist ministry. Elders James Martin, Benny Keith, Charles Whiting, Ezekiel Sanders, Louis Williams and Joel Hume, were pioneer Baptist preachers. Their first houses of worship, like all other buildings of that day, were rude log buildings but they have long since given way to neat frame structures. The Methodists have buildings and congregations at Poseyville and Stewartsville, the Baptists at Bethlehem near

Poseyville, and the Christians or Wasonites at Bethsada near Stewartsville.

CEMETERIES.

Respect for the dead was characteristic of the early settlers. It was customary for each farmer to set apart a spot for burial purposes as a family graveyard and not until later times did it enter into their minds to have a common burying ground. Public cemeteries are now established at Poseyville and Stewartsville and at Bethlehem and Bethsada churches.

THE POOR ASYLUM.

The board of county commissioners in September, 1857, purchased of Asbury Ferguson 120 acres of land as a site for the county poor asylum. It is located two miles west of Poseyville and is a large two-story frame. Solomon C. Dunlap is the present superintendent.

EARLY MILLS.

The first saw-mill seems to have been erected by James Rankin on Black River about 1817. It was short lived, the waters taking it away in a few months after its erection. Grammis' Saw-mill located on Cox's Creek was probably the next, but the proprietorship soon changed to James Robb. Before the erection of these mills the little lumber that was used was sawed with whip-saws.

"Horse mills" for grinding corn and wheat came with the first settlers. James Murphy and Joshua Overton established mills near Poseyville and Stewartsville, the Murphy Mill having in connection a still-house that was famous for distilling excellent quality of liquors and that too, at only 25 cents per gallon. The buhrs used in grinding were similar to those in use at this time, the same set being used for both kinds of grain, and the bolting done by hand. These mills were termed "horse-mills" because the motive power was that of horses hitched at each end of a long sweep erected above the stones.

About the year 1825 a still-house was established near Stewartsville, by Turner Nelson who afterward became such a prominent character in county politics. James Robb was also the proprietor of a still-house, in an early day, on Cox's Creek.

Money not being plentiful with the majority of the settlers it

was customary to barter corn for whisky, a bushel of corn being taken in exchange for a gallon of whisky. As late as 1852 whisky retailed by the gallon at 16 cents and by the barrel at 11. As early as 1820 a cotton gin was established about one mile south of Poseyville by Robert Downey. Every farmer raised sufficient cotton for home consumption and all cotton goods were manufactured by the women on rude and clumsy hand looms, hence a cotton gin was regarded as of much importance as a distillery. A tanyard was established near Stewartsville some time in the forties by Allen Westfall who tanned hides on the shares. There were numerous cobblers, some of whom worked up their own leather into shoes for themselves and families, while others cobbled on the shares, or for a moneyed consideration.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The farm implements first in use were very rude affairs. For breaking new ground a plow generally known as "jumping devil" was used. It was formed after the fashion of single shovel plows, though it was much heavier and stouter. Plows with wooden mold-boards were also in use as late as 1850. Oxen were principally used in breaking ground and doing other farm work, as well as drawing the family to church or elsewhere. Corn was dropped by hand and covered with the hoe until within a few years. Wheat was originally sowed broadcast and brushed in with a huge pile of brush drawn over the field by the oxen or whatever power the farmer chanced to have.

In later years the wooden tooth harrow took the place of the brush, but that wonderful improvement was many years after supplanted by the iron tooth harrow. From 1820 to 1840 wheat was cut with sickles. Cradles were introduced into the township in 1840, and were regarded as a most wonderful invention. Perfection in harvesting was now thought to be attained, but it too was superseded by the reaping machine, Mr. Asburry C. Jaquess introducing the first one in the township, as well as the county, in 1854. In the days of the sickle, farmers found it more difficult to dispose of their meager products than now. Wheat sold at 40 cents and oats, 12½ cents per bushel; pork, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per hundred. Much of the produce of that time found its way South in flat-boats. Hogs, however, were driven to Mount Vernon

or Evansville. Wages were low. A good farm hand received \$8 per month; harvesters 50 to 62½ cents per day. The current money was silver, in 6¼, 12½, 25 and 50 cent pieces, with an occasional "dollar of our daddies."

THE RAILROADS.

In the spring of 1880 the people of the township voted an appropriation of \$13,199 to aid the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway in extending its line through the township. The road was completed in 1881. In 1882 a few public spirited citizens of the township, by private donations, secured the extension of the Mount Vernon branch of the Evansville & Terre Haute Road through the township, crossing the Pittsburgh, Detroit & Erie at Poseyville. In the first settlement of the township nearly all supplies were hauled from Fort St. Vincent, now the city of Vincennes, Ind., and latterly up to the building of these railroads nearly all goods were hauled out by wagon from Evansville. These iron highways, together with the rich soil, the salubrious climate, the pure water, the excellent schools and the general intelligence of the people must ever keep the township at the front as one of the best in the county.

FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Officers appointed by the county board from 1817 to 1820, viz.: Gillison Price, Nathan Britton, Joshua Wade, John Gale, constables; Thomas Robb, Peter Jones, Langston Drew, James Robb, William Casey, election inspectors; Robert Allen and Jonathan Jaquess, William Casey and John Waller, James Murphy, Job Calvin, Peter Jones and James Calvin, overseers of the poor; Joshua Overton, Thomas Owens, Leander Defer, Ezekiel Kight, James Calvin and John Allman, supervisors.

The first election in the township was held at the house of Langston Drew April 12, 1817, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace, Peter Jones being elected to that position.

In 1852 David Waller, Thomas Robb and Moses Endicott were elected township trustees; Thomas Clark, clerk, and James Carter, treasurer. These constituted a township board and looked after schools, bridges, roads and the poor. By the acts of 1859 the township board was abolished, and in April of that year

James Carter was elected township trustee. He was succeeded by Fritz Faul, who held the office continuously for about fifteen years, when he was succeeded by James A. Cox, his successors being George Faul, James H. Gwaltney and Dr. Thomas B. Young, incumbent.

It is reported of James Lafferty, an early and eccentric justice of the peace, that on the occasion of a fight between Nathan Overton and Allen Moutry he rushed up to the belligerents and shouted at the top of his voice, "I command the peace; give him h—, Nath. I will only fine you \$1 and pay half of it myself; give him h—; I command the peace." Later on, when the threads of life had about run, and while on his death-bed he requested that a *post-mortem* examination be held on his body for his own satisfaction that he might know what disease killed him.

Oliver Graves, a Frenchman, murdered his wife Cynthia in this township September 29, 1829, by forcing her to swallow three ounces of laudanum, but Graves managed to make his escape from justice.

About 1815 two human skeletons were discovered in the forest near Stewartsville. Near by them was found a jug of whisky. Their identity was never known, and it could only be conjectured as to whether they were murdered, killed by each other in a drunken quarrel, devoured by wild beasts or frozen to death while intoxicated.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

This was formed and recorded by the county board, March 24, 1817, including at that time its present boundaries, with additional territory that has since become a part of Gibson and Warrick Counties. It was named in honor of George Smith, an early and prominent settler, at whose house the first election of the township was held. August 15, 1817, "all that part of Smith Township lying north of the main Big Creek and south of Reeter's Race" was added to and became a part of Lynn Township. The present boundaries are Gibson County on the north; Gibson and Vanderburgh, east; Vanderburgh County, Robinson and Center Townships, west, and contains an area of about 13,440 acres. The soil in the northern part of the township is black and rich.

The central part is not as black and rich, yet it produces wheat, corn and other crops in paying quantities, only being excelled by the black soil in the item of corn alone. On the farm of Hollum Jones was the largest tree of the township. It was a cotton wood eight feet in diameter and nearly 150 feet high. The farms are all well cultivated, the major part of them being improved with neat residences and barns.

THE TIMBER.

Too much cannot easily be said in praise of the immense forests of valuable timber that originally covered the whole face of the township. The finest quality of yellow poplar, black walnut, and white oak grew in great quantities, the trees being large and as straight as an arrow, with their branches towering 100 feet in the air. But now this vast forest has nearly passed away, the greater part having found its last place in burning log heaps years ago. The pioneers had thought only to carving out of the forest homes for themselves and posterity, and in doing so destroyed valuable timber that would to-day equal in price the value of all the lands in the township.

EARLY CUSTOMS.

Realizing that in union there is strength, log rollings and house-raisings were frequent, and thither the neighbors would gather for miles around. At these gatherings every man was expected to do his whole duty, and he who was found reaching for the "long end of a handspike" was the butt of all jokes for the balance of the day. They also assisted each other in husking corn. It was customary to gather corn with the husk on and pile it up in one huge pile in a barn or adjoining cribs or pens. When the crop of the neighborhood was thus gathered, the husking commenced. The women, also, were wont to assist each other in their arduous duties, and while the men were husking corn, and passing "the little brown jug" as often as a red ear was husked, the women were quilting and picking wool. At night-fall the dance commenced, and by the light of the tallow dip, and to the music of the flute and fiddle,

Danced on the joyous hours.
And it is well; youth has its time,
Merry hearts will merrily chime.

It was at these gatherings the whole heart of the neighborhood was made to rejoice. It was then that labor became a genuine pleasure. The husking season was looked forward to with as much interest as is the opening of the opera season by belles and beaux of fashionable society of to-day.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The names of many of the early settlers are to be found on the records of the land office but we are without records showing when they came to the township. It is fair to presume that there were settlers far in advance of any land entries. Elsberry Armstrong, Miles Armstrong and Joseph Garriss entered land in 1810; James Rankin, 1811; W. M. Steel, David Benson, 1813; Joseph Rasborough, Simon Williams, George and Bennett Williams, William Downey, George Smith, Regina Gale, 1814; Thomas McLure, John Smith, Thomas Duncan, William Smith, Isaac Kimball, Robert Davis, Thomas Ashley, Simpson Richey, 1815; William Davis, Henry Casey, Stephen Eaton, John Neal, Sallie Sanders, Willis Armstrong, Zachariah Harris, 1816; John McConnell, Louis Williams, Jonathan Jaquess, George Eaton, John Eaton, Stubel Garrett, Samuel McReynolds, Joshua Elkins, 1817; Elisha Kimball, Herndon Meadows, George Lowe, Harrison Meadows, 1818.

THE SCHOOLS.

Early in the settlement of the township came teachers preferring to teach the young idea how to shoot. Prominent among these were Eli Knowles, Ebenezer Phillips, Thomas Barrett, Elijah Goodwin, Josiah Elliott, John Moore, William Blackwell and Samuel McReynolds. Log schoolhouses were erected in different parts of the township. They were all built after the same general plan, viz.: Round or hewed logs for the walls; puncheon floor; board roof; fireplace; 4x10 feet with stick and clay chimney; heavy door, with wooden hinges and a wooden latch, operated by the proverbial "latch string;" windows in the sides, one foot wide by from ten to twenty feet long, and covered with greased paper. The furniture consisted of long puncheon seats and writing desks fastened to the sides of the room, or one large double desk sitting in the middle of the floor.

The course of study was quite limited, consisting usually of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The spelling book was the principal text book to most pupils in spelling, reading, geography, grammar and moral philosophy. Writing was done altogether with goose quill pens. All teachers were expected to be experts in making and repairing quill pens, it being one of the chief duties of the teacher to look after the sharpening of pens every day. The first year or two of the beginner's course was taken up in that useless waste of time and energy in teaching the tyro the alphabet, trying to impress upon the mind the recollection of fifty-two distinct forms—the capitals and small letters—not one of which standing alone could be associated with a single idea! At the end of this wearisome task for a beginner, another year or two was taken up in pronouncing monosyllables that were as utterly devoid of meaning or of the association of ideas to the child's mind as was the alphabet. At the completion of this second course the student was then prepared to commence the spelling of intelligible words. After a cruise of sometimes several years on seas educational the pupil could spell all the words from baker to incomprehensibility, even to the spelling of the first dozen words on each page from memory, the fourth and last step was taken. This course consisted in reading short and simple sentences, fables and stories found in the spelling book, exceptionally bright students who were able to afford it, sometimes reading from the English reader, in writing, ciphering from Pike's arithmetic, together with spelling long columns from the indispensable spelling book. The impressions made upon the youthful mind by the spelling book stories of the bad boy who commenced his wicked career by sticking pins in poor little innocent flies, of the neighbor's ox that was gored and the boy in the farmer's sour apple tree, were doubtless deep and lasting, and may have had something to do in shaping the course of many a statesman. When compared with the teachers, school-houses and educational system of to-day, what a contrast! When the circumstances surrounding the pupil's entry into school is considered, it is not strange that many soon learned to regard it as a place of torture and punishment, and that a goodly number of the children of the first settlers failed to acquire the rudiments of an English education. Whatever knowledge the pupils acquired

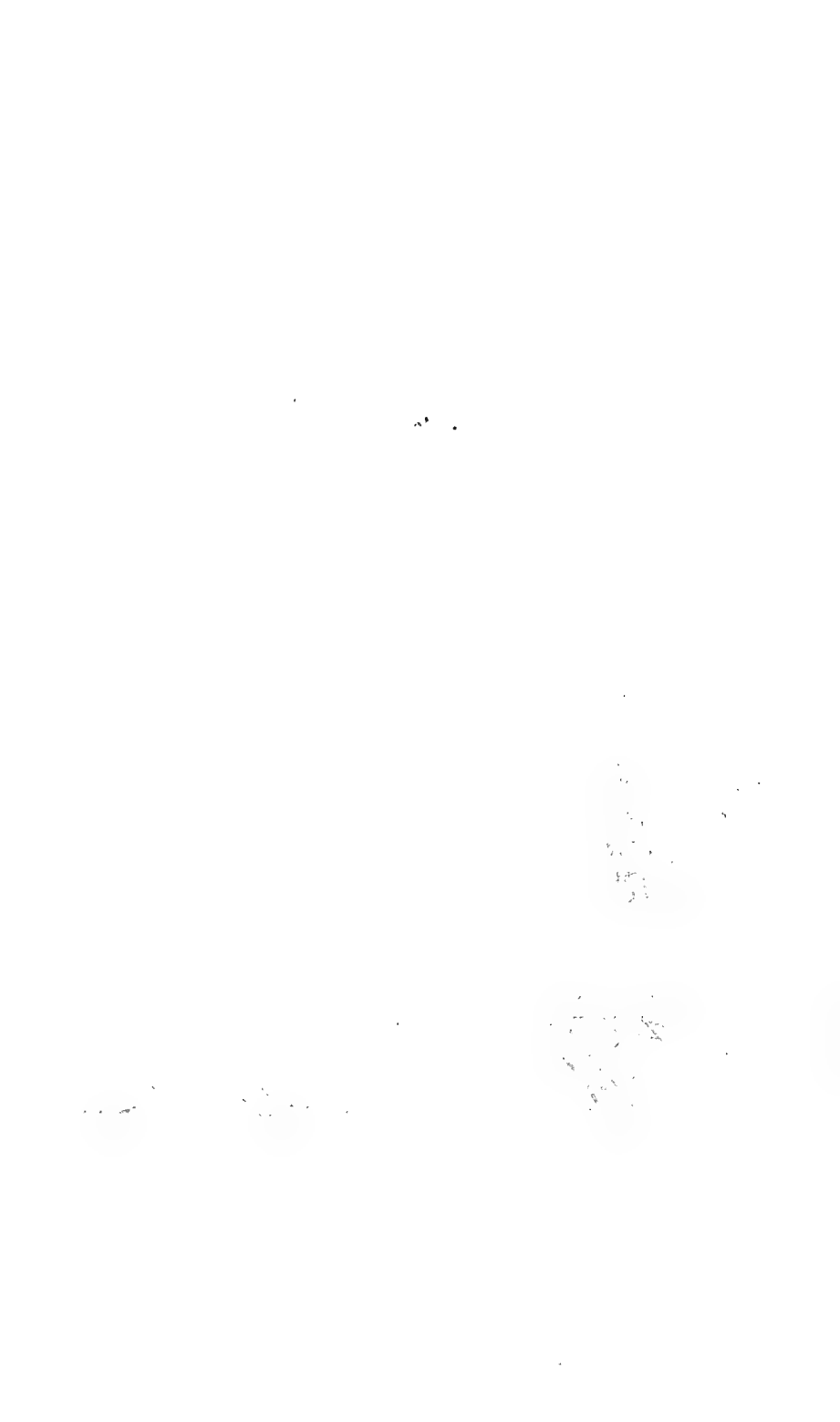
was attained under the greatest disadvantages. They were not only confronted with incompetent teachers but they were compelled to assist their parents, perform the duties of the household and the farm thus preventing anything like regularity in attendance. The present system seems in comparison to be absolute perfection. The rude and barbarous method of teaching the alphabet has given place to the word method, and pupils now commence reading simple sentences the very first day they enter the school-room. The progression in everything pertaining to schools is equally as great as in the method of teaching beginners to read. The township is divided into four school districts, one of which, the Cynthiana School, is a township graded school. The buildings are all respectable and supplied with modern furniture. Joseph Welborn is the present trustee, and manifests much interest in the educational affairs of the township.

THE CHURCHES.

Preachers representing the Regular Baptists, Methodist, Disciples or Christians and Cumberlands were early in the township, each pleading the cause of Christ and pointing out the straight and narrow guaged single tracked road that leads to life eternal, as well as the broad guaged, double tracked road that leads to damnation eternal. Elders "Jimmy" Morton, "Benny" Keith, "Luky" Williams, "Charley" Whiting and Joel Hume, were among the early Baptist preachers. Revs. Schrader, Holliday, Thomas and Davis represented the Methodists. Revs. John M. Berry, Hiram A. Hunter, William Lynn, William McClesky and William Barnett, represented the Cumberlands. Elders Elijah Goodwin, William Goodwin and Montray headed the Disciples. Though at first without any houses of worship they were kindly received by the settlers and permitted to preach in their log dwellings until their organizations were able to build houses of their own. The Baptists and Methodists built at Cynthina, the Disciples about a mile northeast of town and the Cumberlands four miles southwest, the former being christened Liberty and the latter Mount Pleasant. The Elders Goodwin denounced in unmeasured terms the use of the "mourners' bench" and the prevalent doctrine that people could and did "get religion" declaring that the mourners' bench was without precedent in the Bible and



*Yours Truly
Milton Black*



that religion consisted in doing good works and obeying to the letter the commands of the Scriptures. They also denounced the use of the words reverend, the reverend, the right-reverend, doctor, the reverend doctor, and the right-reverend doctor, as prefixes to the names of preachers, insisting that Bible names should be applied to Bible things. Rev. Joseph Wason, dissenting from these views, organized a faction and withdrew from the church. They organized as a separate body near 1816 retaining the old name of Christians but they have usually been known as the Christian Body, New Lights or Wasonites.

The old log church at Liberty has long since passed away, but through the benevolence of "uncle" Isaiah Wilkinson a neat frame was erected a few years ago on the old site and the Wasonites still "hold the fort" at the old stand. The other log churches have also given place to neat frame edifices. The Mount Pleasant church was organized about the year 1820. Soon after its organization a large log church was built and a camp ground laid out in the form of a hollow square. A large number of small log-huts were built all around the outer edge of the square, for the accommodation of the campers.

The pulpit erected in this log church was very similar to those erected in other houses and would be quite a curiosity to church goers of to-day. The pulpit floor was about four feet above the main floor the dimensions being 6x12 feet. This platform was boxed up all around to a height of about four feet above the pulpit floor, with the exception of two small openings on each side of the pulpit which were left for doors. The pulpit was reached by stairways on each side. Unless the preacher was very tall only the head and shoulders would be visible to the audience. Camp-meetings were occasionally held and thither people flocked in great numbers to hear "the same sweet story of the Cross," the beauties of heaven and the torments of hell. In that early time the torments of hell, or what is now known as hades and sheol, was quite a lever in the hands of the revivalists in warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come. The greatest revivals of the time occurred at this camp-ground. Hundreds of voices have frequently been heard supplicating with the Throne of Mercy at the same for forgiveness of sin. At times the excitement became so intense that the penitent sinners

were seized with strange hallucinations declaring that they could see the Savior, the devil, or smell the burning of brimstone in hell. Some were seized with what was termed "the jerks," falling headlong to the floor or ground. The violent jerking was succeeded by a comatose state in which the mourners would remain for half an hour. The history of this church and campground would be incomplete without mentioning that Thomas Smiley, "Uncles" "Tommy" Wilson, "Johnnie" Shelton and Squire James Wilson were prominent characters in camp-meeting days.

THE MILLS.

In the first settlement of the township George Smith erected a horse-mill for grinding corn and wheat. A still was run in connection, a bushel of meal being taken in exchange for a gallon of whisky. They were located about two miles south of Cynthiana. The horse-mill was succeeded by Kimball's Grist-mill, Knight's Grist-mill, the Alcorn Grist and Saw-mill and the Elperman Grist and Saw-mill, all located on Big Creek, and run by the excellent water-power it then afforded.

The first lumber was sawed with a whip-saw by Jonathan and William Moutry. They established themselves in business as sawyers, and with their hand saw-mill did much sawing for the neighbors. Ford Robinson built a cotton gin about 1825, but it ceased to be operated when cotton goods became cheap. When cotton reached such a high price during the late Rebellion, the people again commenced the cultivation of cotton, and Elisha Jones built and operated a cotton gin.

THE KIDNAPERS.

The kidnaping of free negroes and runaway slaves was quite frequent in the early settlement of the county, and several instances of the kind are reported to have occurred in this township, the most interesting of which is the kidnaping of the Goddard boys, John and Isaac. They were twin sons of a white woman of that name, whose husband was a very dissipated and dissolute character. While the family were immigrating to this county, in 1815, the wife took sick with small pox on a small flat-boat, coming down the Ohio. Her husband deserted her, and she was picked up and cared for by a negro, who had a small hut on the

bank of the river. Upon her return to health she returned to her husband, and soon after gave birth to twins, one a bright mulatto and the other of darker complexion. Their rich color was accounted for by her husband as birth marks, he being a believer in psychological impressions. It was in 1822, when the boys were six years old, that they were kidnaped by Acquilla Ford and Jack Lynn, members of a gang of adventurous and desperate men, who congregated at Diamond Island, later known as West Franklin. The news of this high-handed outrage spread like wildfire all over the township. It was known to be the work of this gang, led on by the brave and desperate Ford. Patrick Calvert, William Rogers and Joe Cater, bold and fearless spirits, immediately organized a band of twenty-seven men armed with flint-lock guns, horse pistols, knives and clubs, and started in pursuit. Ford, Lynn, Inman and their friends about West Franklin, hearing of the movements of the rescuers, made preparations to meet them. The party of deliverance arrived at the village, and demanded a search of the entire place. At this proposition the citizens appeared highly incensed, declaring that the boys were not in the village, and after a somewhat lengthy and heated discussion a conflict ensued. The citizens rallied to the defense of the Ford gang. The rescuers, fearing that the whole neighborhood might re-enforce them, retreated to an adjoining corn field, Goddard being the first to run away, leaving Calvert, Cater and Rogers to resist the attack. Guns and clubs were freely used by both parties, and two of the Ford gang received serious wounds, while only Calvert of the rescuers had been hurt. He had been severely beaten, and was left for dead. The combatants had now been reduced to two of the rescuers and five of the opposition, when Dan Lynn appeared on the scene as a peace-maker, and stopped the battle. After hostilities ceased Calvert was looked after, and found to be still alive and able to ride home, though another account says he remained at the house of Dan Lynn for several days. The rescuers collected together, and departed for home. It is reported of Calvert that after he had been severely beaten and his gun taken from him and bent around a tree, that he was asked if he was not sorry he came, to which he replied: "No, you cowards!" They then gave him another beating, and asked if he was not now sorry he came, the reply being "No, you

cowards and cut-throats!" He then received another beating, and was left for dead. But the search did not end here. Joe Cater organized another company of forty picked men, whose reputation for courage was well known, Avery Allen, of Cynthiana, being one of them and the only survivor of the band. The company visited West Franklin, and not only searched the place without opposition, but crossed over into Kentucky and searched the entire neighborhood, but their efforts to find the boys were in vain. For a time the matter was almost forgotten. About the year 1824 Patrick Calvert visited the Red River country in Arkansas on a prospecting tour, being accompanied by a party of Posey County farmers, who were going to that country for the purpose of entering lands. After viewing the country the whole party started homeward. On their return they camped for the night at Fulton, Ark. While sitting around the camp fire, in conversation with one of the citizens, Calvert chanced to speak of his experience with the kidnapers. When he had finished the story his visitor remarked: "Stranger, about the time you mention two mulatto boys, answering your description exactly, were brought here and sold to ———, in the neighborhood." The next morning Calvert went to see the boys. He tested their memories in reference to their abduction and other matters, and was so entirely convinced of their identity that he at once instituted legal proceedings for their recovery. The court, after hearing the evidence and testing the memories of the boys as to all the circumstances of the kidnaping, was thoroughly convinced that they were the same abducted by Ford and his gang, and ordered them turned over to Calvert, who returned them to their mother upon his return home. The joy of Mrs. Goddard's heart seemed to know no bounds when her dusky children were returned so unexpectedly to her.

In gratitude, their mother had them bound to Calvert who had been wounded in their behalf and who rescued them from a life of servitude. The boys served Mr. Calvert long after attaining their majority and always proved themselves grateful to their deliverer.

RAILROAD.

In 1880 the township voted a subsidy to the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company for an extension of its line from

Owensville to Cynthiana; the extension being made the same year. The extension was brought about principally through the efforts of the late Dr. D. B. Montgomery, who merits great praise for his public spirit and the interest taken in the welfare of the township.

INCIDENTS.

The county board made the following township appointments in 1817: William Davis, assessor and inspector of merchandise; John Armstrong and James Martin, overseers of the poor; John McCrary, constable; Josiah Elkins, supervisor of all the roads in Smith Township; Miles Armstrong, inspector of an election held in the township on the 12th day of April of that year for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace.

Samuel Irons and Samuel McReynolds were early justices of the peace, but there are no records showing the dates of their commissions. The commissioners' record shows that the board of county commissioners was succeeded September 6, 1824, by the board of county justices, and that Samuel McReynolds was elected presiding officer.

Ebenezer Phillips, James Nesbet, James Downey and Peyton Robb served the township as trustees, clerks or treasurers in the days of the township board. When the board was abolished in 1859, William Calvert was elected trustee, continuing in office fourteen years. His successors were Ellsberry Smith, John Wilson, Dallas Smith and Joseph Welborn, incumbent.

Robert Montgomery, William Harmon, Samuel Johnson and John Williams were in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1812.

Joseph McReynolds, a soldier of the Revolution, joined the army in his sixteenth year, and continued in the service till the close of the war, eight years. In his seventieth year he married Miss Jane Simpson, in her seventeenth year. The old soldier now lies buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, while his widow still survives him, though married again.

In an affray at Cynthiana, August 20, 1881, Robert Vint shot and killed Joseph Alvey, but the murderer made his escape from justice by fleeing the country.

George W. McCrary, late secretary of war in President Hayes' cabinet, was born in this township on a farm about one mile and a half southeast of Cynthiana.

James Williams was accidentally killed July 4, 1861, at a celebration near Cynthiana. He was loading a cannon, when a premature discharge sent the ramrod through his body.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces an area of about 43 square miles, and is bounded on the north by Harmony Township, on the east by Center, on the south by Black and on the west by the Wabash River. The township was named in honor of Dan Lynn, who was the first representative to the State Legislature, and also a member of the convention that adopted the constitution when Indiana was admitted into the Union. Among the early settlers of the township, were Samuel Eblin, who settled in the township about 1814. F. Young and Edmond Bacon were early settlers in the township. John Server was a Methodist class leader, a justice of the peace and a kind of lawyer. The Goad family, who were prominent in the township, came from Kentucky. Henry Kivent and Samuel York were two other early settlers. Billy Alexander, another settler, had sons: William, John and Silas. John Noel came from Ohio and settled in the township in 1820; he raised quite a large family. The township was organized in 1817, not, however, with its present limits.

OFFICERS, INDUSTRIES, ETC.

John Turney and Elias Altizer were the first overseers of the poor of the township. Altizer was inspector of elections before the township was separated from Harmony Township. John Curtis and David Love were constables in 1818, and Frederick Rapp was appointed superintendent of school section for Lynn Township, in March, 1817. James Black built a mill on Big Creek, in Lynn Township near the upper New Harmony and Mount Vernon stage route in 1817. A bridge was built across Big Creek, at Black's Mill, in 1818. Black's first mill was a water-mill, but in 1823 he built a horse-mill near the same place, in addition to his water-mill.

In 1823 William Wier built a horse-mill on Mill Creek, in Lynn Township. Abner Coates built a mill on Coates' Creek, in the same township in 1825. George N. Thomas built an ox

tread-mill on Big Creek in 1836, and it was burned down in 1841, but was rebuilt again at once and changed to a steam-mill. The second mill was burned in 1848, but Mr. Thomas again erected a new mill which he used until it was worn out. Grafton marks the site of the mill. In 1822 John Schnee and Joseph Spalding were appointed by the county board to select a lot in Springfield on which to build a schoolhouse. A little later, 1827, a schoolhouse was built on Big Creek. The house was built on the Allison farm and Samuel Annable was the first teacher. In 1818 Thomas Denby and Absalom Henson obtained license to keep tavern and sell liquors in Springfield. The General Baptists built a church at Beech Grove in 1870, and called it Bethesda. The trustees of the church were William York, John G. Donaldson and B. S. Aldrich. A church organization had existed here several years previous to the building of the church. The church was quite prosperous for a time under Elder James Rusk, but some difference of opinion as to church polity sprang up and caused a schism in the church. The members are now quite few. The Methodists formerly had a camp ground at Beech Grove. A quarterly meeting was held by them at Beech Grove in 1844. It is related by a reliable citizen of Mount Vernon that at one of these meetings, when it was almost considered a standard of Christianity to shout or to be affected by the "jerks," there was a woman who was considered of rather easy virtue, and who was always very demonstrative in her shouts, to the no little annoyance of other worshipers. Once while in one of her ecstasies, some of the Kennedy and McHenry boys with their companions, managed to throw a well filled hornets' nest near her feet, and when the hornets began to express their anger at the treatment they had received the woman shouted, "I already feel the stings of conscience!" This was done to the discomfiture of the worshipers but to the great amusement of the boys.

VOTERS IN 1833.

The following persons voted at Springfield in 1833, at the April election: Solomon Tennison, James Johnson, Isaac Bacon, Lawrence Douty, John Wilson, Greenbury Casey, Emanuel Edwards, Jefferson Nelson, Ezekiel Brady, Robert Wilson, Jesse Murphy, Leonard Hust, Milton Dodd, Henry Edmonds, John Cox,

John Gail, James Murphy, John T. Cooksey, Samuel Edmonds, Elias Altizer and John Noel.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

George Rapp and association, 1815; Alexander Heyman, 1816; John Saltzman, 1816; Frederick Rapp, 1817; Aquilla Mathews, 1816; Michael Saltzman, 1816; David Lynn, 1815; Abel Mathews, 1816; Robert Wilson, 1815; John Wilson, 1816; Thomas Miller, 1815; Absalom Kinson, 1819.

MUSTERS.

In the early history of the county musters were regularly held. There were the company, battalion, regimental and brigade muster. Among the officers at various times were Gen. William Twigg, Gen. James P. Drake, Col. Zachariah Wade, Col. Jesse Nash, Col. Clement Whiting, Capt. W. J. Lowry, Lieut. John F. Allison, Adj. Allen and others.

The officers wore gorgeous uniforms. A blue coat, cut "swallow-tail" with stripes of red tape sewed on the breast and adorned with double rows of huge brass buttons and tinsel epaulets, a sword, homespun or buckskin trousers, a huge three-cornered hat with waving plume, and moccasins completed the costume. The file were dressed in the ordinary costume of the frontiersman; rifles or muskets or cornstalks were the arms. Their display of plumes and feathers were of little practical advantage, further than to satisfy a vanity for military display. Each section had its place of drill, at Mount Vernon the field east of Milton Black's was a common place for such, further north, Blairsville, and general musters were generally held in the vicinity of Springfield, at the farm of Lewis Wilson. An order at hand reads about as follows:

NEW HARMONY, February 26, 1826.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

The officers of the companies will appear with their commands at the house of Robert Randolph, on the 16th day of October, 1826, for a two days' regimental muster. All commissioned officers must appear in full uniform. Battalion muster will be held at the house of Joshua Overton.

ZACKARIAH WADE,

Commanding Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

In 1834, a law was passed allowing persons to pay \$1 as an equivalent for non-performance of military duty. In 1837, the law requiring militia musters was repealed altogether.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

This township as its name indicates is in the centre of the county. It was originally a part of Robinson, Harmony and Lynn. It is bounded on the north by Robb and Smith, on the east by Robinson, on the south by Robinson and Lynn, and on the west by Lynn and Harmony. It was separated from the above named townships by order of the county commissioners March, 1859. Owing to the inconvenience of Blairsville, New Harmony and other towns, the citizens were compelled to provide themselves with a market place nearer home which was done by the laying out of Wadesville, and the establishing of that as a central seat. The township contains over 15,000 acres of excellent farming, more than half of which is under cultivation, yielding the industrious husbandman a rich reward for his toils. The soil produces an abundance of all the cereals, and fully maintains her portion of the immense yield made by Posey County. Andrew Cavitt came from Pennsylvania in 1817, and settled on the Cavitt farm about two miles from Wadesville. Andrew Cavitt was the father of William Cavitt now living near Wadesville. A sister of Cavitt came a little earlier and settled about four miles north of Wadesville. She married Jesse Nash and became the head of a respectable family. Joseph Robinson settled a little further east; he was the father of Jonathan and James Robinson. Robinson is believed to have built the first mill in the township. This was on his farm and was a small horse-mill to which was attached a cotton gin and still. The Wade family settled in Centre Township in 1817, in the vicinity of Wadesville, from which the town took its name. The two older Wades were Joshua and Caleb. They became the heads of very large families who have mainly all settled in the same vicinity. John Ashley settled near Wadesville; he was a mechanical genius, and worked a long time endeavoring to make a perpetual motion, and like all others who have tried that failed, but to use the language of one of his neighbors, he "came mighty nigh doing it." Sharp Garriss settled in the same vicinity of the others in 1815. He came originally from North Carolina and settled in Kentucky, and afterward settled in Centre Township. John Parish was among the early settlers of the township; he was drowned in Wabash River, not far from New

Harmony. Benjamin Gwaltney settled the farm about two miles from Wadesville, lying on the line of the E. & T. H. R. R. Mr. Gwaltney, father-in-law of A. C. Williams, of the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, is still living. David Ball, father of Mrs. Wallace, of Wadesville, settled the farm about one-quarter of a mile from the town. He came from Kentucky about 1816. Moses Cross also from Kentucky, came about the same time. Abner and Ajax Campbell were among the early settlers; the former settled the farm now owned by Winnie Campbell; the latter was an "old bachelor." Other families were the Wallaces, Smiths and Wilkinses. Reuben and Wright Stalling also settled a very short distance from Wadesville. The former brought four negroes to the settlement: George, Jerry, Becca and Morning, but as slavery was not tolerated, they soon found their way back into slavery, whether by kidnaping or otherwise, will remain an unsolved mystery to the public. Old Nero, another, who had been a slave, lived in the settlement until his death. All the above mentioned settlers were farmers, and were instrumental in clearing away the forests, and preparing the way for the trades and professions that were to follow. As before stated, farming was the business of the settlers mainly; still other business had to be carried on. Work was not so well divided then as now. A great many men tanned their own leather, and made their own shoes. Andrew Cavitt was among those who did such work.

MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

Joseph Robinson furnished meal, whisky and ginned the cotton for the settlement for a long time. Almost every one at first raised a small patch of cotton, hence the necessity of a gin. This was in the days of the old spinning wheel, carding and weaving by hand, and the dames and damsels at that day, looked as handsome to their admirers, dressed in their linsey-woolsey or home made suits, as do the queens of fashion now, in their silks and diamonds. Though they were not so artistic, they were far more robust. Corn or wheat was carried to the mill on horseback and not unfrequently the parties would have to wait a day or so for their grist as the mills were few and had a capacity of ten to twenty-five bushels per day. Each man furnished the team to grind his own grain. The time was usually whiled away in

jumping, shooting at a mark or other pastime. As distilleries were usually connected with the mills, not unfrequently drinking was indulged in. In addition to Robinson's still, John Ahley also had a small one on his farm, and still later one was run at the same place by James Cross. These were all small copper stills with a capacity of a few gallons per day. The commissioners formerly regulated the price of liquors, meals, feed and lodging. Whisky sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per one-half pint, wines at 50 cents, food and lodging 25 cents, a horse with hay and stall all night 50 cents.

MARKETS.

The place for market for the township was Evansville, Mount Vernon or New Harmony. Market consisted mainly of pork, butter and eggs and a few other small articles. Pork was always killed at home and hauled to Evansville or Mount Vernon, and was finally sent to New Orleans. The price ranged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Butter was from $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and eggs $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen. It was considered no hardship to carry a basket of eggs or butter all the way to New Harmony or Evansville and sell at the above prices, and return the same day. In this connection it will not be wondered at that there was little wheat raised for market as it was all cut by the reap-hook, an instrument in use since the building of the Pyramids of Egypt, and beaten out with the flail and winnowed by pouring through a sieve and allowing the wind to carry away the chaff by an artificial current made by waving a sheet quickly over the grain.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, CHURCHES, ETC.

Polly Ball is granted the honor of being the first school teacher in Centre Township. She taught in a little log house on Stalling's farm; this had been an old dwelling house. This was as early as 1820. Schools were also taught at Robinson's and Gale's. The first schoolhouse was built about one-half mile south of town and Polly Ball taught the first school in this house, and after her Turner Nelson, and he was followed by Zachariah Wade. Another schoolhouse was built a short distance north of Wadesville, at a little later date.

A new schoolhouse need not excite wonder, as one such as was used in those days could be built by a few men in a day. Other

early teachers were Samuel Gray; John R. Hays, who was considered a good teacher; Daniel B. Craddic also was a good teacher, as well as George Grant and Nicholas Harmon. Thomas Moye, still living near Wadesville, was a pioneer teacher. James Ferguson taught in the early schools of the township. On the adoption of the free school system in 1855, the township was not slow to take advantage of the system, and free schools were soon funded for all. The township now has—schoolhouses and employs—teachers at an average salary of about \$2.25 per day; and a school term of about 100 days with a steady growth for the better. Notwithstanding the moral sentiment of the community is fully up to the average, there is only one church in the township, Mount Zion—a general Baptist Church. This house is in Section 26, and was built on lands formerly owned by John R. Skelton. The church was built in 1876, with Weston Lewis, Robert Willis and Francis Tennison as trustees. The membership of the church is not large.

RAILROADS, TRAGEDIES, ETC.

Centre Township labored many years under difficulties for want of an outlet for her produce. This placed her at a disadvantage as compared with sisters. The difficulty was removed when by voting a bonus of \$7,191.60 to aid the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, that branch was extended through the township. The aid was voted in October, 1881, and the road was completed the following year. Great have been the changes since the completion of the road. A man named Stanley, a school teacher, and a stranger, were passing through the township many years ago; the body of Stanley was found near the road side, partially decayed. It bore evidence of foul play. The murderer was never found. The body lies buried on the farm of John Kelton. William Hays once killed a man named Odell by stabbing. Hays went away and was never brought to justice. December 6, 1864, John Garris, or Garress, for a trivial cause, killed Michael Herman, a stage driver at Wadesville. He was sentenced to be hung, but his sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. He has since died in prison. Henry Roeder killed William Quincy at Wadesville in December, 1870. Roeder was sent to the penitentiary for five years for the crime.

LAND ENTRIES.

The following parties made land entries at the dates annexed: William Dodge, 1815; John McReynolds, 1817; Sharp Garress, 1816; Andrew Cavitt, 1815; Wright Stallings, 1817; Joseph McReynolds, 1817; John Ashley, 1819; Jesse Stallings, 1817; Ajax Campbell, 1818; David Ball, 1818; E. Cross, 1815; Jonathan Robinson, 1818; Enoch Fillingen, 1819; Archibald South, 1819; Michael Smith, 1818; Thomas Smith, 1818; George Rapp & Association, 1815; James Owens, 1818; John Crunk, 1816; John Hay, 1817; Frederick Rapp, 1817; William Nelson, 1816; Samuel Scott, 1817; Thomas Wilson, 1816; Al Wilson, 1817; John D. Hay, 1817; D. Lynn, 1816; David A. Willis 1817; John Stallings, 1816; Jacob Kern, 1816; William Alexander, 1816; Thomas Leavett, 1817; William Wier, 1815; James Robb, 1818; John Gray, 1809; Thomas Rogers, 1809.

MARRS TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of the board of the county commissioners of Posey County, held March 24, 1817, at Blackford, which was then the county seat, Marrs Township was organized, and named in honor of Samuel R. Marrs, one of the pioneers of the township, and one of the first county commissioners. He was also the first sheriff of Warrick County. He died in this county in 1818. The township, one of the largest in the county, is bounded on the north by Robinson Township; on the east, by Vanderburg County; on the south, by the Ohio River, and on the west, by Black Township.

The following are the names of some of the early settlers of the township: Alexander Barton, Moses Calvin, George Daws, John Caborn, William Hutcheson, James Benbrook, Gabriel David, Hamilton Corson, James B. Campbell, Bedford Lynn, Judge Marrs, Lewis Benner, Michael Schriber, John Vanwey, Wilson Jones, the Forris family, John Usery, the Winemillers, and some others. The following land entries were made in the township prior to 1820: Thomas E. Casselberry, 1807; John and Alexander Borton, 1811; William Downen, 1811; William Sample, 1812; Paul Casselberry, 1813; Elsberry Armstrong, 1813; Samuel B. Marrs, 1813; Adam Young, 1814; William Borton, 1814; Jacob and James Winemiller, 1814; Robert Dery, 1814; John Moon,

1814; Elkanah Williams, 1814; William Hutcheson, 1815; Benjamin Worthington, 1815; Needham Blount, 1815; Lawrence Stull, 1816; Jeffrey Sanders, 1817; John William, 1817; Charles Smith, 1817; Elias McNamee, 1818.

ELECTIONS.

At an election held April 7, 1833, at the house of Thomas Jordan, the following persons voted: John Usery, Zimri Mills, Augustus Cavins, C. M. Corson, Johnson Forris, F. D. Lynn, B. G. Corson, and C. W. Corson. John Forris was inspector of elections, Charles Corson was elected constable, Urban Mason, James Stull, Henry Dunn and Isaac Casselberry were elected road supervisors. At an election held April 6, 1835, in a house formerly occupied by Thomas Jordan, the following men exercised their right of suffrage: William Brown, Johnson Forris, William Boyd, James Rice, David Harrison, Z. Harrison, James Winemiller, William Dornald, Augustus Cavins, Daniel Elkins, George Forris, Alfred Martin, Benjamin Mackintosh, William Jordan, Joel Martin, Thomas Jordan, Hugh McKinnis, John Brown, David Blair, William Breant, Gabriel David, John Usery, Dillard Elkins, William Foster, James Patterson, Zimri Mills, Joseph McLane, Charles Howard, Conrad Winemiller, Henry Winemiller, William Forris, Thomas Martin, Frederick Benner, Cornelius Foster, Martin Stinson, Criswell Corson, C. H. Corson, Henry Green, Isaac S. Casselberry, Leveritt Johnson, Minnick Waddle, Jacob Kellar, John F. Benner and Lewis Benner. At this election there were one constable, four road supervisors, two overseers of the poor and two fence-viewers elected. The first election in the township was held at the house of William Hutcheson, one of the first settlers of the township. At this election there were less than ten ballots cast.

INDUSTRIES, ETC.

The first mill in the township was one built about 1839, on Big Creek by a man by the name of Vauble, who came to the township in that same year. The structure was one of the horse-mill kind. The principal mill of the township is what was formerly known as Black Hawk's Mill, but now as Deig's Mill, now owned and operated by Joseph Deig. It is a large steam-mill, erected about

1852, and has a capacity of about seventy-five barrels of flour per day. Prior to 1839, James Benbrook built a small distillery in the township. It was a very small affair, but was in operation more or less for about ten years. The proprietor "swopped" whisky for corn, giving a gallon of his manufacture for a bushel of corn, and was widely known as the "whisky swopper."

A prominent early day character of Marrs Township, was Cornelius Foster, known as "Rifle Foster" the gun-smith and pioneer preacher. He was a first-class mechanic, and for many years he manufactured nearly all the early rifles used by the pioneers of this township and the surrounding country. He was also a Methodist minister and preached occasionally in his neighborhood. It has been said of him, that he would preach for one denomination until a difficulty arose in the church, and then he would unite with some other denomination and there continued his work so long as peace reigned. He was sometimes a Methodist and sometimes a Baptist. He was an exceedingly large man, weighing about 300 pounds. He had many friends, and was one of those generous hearted early men of the county, and a benefactor of humanity. He died in this township many years ago, and now and then a Foster rifle can only be found to tell the story.

AN ANECDOTE.

The following well authenticated story is told of Jacob Weinmiller who was justice of the peace at West Franklin. Suith had been brought for the collection of a note, the obligation of which was the payment of a new milk cow. The note was past due twelve months, and the court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in words and figures as follows: The defendant shall pay plaintiff at once one milk cow and a young calf; the court holds that had the debt been paid at maturity the cow would doubtless have had a calf, and its payment will be for interest on the note. A second case occurred at Blackford. The place was then covered with woods, the clerk used a stump for a desk and the jury a log for seats. A man was tried for hog stealing and the case was submitted to the jury, and while they were deliberating the attorney for defendant with others went with Weinmiller to dinner. In their absence a verdict of "guilty" was returned and the sheriff proceeded to inflict the punishment—thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. On the

opening of court after dinner, the attorney, Richard Daniels, hearing the sentence, but not that it had been inflicted, at once began an argument for a new trial. To the amusement of the spectators his client begged in accents more emphatic than polite that he did not want a new trial as he had already received one punishment and he feared the next time they would kill him. A third story is told on good authority: John Williams was justice of the peace at West Franklin. A crowd of men were quarreling; Williams ran out and said "I command the peace." His order not being obeyed, and misinterpreting the law as to his duties he again said "by —, I command the peace," and at once proceeded to thrash the disputants himself.

POSTOFFICES, ETC.

St. Phillip, also on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and like Caborn, is in one of the finest agricultural sections of the county. The village, or settlement, is situated in the northeastern part of Marrs Township, eleven miles east of Mount Vernon, and five miles from Caborn. There is a postoffice here, established after the building of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, and Elizabeth Deig was the first postmistress. Here one of the first Catholic congregations in the county was established. Father Distel has labored here for twenty-five years, at least. The fine church edifice, which was erected in 1870, and is a fine structure.

The first postoffice in the township, was established at West Franklin, and there continued until about 1858, when it was removed to what was known as Black Hawk's Mills, and John B. Deig was the postmaster. The office was continued until the completion of the first railway through the county, when it was removed to Caborn, and the office at West Franklin was re-established.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first schoolhouses in the township is what is known as Hutchinson's schoolhouse. The first building was of logs, and not materially different from all the pioneer school buildings of the county. Here, religious services were held prior to the erection of the Methodist Church near Caborn. An early day pedagogue of the township, was a man by the name of



G. W. THOMAS



Weatherford, who taught at Hutchison's schoolhouse as early as 1839; also John Welborn was an early teacher, and James B. Campbell was a prominent early and latter-day educator. The township is now well supplied with schools and churches, and each year brings a greater advancement in the cause of education, there being twelve houses and thirteen teachers, with an average length of about six months.

Marrs Township, has a generally fertile soil, and the greater part of which is in a fine state of cultivation and improvement. It is largely settled by the Germans, and is the second township in the county in point of delinquent taxes. In 1880 there were 14,265 acres under cultivation, and since then there has been a continued improvement.

POINT TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally, and prior to 1822, called Daniel Township, or "The Daniel Territory." At a meeting of the board of county commissioners of Posey County, at the May session of 1822, Point Township was organized and so named. Called Point Township, for the reason that it is the extreme point of Posey County and the old Hoosier Commonwealth, and is bounded as follows: On the east and south, by the Ohio River; west, by the Wabash River and north by Black Township. The first white settler in the county, is supposed to have settled in what is now Point Township, near the mouth of the Wabash River, some time in the latter part of the last century. He was an Irishman by the name of Thomas Jones. He died at his place of settlement in 1826. The following are among the first settlers and pioneers of this township: a man by the name of Corduff, who settled in the southwestern portion of the township. He was also an Irishman. Then came Samuel Black, Nathaniel Miller, the Robinson family, a man by the name of Roach, who settled at the mouth of the Wabash River, and his place of settlement was for many years, the landing and trading point for all the flat-boat business transacted at the mouth of the Wabash. Many times each year, a line of flat-boats almost a mile in length could be seen lying in wait at this place. Mr. Roach died in this township about 1848. A man by the name of Summers, an

old keel-boatman, was an early settler here. George Henchet, James Conner, a man by the name of Edwards, William and Isaac James, the Bacon family, Squire Love, Capt. Henry Stripe, the Greathouse and Dixon families. Nearly all of the pioneers of this township have returned to the dust formation from whence they were originated.

ELECTIONS.

The first election held in the township was at the house of Daniel Owen, one of the pioneers. At an election held at the house of Samuel Love, May 30, 1835, the following men voted: Richard H. Austin, Aaron Bacon, Cornelius Austin, Nehemiah Hastings, Thomas Black, Cornelius Ludlow, James Shinders, John Hancock, John Deen, Jefferson Hill, John McDaniel, James McCloud, David Dixon, Leander Johnson, John Dixon, Lloyd Marsh, Lewis Coon, Thomas Black, George Parker, William Black, Sylvanus McFarlor, William Stephens, L. York, Henry Williams, John Boothe, George W. Greathover, Elias Hancock, John Clark, William Pool, Sampson Greathover, James Conlin, Samuel N. Love, Joseph H. Black and James Dixon. This election was held for the purpose of selecting a justice of the peace, and the regular township officials.

LAND ENTRIES.

The following land entries were made in the township prior to 1820: William Broadhead, 1800; Samuel Kimmel, 1809; Seth Hargrave, 1813; James Black, 1813; Samuel Aldridge, 1814; George Bow, 1814; Hugh Todd, 1814; Robert Hargrave, 1814; Nathaniel Ewing, 1814; Samuel W. Parr, 1814; Joseph Kennedy, 1814; Francis Black, 1815; Aaron Bacon, 1815; Thomas Jones, 1817; Elisha Boudinott, 1817; Christopher Ashworth, 1817; Martin Shlater, 1818; George Hershman, 1818; John Hamilton, 1818; David Greathouse, 1818; William F. Daniel, 1819.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first schoolhouse in the township was what was long known as the Stripe Schoolhouse. The same was a log structure, erected in the Greathouse neighborhood. The building was also used for religious services, and in it the Methodists, Baptists and

Christians worshiped, and the pioneer circuit riders expounded the word of God. The then old building was thrown about twenty years since, and another erected in its stead. There are now six schoolhouses in the township, and the educational facilities are greatly advanced.

The only church in the township is Greathouse Church, which is a frame building about 40x60 feet, erected in 1872, at an estimated cost of \$1,500. The same is located in the Greathouse neighborhood, and the ground upon which it is situated was given by Henry Stripe, upon the condition that the building should be called and retain the name of Greathouse Church. It is a Methodist institution. The first minister was a man by the name of Johnson, and the present is Rev. Miles Woods. The primitive religious exercises of the township were held in private houses, or in the woods.

The township has one postoffice, Hovey's, established in 1879, at the house of John S. Phillip, who was the postmaster. Here the office was continued until 1881, when it was removed to Fuhrrer's grocery, which is on the stage line running from Mount Vernon to Uniontown, Ky. The office has a daily mail, and George R. Fuhrrer, is the present postmaster. Politically the township is Democratic. At the election of 1884 it cast for Grover Cleveland, 110 votes, for James G. Blaine, 90, the former securing a majority of 20 votes.

"BONE BANK."

This is a famous Indian burying ground situated on the bank of the Ohio River. The Indians seem to have been using this place as sepulchral grounds so far back that the "memory of man runneth not the contrary." The artificial mound made by these dwellers of the forest has been undermined by the river and vast quantities of human bones and other relics of Indians have been exposed. There have been found thin plates of copper, buttons, gorgets, tiny bells, flints, arrow heads, ornamented vases engraved with rude figures, sea shells from the ocean, and various other things that serve as a kind of an index to the peculiarities of a very peculiar people. Mr. James Samson of New Harmony has the best collection of relics of any one in this part of the State. His *sanctum sanctorum* is a study for any one.

While it is true that this township contains a number of fine and well improved farms, it is also true that the major part is yet in the wild, and totally unimproved. Many thousand acres in the township are held by non-residents and hence a hasty development is unexpected.

A LARGE TREE.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Fred Nolte of Mount Vernon, that there stands on his lands in Point Township, a sycamore tree which measures thirteen feet in diameter, and five cows have been seen standing in the hollow of the same at one time.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the central portion of the eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Smith Township; on the east by Vanderburg County; on the south by Marrs, and on the west the meanderings of Big Creek separate it from Centre Township. The township was not reduced to its present limits until within the last few years. It was named in honor of Jonathan Robinson. Very few early land entries were made in this township, and it was not until the great influx of Germans began to pour into this county that the lands were taken up rapidly, owing doubtless to the distance to market and that there was plenty of more desirable land elsewhere.

The only land entries made within the present township previous to 1820 were made by William Dodge, in 1817; William Rodgers, 1818; Ajax Campbell, 1818; Charles Kimball, 1818; Ezekiel Dukes, 1818; Rezin Halsell, 1816; Isaac Slover, 1819; David Murphy, 1819; John Crunk, 1818; Josiah Denney, 1814; Joel Preuitt, 1818; Thomas Halsell, 1817; William Holson, 1819; Alex S. Morrow, 1818, and Samuel Barton, 1816.

SETTLERS.

One of the pioneer settlers of Robinson was Silas Parker who settled near where the New Harmony and Evansville road crosses the Cynthiana and Diamond Island road. Parker lived and died at his old homestead. Ezekiel Dukes lived near where Parker died; he settled there about 1820. He was a farmer and also built a

horse-mill, but as a mill would not support a man and his family he was compelled to follow an additional business. Not unfrequently small distilleries were attached to the mills. Richard Edwards and the Grant family were early settlers and farmers who lived south of Blairsville, all of whom are now gone. Jacob, John and William McMann lived near Silas Parker. An old and well known early settler was William Dodge, who entered lands in the township in 1817 and was a farmer; he also built a horse-mill on his farm about two miles from Blairsville. These horse-mills had a capacity of from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per day, and would yield the miller only two or three bushels per day of very indifferent meal or flour. Samuel and "Steve" McCollons settled near St. Wendel, as did James Haynes, who was one of the last of the pioneers of the township to pass away. George Ramsey came from Alabama and settled in the township within the twenties. He lived near St. Wendel and was a brickmaker by trade. Hugh McKinnis lived between Blairsville and Dukes, about three miles from Blairsville; he was a very successful farmer, and Charles Kimball built a mill at the bridge where the Evansville and New Harmony road crosses Big Creek. Kimball obtained permission from the county commissioners to build his mill in 1817, and that is supposed to be about the date of the building of the same. Isaac Slover was a pioneer of whose history little is now known. David Murphy, a man formerly well known lived a short distance southwest of Blairsville. Josiah Denney, Samuel and Daniel Barton lived in the southwest of the township. Daniel G. Walson, a farmer, lived near St. Wendel. Benjamin Garriss was a man of somewhat unsavory reputation. Greenberry Ratcliff and John Stephenson were farmers who lived south of Blairsville. John DePaster, Frederick, Christ and Herman Ryster lived a short distance east of Blairsville. Samuel and Jonathan Wilkins, and William Hopson were other old settlers. Samuel Lee was a blacksmith and lived north of Blairsville.

Utley and Mills were old settlers; Mills was the father of Thomas Mills who lives in the southwest part of the township. Thomas Denney who entered lands in 1814 was the father of George F. and Timothy Denney who live in the southwest part of the township. John Williams an early settler was a noted fighter at fisticuff. John Raller and John Mitz were old settlers. Mr.

Wies was one of the oldest German settlers. It is also claimed that the Hon. William Heilman resided in the township during his first years in this country. Peter Cole or Kohl lived east of Blairsville, and there built a horse-mill at an early period. Gardner built the first steam-mill near Blairsville, and John Baker owned the same before the war. The township now contains but the two small towns, Blairsville and St. Wendel; the inhabitants are almost entirely Germans and are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The country is somewhat broken toward the eastern part, and is extremely well suited for the growth of fruits, particularly apples and peaches. The township contains about 20,000 acres of land, about half of which is under cultivation, and according to the census of 1880 yielded fifteen bushels of wheat and thirty-five bushels of corn per acre. The people are quiet and inoffensive, but being mainly of foreign birth are somewhat exclusive in habits and manners.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The public schools of Robinson compare very favorably with other schools of the county; there are nine school buildings and nine schools in the township, with an average length of about six months. Zion's Evangelical Church located in the southern part of Robinson Township was organized in 1843, with sixteen families, the building then erected was of logs. In 1856 a new frame house was built at a cost of \$2,200, with a \$600 and a \$700 pipe organ. A parochial school of seven weeks is maintained each year. St. Jacob's and St. Peter's are two fine churches, located not far from the central part of the township; they are both strong in numbers and are of the Lutheran faith.

FOSSIL FIELDS.

The geological fields about Blairsville are very rich, yielding fossil ferns and other coal plants, thin seams of coal, argillaceous shales and the *Sigillaria Oweni* of large size. The place has been visited by Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Owen, William McClure, Thomas Say, C. A. Le Seuer, Dr. Troost, Norwood, Shumard, Pratten, Worthen, L. Lesquereux, E. T. Cox and others. Posey County, particularly New Harmony, has been called the Mecca of geologists.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

was organized August 14, 1821, and was named after P. C. Bethel, the first white man settling in the township. It is in the extreme northwest of the county, lying contiguous to Gibson County, Robb Township and the Wabash River. The present area is near 13,760 acres, about two-thirds being in cultivation. The surface is level with the single exception of about 2,000 acres of table-land which is situated in the extreme north of the township. The level land is very rich, and is principally of a black sandy loam. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and many other crops grow in great abundance on the black sandy soil, while that adjoining the Wabash and Black Rivers, being subject to overflows, is cultivated for corn only. The soil of the table-land is not as black and rich as the lower lands adjoining, still it produces remarkably well. These high lands, usually called "the hills," rise from 100 to 200 feet above the level lands, the highest plateaus affording a fine view of the surrounding towns and country. The principal portion of the land in cultivation is valued at from \$30 to \$50 per acre, while a few swampy tracts can be bought at a low rate. The original forests that covered the ground contained much valuable timber, but the bulk of it was of the inferior grades. Sweet gum grew in immense quantities, the trees being very large and tall, much of it still remaining on the low lands near the streams. The largest burr oaks in the county, and perhaps in the State, are to be found on the bottom lands of Gen. Hovey. Many of these trees will measure from four to five feet in diameter, while occasionally one is found that will reach over eight feet. The General recently sold one of these mammoth trees on the stump for \$51. On the table-land much black walnut, yellow poplar, oak and ash originally grew, but the greater went to market or was destroyed by the first settlers. Considerable oak, ash, poplar, sugar-tree and inferior grades still abound.

LAND ENTRIES.

The records show that John Waller entered land in 1807; James Farris, 1808; John McQuidy and Mathias Mounts, 1811; Thomas Shous, 1812; George Rapp and the "Harmonie associa-

tion," Isaac and Alexander Boyer, Samuel B. Williams and Joseph Green, 1815; John Neal, 1816; George Barnett, John S. Campbell, Carmelia Carpenter, Thomas Jordan, John E. Wilson, 1817; Robert Allen, Jess Spann, John B. Rachels, Gillison Price, Nicholas Harding, 1818; Stephen Eaton, William Griffin, Jacob Whittaker, Jesse Williams and William Browder, 1819. There are now only about twenty-five freeholders living in the township, much of the land being owned by non-residents of New Harmony.

THE SCHOOLS.

Josiah Elliott, Ezekiel Harmon, William Harper, James Wasson and Jacob Taylor were among the first teachers. The first schoolhouses were very rough unsightly affairs but after the people became more prosperous they built houses after the following plans and specifications, viz.: "The house to be built 20x30 feet with ceiling eight feet high; the walls to be of hewed logs not less than ten inches in diameter; the floor to be well laid with the parts of logs split into halves, the face being smoothed with the broad-ax; the roof of shingles four feet long riven from white oak and held in place by logs or poles securely fastened on the roof, and the ceiling to be laid of the same material. The fireplace shall be four feet high, ten feet wide and four feet deep, and be built of puncheons, notched at each end that they may be securely held in place. The fireplace to be provided with a chimney as high as the house and to be made of small poles or split sticks of timber. The door shall be substantially built of hewn or split oak timber, well pinned together and hung on stout wooden hinges made of hickory, and to be furnished with a wooden latch and a leathern latch string. There shall be two windows, one in each side of the room, and shall be one foot wide and twenty feet long, covered with raw hide or greased paper. The cracks between the logs shall be well chinked and daubed with mud. The fireplace to be filled with clay even with the floor of the room and the inside of the fireplace and chimney to be well plastered over with mud as a protection from fire. The furniture of the house shall consist of seats split from logs one foot in diameter and not less than ten feet long. The split side of the halves shall be well smoothed and freed of splinters, and the legs of the seats shall be of hickory two feet long and set in augur

holes not less than four inches deep, and the whole to be done in a neat and workmanlike manner." It will be observed that no nails were mentioned in the "plans and specifications," and none were needed, since houses were then built without driving a single nail, everything being put together with pins. The first school-houses in the township, though quite similar to the one, were not so elaborately constructed. The logs were not hewed, the cracks were not daubed, and no raw hide or greased paper covered the openings in the sides of the house left to admit light. There are now five school districts, and all supplied with neat buildings and modern furniture.

THE CHURCHES.

The Regular Baptists, near 1815, built a small log church house on the high table-land. Here they worshiped for many years until they were sufficiently strong to build a more commodious frame edifice at the foot of the hills, the same old building being in use by that denomination at this time. Jerry Cash, Louis Williams, and Peter Saltsman were their earliest preachers. The Disciples also preached in the little Baptist Church on the hill and organized a church there after the Baptists built their new edifice. After the Disciples grew in strength they also built a new frame house at the foot of the hills. Elders Elijah and Moses Goodwin ministered to the wants of the flock in those early days. The congregation has long since ceased to exist in the township, about the year 1840 the Methodists built a small frame across the bayou, and James Bonner, John Scroder and F. A. Hester, preached to the little flock. They too have ceased to exist in the township as an organization. A schoolhouse now occupies the site of the little church, which has been moved to one side for a woodshed.

THE MILLS.

Early in the history of the township John T. Morehead, established a water-power saw and grist-mill on the bayou. He operated it several years and was succeeded in the proprietorship by John Vanway, who soon after moved the mill to the mouth of the bayou, where he operated by steam-power. Before the introduction of mills of any kind the settlers were forced to manufacture their meal in a mortar, as was the custom of their Indian neighbors. Mortars were usually hollowed out of rock, but occa-

sionally formed in a big stump. A stump mortar was formed by burning a deep funnel shaped hole on the top of the stump. A heavy wooden pestle, with the lower end pointed to fit the funnel shaped mortar, was used for crushing the corn into meal. After the meal was thought to be fine enough it was run through a buckskin sieve. It was then ready to be made into delicious "corn dodgers," hoe cake or johnny cake.

In 1880 the people of the township were asked to vote a donation of near \$4,000 to aid the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad in extending its line through the township. A vote was taken on the proposition and the donation was defeated. The township, however, secured the road and they now have both water and railway communication with the great markets.

INCIDENTS.

Near 1811 a stockade was erected near Shows' Ford on Black River, as a protection against the Indians. It was about 50x50 feet and made of heavy timbers about twenty feet long split into halves. These timbers were set on end in a deep ditch dug all around the square, the split side being turned on the outside. In case of an invasion the families of the neighborhood would flee to the fort, where they could better give battle to the foe.

Richard Harris, Rolly M. Highman, James M. Kennell, James Whitson, James L. Jolly composed the township board previous to 1859, at which time they were succeeded by John L. Brooks who was elected trustee. He continued in office till the day of his death, which occurred in 1881. He was succeeded by Riley Thomas, the brightest and most promising young man in the township, and continued in office only a short time till death relieved him. The successorship fell to Harrison Sanders, the present efficient officer.

Eli Robb was one of the first justices of the peace. The following persons were appointed to offices in 1822, viz.: Joseph Johnston, constable; Joseph Green and Joseph Johnston, overseers of the poor; Joseph Johnston, supervisor of all the roads in the township; Gillason Price, election inspector; John Colvin, assessor. George Webb was licenced to run a ferry at Webb's Ferry on the Wabash in 1823.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF POSEY COUNTY—ACT OF FORMATION—ALTERATIONS IN BOUNDARY—A SON OF GEORGE WASHINGTON—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD—NEW TOWNSHIPS—CHANGE OF THE COUNTY SEAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SECOND CHANGE OF THE COUNTY SEAT—LATER PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS—FINANCES—ELECTIONS—RAILROAD PROJECTS.

AT the organization of Indiana Territory, a large part of the southwestern portion was embraced within the boundary of Knox County. On the 9th of March, 1813, the Territorial Legislature created all that part of Knox County south of White River and its east fork, up to a point near the present village of Haysville, in Dubois County, and south of a line running from there west to the Harrison County line, into two new counties. All that part south of Rector's base line was called Warrick County, and that part north was called Gibson County. Rector's base line is the line dividing Townships 4 and 5 south, and passes through the southern portion of the present town of New Harmony. Each of these new counties is yet too large, and neither of them long enjoyed such extensive dominion, as will be seen by the following act of the Territorial Legislature:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF TWO NEW COUNTIES OUT OF THE COUNTY OF WARRICK AND PART OF GIBSON COUNTY. APPROVED SEPTEMBER 7, 1814.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day November next, all that part of the county of Warrick, which is included within the following boundaries, shall form and constitute a new county which shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Posey; that is to say, beginning on the Ohio River where the range line passing between the tenth and eleventh ranges, strikes or intersects the said Ohio River north with the said range line passing between the said tenth and eleventh ranges to its intersection with the line dividing the counties of Gibson and Warrick, thence west with the said line dividing the said counties of Gibson and Warrick to the western bank of the Wabash River; thence down the western bank of the Wabash River with the line of the Illinois Territory to its junction with the Ohio River; thence up the Ohio River with the meanders thereof to the beginning. (The second section establishes and bounds Perry County.)

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said counties hereby formed and established, shall severally and respectively enjoy and exercise all the rights,

privileges and jurisdiction which to separate counties of this territory do or may properly appertain or belong: Provided always that all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings which may before the first day of November next, have been commenced, instituted or depending within the present counties of Gibson and Warrick, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as if this act had never been passed; and that the territorial and county taxes which are now due within the boundaries of the new counties hereby established, shall be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as they would have been if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That until a court house shall be erected in the said county of Posey, sufficient for the accommodation of the court, the courts for the said county of Posey shall be held at the house of Absalom Duckworth, in said Posey County. * * *

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Robert W. Tevault, William Briscoe, Joseph English, Adam Young and Samuel Snide, all of Warrick County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice in Posey County, who shall meet at the said Absalom Duckworth's on the third Monday in November next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said Posey County, agreeably to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off."

SPECIAL ACTS.

On the 18th of December, 1815, an act was passed to attach a part of Gibson to Posey County; a portion of it reads as follows: "That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the present county of Gibson, to wit: Beginning on the township line dividing Townships 4 and 5 where the line dividing Ranges 13 and 14 crosses the said township line; thence with said range line north till it strikes the Wabash River; thence with the meanders of said river to a point where the township line aforesaid strikes said river; thence eastwardly with said township line to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby separated or taken from Gibson and added or attached to the said Posey County."

This embraced a large part of the present town of New Harmony, and the change was made for the accommodation of the citizens of that place. The Rappites were then in full possession there, and it was most likely at their request that the change was granted.

Another act approved on the 1st of January, 1817, added the following to Posey County, taken from Gibson: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Posey County, running thence north with the line dividing Ranges 10 and 11, six miles to the line dividing Townships 3 and 4 south; thence west with said line

dividing said Townships to the Wabash River; thence down said river with the meanders thereof, to where the present line of Posey County strikes the said river."

By the same act Walter Wilson of Knox County, John Braselton and Isaac Montgomery of Gibson County, Hugh McGary of Warrick County, and Adam Hope of Pike County were "appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to repair to the house of Elias Allister in said county of Posey on the third Monday of February next, and proceed to designate the place for the permanent seat of justice of Posey County." The town of Blackford was to be vacated and the town lots sold under the direction of the circuit court, and the proceeds turned into the county treasury. This act was signed by Isaac Blackford as speaker of the House of Representatives. January 7, 1818, an act was passed to create Vanderburgh County, and for that purpose, one Range, No. 13, was taken from the east of Posey and given to the new county. In this manner the boundaries of Posey County remained until January, 1823, when another row of sections was taken from Gibson County and added to the northern end of Posey. The change since that date has been but little, if any.

ORIGIN OF THE COUNTY NAME.

Posey County is unfortunate in its name. It is doubtful if any county in any State is better adapted to agricultural purposes, and certain it is that none in Indiana excels it. Notwithstanding this it has a national reputation for poverty and ignorance, the very antithesis of its actual condition. It was named for Thomas Posey, who was governor of the Territory at the time the county was created. Tradition tells us that he was a son of George Washington, born out of wedlock, and several circumstances seem to indicate the probability of such a story being true. While the future father of his country was surveying in the vicinity of Fort DuQuesne, it is said that he made the acquaintance of a widow who became the mother of Thomas Posey. The personal resemblance of the father (of his country) and the son (of the widow) was most striking. Posey owed his political prosperity to Gen. Washington, who took every opportunity to favor him, and on one occasion went so far as to almost peremptorily interfere with a duel which had been arranged with Posey

as one of the principals. These things, among others, are pointed out as evidences of the parentage of Thomas Posey, but it is said that all signs fail in dry weather, and it may have been that the attachment which the illustrious founder of our nation entertained for this early governor of Indiana Territory was only such a friendship as the ordinary intercourse of mankind begets. During the early settlement of this portion of the country no county was more favorably situated than Posey. Two navigable and principal rivers formed more than half its boundary, thus affording, for those days, unusual and advantageous facilities for trade and commerce. So fortunate a location brought with it many of its natural results. No other county in southern Indiana was more rapidly settled, and that, too, with as industrious and as good a class of people as any new country could well expect.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

The first session of a board or court of any kind to do business for Posey County, began Monday, January 6, 1815. It was held at the house of Absalom Duckworth, and in the record is called a court of claims. The members were Thomas E. Casselberry and Dan Lynn, the associate judges of the county. It was really a court to do the county business and corresponded to the present board of county commissioners. William E. Stewart filed his bond as clerk and recorder for the county, and John Carson did the same as sheriff. John Graddy was recommended to the governor for justice of the peace for Lynn Township; Peter Wilkinson and Nathan Ashworth for Big Creek Township; William Wagoner and S. R. Marrs for Casselberry Township. For these three townships respectively, were recommended: Charles Symmons, Samuel Canady and Robert Denny for constables; John Talbert for county surveyor, and Samuel Jones for coroner. The boundary of Casselberry Township was fixed as follows: Beginning on the Ohio River where the line dividing Posey and Warwick Counties, leaves said river and running thence with said line to the Gibson County line, and thence with the line dividing Gibson and Posey Counties until it strikes the main fork of Big Creek; thence down said Big Creek until it strikes the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13; thence with said line south to the Ohio River; thence with said Ohio River to the place of

beginning. In addition to the present townships of Marrs and Robinson this comprised all that part of the county that was afterward added to Vanderburgh County. Big Creek Township comprised all that part of the county lying west of the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13, and south of the main branch of Big Creek. It coincided very nearly with the present townships of Point and Black. Lynn Township was all that part of Posey County lying north of Big Creek, and it included the present townships of Lynn, Centre and the southern portion of Harmony. It will be remembered that all the present part of the county lying north of the line between Townships 4 and 5 south, and embracing Smith, Robb, Bethel and the northern portion of Harmony Townships then belonged to Gibson County. The appointment of a few minor offices and the fixing of the ferry rates concluded the first day's session. On the following day the commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice made the following report of their work:

We, the commissioners appointed by a special act of the General Assembly of the Indiana Territory, for to fix on the permanent seat of justice in Posey County, do certify that we the undersigned have selected 320 acres of land, to wit: The northeast quarter of Section Number 30, in Township Number 6 south of Range Number 12 west, also the southeast quarter of Section Number 19 in township south of Range Number 12 west, a beautiful situation and excellent soil. We do certify to the honorable judges of Posey County that the above named is land selected for your permanent seat of justice of Posey County.

Given from under our hands and seals this 14th day of January, 1816.

ADAM YOUNG.

JOSEPH INGLISH.

WILLIAM BRISCOE.

SAMUEL SMYTH.

GEORGE W. TEVAULT.

This was to be the county seat of Posey County and the location is scarcely a mile north of Caborn Station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the northwestern portion of Marrs Township.

Samuel R. Marrs was appointed county agent to receive the land for the county and to perform other such business as was the custom in those days. The office of county agent lasted until the adoption of the present constitution. This completed the business for the second day. On the fourth day of the term, or the 19th of the month, it was ordered that the seat of justice for Po-

sey County be called Blackford. The county agent was instructed to lay off the town in a certain manner. The first public sale of the lots was advertised for the first Monday in March following. Eight of the lots adjoining the public square were to be sold at \$40 each, those on Main Street at \$20, and the others at \$12 each. On the eight lots one-fourth was to be paid down, one-fourth in six months and the balance in twelve months. The rest of the lots were to be paid for, one-half in six months and the balance in twelve months. The agent was ordered to advertise to receive on the same day, at the house of Absalom Duckworth, proposals for building a court house and jail. A small house was already built upon the land and occupied by James Martin. This building the county agent was ordered to rent for \$3 per month. The first orders for money out of the Posey County treasury were in favor of Thomas E. Casselberry for \$102, and Jacob Landers for \$60, money loaned to the county. At this same session plans were adopted for the court house and jail. There was but little other business then to do, and the court adjourned. The second session began on Monday, the 1st of May, 1815, and it was held by the same judges as before, at the house of A. Duckworth. It at once adjourned to meet at the town of Blackford, where William Hutchison had offered the use of his house, free of rent. The contract for building the county jail was given to Samuel Jones for \$565, and that for the court house to Jacob Winemiller for \$125, and each gave bond to fulfil their engagements. Another auction of the town lots was ordered for the first Wednesday after the third Monday in June. The out-lots were to be sold at \$12 per acre. Thomas E. Casselberry was appointed to superintend the surveying of the lots in Blackford, and the county agent was to advertise for bids for clearing the streets "smack smoothe."

ADDITIONAL ACTS OF THE BOARD.

In November William Hutchison was allowed \$6 for whisky furnished at the sale of town lots. At the old price of this beverage \$6 would buy enough to make everybody at an ordinary public sale feel very happy and liberal. No doubt it was a good investment for the county. William E. Stewart was allowed \$63 for his services during the year as county clerk. Thomas E. Cas-

selberry \$46 as associate judge, Dan Lynn \$35, William Prind \$45 as prosecuting attorney. In May, 1816, Jacob Winemiller tendered the court house to the board, but its acceptance was put off until July for alterations to be made, and John Stapleton and Elsberry Alexander were appointed to inspect the building and see that it was done according to contract. Another sale of the town lots was ordered for the second Monday in July. The persons appointed for that purpose reported that the court house had not been built according to contract. In July it was finally accepted by deducting \$10 from the original price, making the total cost of Posey County's first court house \$115. The jail was received at the same time and \$100 was taken out of the contract price for alleged deficiencies, leaving \$422.87½ the total amount of its cost. It is scarcely necessary to say that these were both constructed of logs, and in the primitive style of that period. By the law the associate judges were then the officers before whom people were adjudged insane. The first case of the kind in Posey County occurred in July, 1816, and a jury of twelve men decided that James Cook was *non compos mentis*.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.

July 18, 1816, the following orders were made by the court doing county business: "Ordered that all that part of Posey County lying east of the following line be known and designated by the name and style of Wagon Township, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the big bayou, up said bayou to the mouth of Elledges Creek; thence up said creek to the main fork; thence up the main branch of the left hand fork to Black River Road; thence with said road to the Gibson line."

"Ordered that all the remaining part of Casselberry Township be known by the name and style of Blackford. That the following places be, and they are hereby known to be the places of holding elections: For the township of Wagon, at the house of William Wagon; for the township of Blackford, at the court house; for the township of Lynn, in the town of Harmony; for the township of Big Creek, at the house of James Black."

In March, 1817, under the new State law, the county business was done by three county commissioners. These were Samuel R. Marrs, Thomas Robb and Abner Coates. Their first act was to

fix upon a county seal, which had these words: "Commissioners' seal of Posey County." Their next transaction of any consequence was to establish and found the several townships of the county. This was done as follows:

Wagon Township, beginning on the Ohio River at the range line, between 9 and 10, and running with said line to the center of Township 5; thence west with the line dividing Sections 13 and 24 to the line dividing Ranges 11 and 12; thence south with said line to the Ohio River; thence up the river to the place of beginning.

Marrs Township, beginning on the Ohio River, where the line divides Ranges 11 and 12; thence running with said line north to the center of Township 5; thence west to the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13; thence south with said line to the Ohio River; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

Black Township, beginning on the Ohio River, at the range line between 12 and 13; thence north to the main branch of Big Creek; thence down said creek, with the meanders thereof, to the Wabash River; thence with said Wabash River to the Ohio River; thence up said Ohio River to the place of beginning.

Lynn Township, beginning at the mouth of Big Creek, and running up the main fork of said creek to the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13; thence north with said line to the line dividing Townships 4 and 5; thence west line to the line dividing Ranges 13 and 14; thence north with said line to the Wabash River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Robb Township, beginning on the Wabash River where the line divides Ranges 13 and 14; thence south with said line to the line between Townships 4 and 5; thence with said township line east to the range line between Ranges 12 and 13; thence north to the county line; thence west with the county line to the Wabash River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Smith Township, commencing on the line between Gibson and Posey Counties, at the point where the range line between Ranges 12 and 13 crosses it, and running thence east with the county line to the line dividing Warrick and Posey Counties; thence south to the center of Township 5; thence west to the line between Ranges 12 and 13; thence north to the place of beginning.

At the same time the places for holding elections, and the inspectors were appointed as follows: For Marrs Township, at the house of William Hutchison, with Elsberry Armstrong inspector; for Black Township, at the house of Thomas Givens, in Mount Vernon, with Samuel Jones inspector; for Lynn Township, at Harmonie, with Elias Alltizer inspector; for Robb Township, at the house of Langston Drew, with Thomas Robb inspector; for Smith Township, at the house of George Smith, with Miles Armstrong inspector; for Wagon Township, at the house of Mr. Johnson, formerly the house of Mr. Long, at the fork of the Cony branch of the stream, in said township, with Daniel Miller inspector. In May, of this year, Samuel Jones was appointed county treasurer, and he gave bond for \$4,000. He continued to serve in this capacity until 1822.

RELOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Blackford was not long to enjoy the honor of being Posey's capital. Its location was not near enough to the center to suit the people of those days, when a few miles travel consumed a whole day. In order to change the location an act of the Legislature was passed, appointing a committee for that purpose. At a session of the board of commissioners held on the 12th of May, 1817, the following report of the commissioners appointed to change the county seat was received:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being appointed by the Legislature of the State of Indiana to fix the permanent seat of justice for Posey County in the said State, did meet at the house of Elias Alltizer on the day appointed by law, and after being first sworn have proceeded to examine and explore the said county in different directions; have received proposals of donation in land from different persons; have maturely considered their several advantages and situations, together with the extent of the county, the advantages of the soil, the weight of the present as well as the prospect of the future population and future divisions; have selected 100 acres of land, a donation given by Frederick Rapp, on which to fix the permanent seat of justice for said county, it being the south-east quarter of Section 33, in Township 5 south, in Range 13 west, and to lie on the south side of said quarter section from corner to corner of the same, it being near the center (of the county) and an eligible situation for a town, do make this our report of the same to the county commissioners of Posey. Given under our hands and seals 22d day of February, 1817.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY.
HUGH MCGARY.
ADAM HOPE.
JOHN BRAZELTON.

At the same time Frederick Rapp gave bond to faithfully perform the duties of agent of the county. May 16, following, the board ordered that the new seat of justice in the county of Posey be known and designated by the name and style of Springfield. Agent was ordered to lay out the town and advertise a sale of the lots to take place on the 15th of July, and also at the same time to receive bids for building a court house and jail. The board met on the 24th of May to approve the plan of the new town. The lots adjoining the Public Square were to be sold at \$100, and the back lots for \$12. This was the beginning of Springfield, and the prestige of being the county capital gave it a boom that for a time threatened the welfare of some other rising places of the county. The second sale of the town lots occurred in October following. A large number of the lots were sold and the buyers were some of the best citizens of the county; among them several attorneys and a doctor or two. The agent was ordered to keep up the clearing of the land until November.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At the appointed time, for some unknown reason, the contracts for the public buildings was not let. The plans, however, were adopted in August following. The sale of lots, however, with John B. Stinson as auctioneer, went off as advertised with the addition of \$7 worth of whisky furnished by Thomas E. Casselberry. In November the county board met for the first time at Springfield. It is probable that there was a temporary building already on the land that was used by the officers as a court house, for an order for \$16.50 appears in the record in favor of Alexander Hindman for laying floor in the court house at Springfield. Samuel Jones the county treasurer took out a license to keep tavern in the new town, and everything seemed prosperous. Abner Coates was awarded the contract for building the county jail at \$458. It was to be built much in the manner of the old one at Blackford. Nearly all the jails of that day were constructed with double hewed log walls on the first story, and a single wall above. The first story was called the dungeon, and the second story the "debtors' prison." Imprisonment for debt was then allowed in Indiana. Frederick Rapp did not long remain county agent, and when he resigned Thomas E. Cassel-

berry was appointed in his place, who served something more than a year. In November, 1818, he reported the proceeds of the sale of town lots as \$2,866.25, a sum that shows considerable activity in the demand for the property. James P. Drake was at that time made county agent. At the site of the town good clay could be procured for making brick, and the agent was ordered to let out contract for making brick for new court house and putting on the public square ready for use. The board had determined to build a good and substantial court house, and the treasurer was ordered not to pay out money for anything except public buildings. Joseph Spalding secured the contract for making the brick and doing the mason work on the court house. The building was to be forty feet square and two stories high. In May, 1819, Elias Roberts, one of the leading attorneys of the county, was appointed county agent, but he only held the office for a short time. His successor was Alexander Mills. James Carter was given the contract for the woodwork of the court house, and Peter Saltzman was appointed to superintend the building on behalf of the county. Frederick Rapp took Carter's place in the court house contract and finished the building. This house is now standing in Springfield, and its total cost was about \$4,500, and for the time in which it was built was a remarkably good one.

It was not all paid for until about two years later. James P. Drake had collected, during his term as county agent, \$1,087.50 for lots in Springfield; Elias Roberts, \$1,175. These sums, in addition to what was already on hand, made a total of \$3,222.34 that Roberts turned over to his successor. In November, 1820, the agent, Alexander Mills, reported the proceeds from sales made by him as amounting to \$750.50. The county had already spent about \$6,000 for its public buildings. The taxes of these times were light when compared with those of the present day, yet even then they were thought to be heavy and oppressive. But, alas! it is ever thus with human governments. In May, 1822, Alexander Mills was removed and Peter Saltzman appointed county agent in his stead. In the same year Samuel Jones was succeeded by John Schnee as county treasurer. Things now ran smoothly enough until the next change of the county seat.

In the meantime the county had been considerably altered in regard to the township boundaries. The law had changed the

method of transacting the county business and instead of a board of three commissioners all the justices of the peace formed a board for doing county business. The first of these met in Posey County in September, 1824, and was composed of these men: Peter Jones, William Moffatt, Robert Denny, Josiah Downen, James Conlin, Jonathan Robinson, James Dunn, Joseph Spalding, William J. Lowry and Peter Saltzman.

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

In May, 1817, the following order was passed, changing the boundary of Smith and Robb Townships: "All that part of Smith Township lying in the following boundary, be added to Robb Township, to wit: Beginning on the range line dividing Ranges 12 and 13, where the line between Townships 3 and 4 intersects the same; thence running east two miles, to the line between Sections 4 and 5, in Township 4; thence south to the township line dividing 4 and 5; thence with said township line west to the range line dividing 12 and 13." In August of the same year, "All that part of Smith Township lying north of the main Big Creek, and south of Rector's Base, on the old county line, shall be known by the name and taken to be a part of Lynn Township, and is hereby attached to the same."

At the May term, 1818, of the county commissioners, "Harmonie" Township was created, with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the Wabash River at the line dividing fractional Sections 14 and 23, in Township 5 south, Range 14 west, and running thence east with said line, to the far corner of Sections 14 and 23, in Township 5, Range 13; thence north to the far corner of Sections 25 and 26, Township 4 south, Range 13; thence west with the sectional line, to the Wabash River; thence down said river to the beginning." On the 15th day of May, 1821, the following order was passed creating Robinson Township: "That the Fifth Congressional Township in Range 12 west of the second principal meridian form a new township, to be called Robinson." This name was given in honor of Jonathan Robinson, an early and prominent resident of the county. Bethel Township was created on the 14th day of August, 1821, with the following boundary: "Beginning at a point at or near Creek's Mill on Black River; thence down said river, so as to include all that

of Posey County lying west of said river." At the same time the following was created as Daniel Township: "Beginning at the mouth of the "Steep Cut," thence on a straight line to the mouth of the Maple Swamp, on the Wabash River; thence down said river to its mouth; thence up the Ohio to the beginning." John Daniel was the man for whom this township was named. In May, 1822, the name was changed to Point, or "Pint," as the record has it.

On the 11th of May, 1824, the boundary of Harmony Township was fixed as follows; "Beginning on the Wabash River with the line dividing fractional Sections 14 and 23, Township 5, Range 14; thence east with the sectional line to the line dividing Ranges 12 and 13; thence north to Rector's Base Line; thence west to the line dividing Sections 35 and 36, in Township 4, Range 13; thence north two miles; thence west to the Wabash River; thence down said river to the beginning."

At the September term, 1825, the south boundary of Robinson Township was fixed as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of said township line and running thence south two miles; thence west to the west fork of Big Creek: thence up said creek to the old township line of Robinson Township."

SECOND CHANGE OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

In the meantime the necessity for a change in the location of the county seat had arisen. While the town of Springfield was centrally located in the county, yet it had not the elements to make a flourishing town. That was before the day of railroads, and the rivers were the commercial thoroughfares of the country. Mount Vernon was fortunately located upon the Ohio River, and it rapidly assumed the first importance as a trading point in the county over every other town in it. Springfield had developed slowly; nothing but the fact of it being the county seat rendered it of the least importance. In February, 1825, the State Legislature passed a law authorizing a change in the seat of justice for Posey County, and appointed a committee for that purpose. According to the law in force at that time, the members of this committee were to be neither residents nor land owners in the county. The report of these commissioners reads as follows:

TO THE WORSHIPFUL BOARD OF JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY OF POSEY:

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana entitled "An act appointing commissioners to relocate the seat of justice of Posey County, and for other purposes," approved February 12, 1825, we, the undersigned, James Smith and James Stewart, of Gibson County, and Richard Daniel, of Knox County (being a majority of commissioners appointed in said act), beg leave to report that on having met at Springfield on the first Monday in this instant, agreeable to law, and being duly sworn to discharge the duties assigned us as commissioners in said act, proceeded to examine into the situation of the said county of Posey, and on finding donations could be procured, which in our opinion would be sufficient to defray the expense of erecting good and sufficient public buildings suitable for said county, and in a more advantageous situation for the interests of the people of said county, have procured said donations to be made, and thereupon have and do relocate the seat of justice of said county of Posey, in the town of Mount Vernon, on the elegant situation known and designated on the plat of said town by the name of the public square. * *

JAMES SMITH.

JAMES STEWART.

R. DANIEL.

This report was made to the board of justices in special session May 10, 1825. At the same session the clerk and recorder were directed to move their offices to Mount Vernon, where suitable buildings had been procured for the public use. The furniture and other property belonging to the clerk's office was ordered to be sold at public auction. Jesse Y. Welborn was authorized to receive all subscriptions for the building of public buildings at Mount Vernon. The commissioners for locating the county seat reported the value of town lots in Springfield to be \$1,679, and that the value would be decreased one-half by a removal of the seat of justice from that place. This was the death blow to Springfield, and it can scarcely be said to have advanced any since that time. The present assessed valuation of the town lots is only about \$1,000, thus showing a complete stagnation of business and enterprise. The first session of the county board held in Mount Vernon, began Monday, the 4th of July, 1825. For the purpose of no unfavorable comparison with that other famous body of men that sat in Philadelphia just forty-nine years before this, we give the names of Mount Vernon's first county board as follows: James Conlin, William Moffett, Jonathan Robinson, Robert Denny, John Graddy, James Dunn, William J. Lowry, James W. Swift, Peter Jones and John Williams. Of this board John Graddy was president. The first act of the board was to order the sale of the court house and jail in Springfield.

This was done by the sheriff at public auction, Darius North giving \$380 for the court house, and William Hutchison \$10 for the jail. A few persons were allowed the amount of damage on their lots in Springfield, and beyond this no business of importance was done at this session. In order to secure the location of the seat of justice at Mount Vernon, Jesse Y. Welborn, John Burlison and Darius North had made liberal donations of land in and around the town to the county. The county agent was ordered to lay this out in lots in order that it might be the more readily disposed of. The first public sale of these lots took place on the 4th of July, 1826. Jesse Y. Welborn had undertaken to build a court house for the county, and it was soon completed. It is probable that the public buildings were all built free of cost to the county. A number of the leading citizens of the place gave liberally.

The county seat had now been located in three different places within ten years, but it had at last been located properly. Many persons had been losers in property at both Blackford and Springfield. Early in May, 1827, the Legislature passed an act for the relief of owners of lots in Springfield.

Philanthropic Lodge of Freemasons finished off the garret of the court house for a lodge room. Almost from the first the building was used for school purposes, but in May, 1829, the following was entered upon the record: "It is the opinion of the court that it is improper that a school should be taught in the court house: It is therefore ordered that the school shall no longer be taught here, and that the clerk of this court be authorized to institute an action at law against the teachers in behalf of this court to eject them, or either of them, provided they do not desist immediately from keeping a school here." It is more than likely that this caused the teachers to keep out.

The sale of the town lots went on more slowly than it had in Springfield. Jesse Y. Welborn was county agent, but a disagreement between him and the board caused his removal, and William J. Lowry was appointed in his stead. A lawsuit was the result in which judgment was obtained in favor of the county.

Early in 1831 the law was again changed, and three commissioners transacted the county business. Their first session was in September of that year, and the board was composed of John

Hamilton, Jacob Schnee and Jesse R. Craig. Four years later the board of justices again became the authority for the county. In March, 1835, the following order was passed: "That the following letters, viz., W. H. H. with a scroll around them be adopted as the seal of this board until a more regular seal can be procured. The letters are to represent William Henry Harrison." These letters are yet in the seal, but the words "Commissioners Court of Posey County" have since been placed around them.

In March, 1836, a fire-proof clerk's office was ordered to be built 20x36 feet. The contract was let to William J. Lowry for \$2,580. By June of the following year it was completed and accepted by the board. It was built near the southwest corner of the present court house, where it stood until the present building was erected.

In January, 1837, Felix Mills was appointed to contract for the building of a new jail to be placed upon the Public Square. The plan was the same as the Gibson County jail, which served as a model for all the counties in this portion of the State for several years. It was to be finished by the 1st of January, 1838. The contract was let to Eben D. Edson and Charles Hovey for \$3,800, but Arza Lee soon after assumed all the responsibilities of the contract in their stead. The jail was completed on time, and during the year 1838 the court house was repaired at an expense of \$675.

LATER ACTS.

Again, in 1839, the board of three commissioners came into power, and soon afterward Turner Nelson was appointed to expend \$200 on the Public Square. In that year a strip of land eighty-seven feet wide was laid off the north side of the Public Square into four lots and offered for sale. The two lots on the northwest corner were sold to Moses Winings for \$757, and the two on the northeast corner to George S. Green for \$540. The jail then stood near the north door of the present court house, the clerk's office at the southwest corner, and the old court house at the southeast corner. A few years later the purchasers of these lots petitioned the county board to declare these sales void, which was accordingly done.

At the organization of the State under the new constitution the counties were to be governed, and ever since have been, by

three county commissioners. The first board elected under the new order of things John Moore, James Wilson and A. E. Fretageot. In December following A. E. Fretageot was appointed to examine the Evansville prison and others and procure plans for a new jail. In March he reported to the board, and the plans he recommended were adopted. The county auditor was ordered to advertise for bids to construct a new jail. John R. Hugo secured this contract in March, 1855, for \$7,603. It was to contain four cells and be of brick and iron, and be attached to the old jail. The work was completed and the board received the building of the contractor in November, 1855. This lasted until the present one was built in 1878.

THE NEW JAIL.

A special session was held in November, 1877, when the plans of Urydale & Clarke were adopted for a new jail and jailer's residence attached thereto. Advertisement was made in the Mount Vernon *Democrat* that bids would be received until Thursday, December 20, following. The bids were as follows:

McCorkle & Sansom, Evansville, Ind.....	\$23,400
Franz R. Carden, Evansville, Ind.....	20,900
Whitworth & Nelson, Mount Vernon, Ind.....	20,000
John G. Eigenman & Co., Rockport, Ind.....	17,700
Hinkley & Norris, Indianapolis, Ind.....	19,600
William Dreiski, Terre Haute, Ind.....	21,962
Farman & Pearce, Indianapolis, Ind.....	22,387
W. T. Washer, Troy, Ind.....	23,730

John G. Eigenman & Co. received the contract for the amount of this bid, and the work was to be finished by the first day of September, 1878. In June, 1879, the contractors presented their bill for extras furnished, which amounted to \$10,378; but it was rejected by the board. A lawsuit was the result, which was finally determined in the Supreme Court against the contractors. The total cost of the jail when completed was \$21,782.05. The court house had been built before that. The funds for that purpose were derived from the unearned tax of the Mount Vernon & Graysville Railroad. On a petition from the Mount Vernon & Graysville Railroad Company an election was ordered for the 27th of July, 1869. The question was whether the county should give \$100,000 to aid in the construction of said railroad. The

vote was favorable, and at the June session, 1870, the county board ordered a tax of 80 cents on each \$100 to be collected for that purpose. The company failed to complete the road on time, and in June, 1873, the commissioners extended the time to September 1 of that year.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Upon the same day the following record was made: "WHEREAS, a new court house has, in the opinion of the people of this county become a necessity for the preservation of the public records, and, WHEREAS, the financial condition of the county is such that a levy for that purpose is feasible at this time. It is now here ordered that William Loundon, John Pfeffer, James Sampson, Thomas Jaquess and George W. Thomas be and they are hereby appointed a committee to investigate and consider plans and specifications and costs of a court house, with authority to employ for the county an architect. Said court house not to cost less than \$50,000, nor more than \$80,000; said committee to report to this board at its next regular session. And for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of said proposed court house, it is now here ordered that a levy of \$1 on each and every \$100 of all the taxable property of Posey County be and the same is hereby made.

"It is further ordered that in the event of the non-forfeiture of the donation voted by Posey County to the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway Company at the next regular session of this court, said levy shall at said session be remitted."

This was the beginning of the present court house of Posey County. At a special session held in October following this committee reported that they had selected "a plan submitted to them by Messrs. Vrydale & Clarke, architects, and by employing the said Vrydale & Clarke to furnish the necessary drawings, specifications and detailed estimates of the cost of said court house for the sum of \$1,200." In addition to this the architects were to receive \$15 per day for their professional services when called upon. On the 4th of February, 1874, the board received bids for building the court house according to the plans of Vrydale & Clarke. They were as follows :

John McMannomy, Covington, Ind	\$74,400
Treibble, Kenneda & Brown, Henderson, Ky.	74,985
N. L. Wickweis, Cairo, Ill.	86,736
Norris & Heinkley, Indianapolis, Ind	77,300
Jacob Meyer & Bro., Evansville, Ind	76,500
D. M. McKennan, Evansville, Ind	75,500
McCorkle & Sansom, Evansville, Ind	76,600
Layman & Yeost, Metropolis, Ill.	91,480
R. G. Thomas, Mount Vernon, Ind	77,993

The contract was awarded to John McMannomy, his bid being \$43 less than the architects' estimate.

POPULATION.

In 1810 (estimated)	300
In 1820	4,061
In 1830	6,540
In 1840	9,583
In 1850	12,549
In 1860	16,147
In 1870	19,185
In 1880	22,057
In 1885 (estimated)	24,000

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A list of the county officers is here given:

Senators.—Thomas Givens, Williams Casey, Charles I. Battell, Joseph Lane, John Pitcher, William H. Stockwell, Enoch R. James, William Greathouse, Cyrus K. Drew, Magnus T. Carnahan, Thomas C. Jaquess, Thomas J. Hargrave, Jasper Davidson, G. V. Menzies.

Representatives.—Dann Lynn, William Casey, Jesse R. Craig, John Schrader, Jesse Y. Welborn, Richard Daniel, George S. Green, Robert D. Owen, Charles I. Battell, Azra Lee, Samuel Annable, W. B. Southard, Eben D. Edson. James C. Endicott, John Hall, M. T. Carnahan, George W. Thomas, Adam Lichtenberger, Felix Mills, Horatio C. Cooper, Silas Cox, H. S. Casselberry, Joel Hume, Urbin Marrs, William P. Edson, William C. Pitts, Hazel Nelson, Joseph P. Edson, Edward T. Sullivan, Elijah M. Spencer, George Wofin, Wolfgang Hynes, James W. Whitworth, Joseph F. Welborn, Russel Blackley, John Walz and James W. French.

County Clerks.—William E. Stewart from the organization of the county, in January, 1816, to June, 1817; David Love to 1819, James P. Drake to 1829, W. E. Stewart to 1839, Turner Nelson

to 1861, William P. Edson to 1865, Turner Nelson to 1867, William Nelson to 1875, George W. Curtis to 1883, Oliver N. F. Fretageot to present time.

Sheriffs.—John Carson to 1817, William Boyle (one year), James Robb (one year), Aaron Bacon (four years), John Carson (four years), Felix Mills (four years), William James (four years), John Cox (two years), Felix Mills (four years), Aaron C. Moore (two years), John Patterson (two years), Joseph Showers (two years), Felix Mills (six years), Joseph Showers (two years), Aaron Lichtenberger (two years), Alexander Crunk (four years), John S. Wheeler (four years), Alexander Crunk (four years), Edward S. Hays (present incumbent.)

Recorders.—Prior to 1851, the county clerk performed the duties that now devolve upon the recorder. In May, of that year, Thomas B. Holt was elected recorder and served to 1855, his successors have been George R. Latham, 1855, serving but two months; John D. Hinch to 1863, George W. Thomas to 1867, F. A. Pentecost to 1875, Philo A. Hutcheson to 1879, Aaron Lichtenberger to 1883, Vincent M. Cartright (present incumbent).

Auditors.—Thomas F. Prosser 1844 to 1863, John B. Gardiner to 1871, F. D. Bolton to 1875, Alfred D. Owen to 1883, George S. Green (present incumbent).

Treasurers.—It is probable that Samuel R. Marrs, the county agent, acted as county treasurer up to 1817, when Samuel Jones was appointed and served until 1822; John Schnee to 1826, J. W. Swift to 1829, James Robb to 1830, Felix Mills to 1832, Felix Mills to 1833, George S. Green to 1837, Eben D. Edson to 1839, John Pitcher to 1840, William J. Lowry to 1844, John Cox to 1847, John M. Sanders to 1853, Felix Mills to 1857, John M. Sanders to 1859, John B. Gardiner to 1861, Joseph F. Welborn to 1863, William B. Smith to 1867, Thomas Stephens to 1869, Joseph Showers to 1873, John G. Young to 1875, George Naas to 1879, Nicholas Joest to 1883, Andrew Wasem (present incumbent).

Surveyors.—John Talbert, Matthew Williams, Ebenezer Phillips, William F. Phillips, J. W. Whitworth, Aaron Baker, Moses Johnson and T. J. Johnson.

FINANCES.

The receipts into the county treasury for 1818 were \$912.41.

The receipts for 1818 were \$1,951, and the expenses \$2,067. The receipts for 1819 were \$1,827.82, and the expenses \$1,827.82. The receipts for 1831 were \$1,361.44 and the expenses \$1,405.28, and the county revenue was \$735.41, and licenses brought \$255.97. In 1833 the receipts were \$1,787.84. the county revenue being \$1,147.25 and licenses bringing \$293.41. The total expenses were \$1,787.84. In 1838 the receipts were \$2,166.47 and the expenses \$2,167.89. In 1840-41 (fiscal year) the receipts were \$1,537.68; expenses \$1,537.68; the county revenue being \$1,192.69. In 1845-46 the county revenue was \$5,367.01; total receipts, \$5,992.07; total expenses, \$5,992.07; license receipts, \$526.37. In 1850-51 there was on hand \$92.27; licenses brought \$668; county revenue \$5,478.38; total receipts, \$7,710.74; total expenses, \$7,548.26; leaving on hand \$162.48. In 1855-56 the county revenue was \$8,720.25; total receipts, \$13,100.61; total expenses, \$16,379.66; county officers cost \$681.67 and poor, \$1,093. In 1859-60 there was on hand \$7,154.24; broker's license was \$100; county revenue, \$7,167.30; total receipts, \$21,454.53; total expenses, \$14,128.16; poor, \$1,059.27; agricultural society, \$100; county offices, \$1,009.99, leaving on hand \$7,326.37. In 1864-65 there was on hand \$7,373.81; county revenue was \$17,828.36; total receipts, \$34,976.84; total expenses, \$32,091.25, leaving on hand \$2,885.59; the poor cost \$2,204.45 and county officers, \$1,946.05. In 1869-70 there was on hand \$13,111.58; county revenue, \$22,446.78; total receipts, \$59,533.64; poor cost \$2,662.95; county officers, \$2,573.70; total expenses, \$45,987.66, leaving on hand \$13,545.98. In 1874-75 there was on hand \$49,158.14; county revenue was \$49,773.98; total receipts, \$171,688.69; poor expenses, \$5,000.56; county officers, \$6,065.29. In 1879-80 there was on hand \$58,370.40; county revenue was \$12,322.30; delinquent tax collected, \$15,725.90; total receipts, \$92,353.22; county officers cost \$5,916.73; poor, \$6,456.35; iron fence around court yard \$2,405.50; total expenses, \$45,041.88, leaving on hand \$39,260.28. In 1884-85 there was on hand \$84,869.33; county revenue was \$41,414.89; railroad tax receipts, \$17,614.06; total receipts, \$173,527.29; railroad expenses, \$46,131.98; county officers, \$3,343.14; poor, \$5,391.12; total expenses, \$190,770.23, leaving on hand \$67,626.39. The contract price of the new construction was \$74,400; extras on the building cost \$1,011; total cost of building proper,

\$75,411; architect's and superintendent's fees, furniture, heating, plumbing, etc., cost \$12,865.48; total cost ready for occupancy \$88,276.48.

ELECTIONS.

The election returns, like the remainder of the records of Posey County are well preserved. The following exhibit of the vote at Presidential elections will illustrate the political aspect of the county:

NOVEMBER, 1836.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG.	DEMOCRATIC.
	Harrison and Granger.	Van Buren and Johnson.
Marrs.....	6	22
Black.....	134	305
Robinson.....	7	49
Smith.....	56	119
Harmony.....	121	250
Lynn.....	6	6
Totals.....	330	751

NOVEMBER, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	WHIG.	DEMOCRATIC.
	Harrison and Tyler.	Van Buren and Johnson.
Black.....	354	345
Robb.....	9	59
Harmony.....	253	294
Point.....	4	21
Smith.....	41	94
Marrs.....	18	16
Robinson.....	27	136
Totals.....	706	965

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.
	Polk and Dallas.	Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Black.....	467	283
Point.....	2	14
Lynn.....	—	—
Marrs.....	46	34
Harmony.....	232	208
Robb.....	153	42
Robinson.....	183	38
Smith.....	72	54
Bethel.....	—	—
Totals.....	1155	673



Yours Truly
V. M. Eastonight



NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	FREE SOIL. VanBuren and Adams.
Black.....	318	231	13
Point.....	57	32	—
Marrs.....	125	49	3
Lynn.....	69	134	—
Robinson.....	173	39	2
Robb.....	148	60	—
Harmony.....	214	134	1
Bethel.....	30	40	—
Smith.....	92	44	—
Totals.....	1226	763	19

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	FREE SOIL. Fillmore and Donelson.
Black.....	367	265	21
Marrs.....	177	74	—
Robinson.....	234	26	—
Smith.....	86	41	—
Robb.....	184	51	2
Bethel.....	36	37	—
Harmony.....	212	143	3
Lynn.....	68	113	—
Point.....	60	35	—
Totals.....	1433	784	26

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Buchanan and Breckinridge.	REPUBLICAN. Fremont and Dayton.	FREE SOIL. Fillmore and Donelson.
Black.....	502	131	199
Marrs.....	206	24	62
Robinson.....	290	49	18
Smith.....	116	7	31
Robb.....	217	38	30
Bethel.....	48	7	16
Harmony.....	275	37	104
Lynn.....	104	11	113
Point.....	61	2	52
Totals.....	1819	306	625

The returns of 1860 could not be found.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. McClellan and Pendleton.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Johnson.
Black (Eastern Precinct).....	184	221
Black (Western Precinct).....	186	258
Point.....	73	58
Marrs.....	174	150
Robinson.....	182	124
Lynn.....	83	138
Harmony.....	222	169
Bethel.....	61	28
Robb (Stewartsville Precinct).....	135	27
Robb (Poseyville Precinct).....	77	64
Centre.....	84	72
Smith.....	124	48
Totals.....	1585	1357

NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Seymour and Blair.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Harmony.....	270	254
Lynn.....	122	195
Point.....	95	110
Marrs.....	239	221
Bethel.....	72	40
Robb (1).....	171	74
Robb (2).....	95	88
Smith.....	141	65
Robinson.....	209	157
Centre.....	121	85
Black (1).....	256	347
Black (2).....	263	342
Totals.....	2054	1938

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Greeley and Brown.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.
Harmony.....	266	215
Lynn.....	120	167
Point.....	95	65
Marrs.....	208	177
Bethel.....	70	24
Robb (1).....	143	39
Robb (2).....	91	88
Smith.....	137	64
Robinson.....	168	122
Centre.....	124	73
Black (1).....	288	324
Black (2).....	293	340
Totals.....	1993	1698

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Tilden and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Carey.
Black (1).....	311	303	—
Black (2).....	380	296	1
Point.....	116	72	—
Lynn.....	155	169	—
Harmony.....	303	240	—
Robb (1).....	119	75	3
Robb (2).....	169	51	4
Robinson.....	184	145	—
Marrs.....	238	157	8
Bethel.....	84	33	—
Smith.....	177	63	3
Centre.....	147	81	—
Totals.....	2383	1685	19

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Hancock and English.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.
Black.....	720	781
Lynn.....	186	175
Point.....	145	123
Harmony.....	385	309
Robb.....	303	132
Marrs.....	239	220
Robinson.....	203	181
Smith.....	182	77
Bethel.....	87	46
Centre.....	165	83
Totals.....	2615	2121

NOVEMBER, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cleveland and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Blaine and Logan.
Black.....	838	836
Marrs.....	245	205
Point.....	110	90
Robinson.....	191	184
Robb.....	363	173
Smith.....	185	89
Centre.....	166	97
Bethel.....	111	46
Lynn.....	205	171
Harmony.....	359	266
Totals.....	2773	2157

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

In 1869 the county board was petitioned by 100 freeholders to order an election to decide whether the county should appropriate \$100,000 to aid in the construction of the Mount Vernon & Graysville Railroad. July 27, 1869, the election was held with the following result:

	For.	Against.	Totals.
Black (1).....	500	9	509
Black (2).....	473	—	473
Lynn	125	29	154
Point.....	118	13	131
Harmony.....	277	37	314
Robb (1).....	30	101	131
Robb (2).....	48	51	99
Marrs.....	18	162	180
Robinson	4	231	235
Smith	4	165	169
Bethel	54	1	55
Centre.....	35	123	158
Totals.....	1686	922	2608

The board thereupon ordered a levy of 80 cents on each \$100 worth of property, all of which was collected. The above company soon consolidated with another and became known as the Chicago & Southern Illinois Railway Company. After the completion of five miles of the road \$20,000 was paid the company, but further payments were stopped by an injunction sued out by contractors to secure their claims. The company could not proceed and passed into the hands of a receiver, who sold the iron and one locomotive in 1875, to satisfy a mortgage held by New Jersey parties. Mount Vernon had also paid to the company \$30,000 in corporate bonds, and stood pledged to pay \$170,000 more, but the failure to complete the road rendered void the contract.

The Louisville & Nashville Railway, built as the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, was constructed through the county in 1869-70, and received from the board \$102,000. This was the first railroad in the county, and to Mount Vernon, as well as the whole county, has been of the greatest advantage. Its length in the county is about twenty-three miles, including side tracks. In 1880 the Louisville & Nashville Company leased the road and is yet operating it.

In 1881 Smith Township voted a 2 per cent aid for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad extension from Owensville to

Cynthiana, the tax being \$8,468.30. The road was immediately built and the tax paid. In October, 1881, Black Township voted 2 per cent aid to have the road extended to Mount Vernon, the amount being \$48,102.20, as did also Centre Township, whose tax was \$7,191.60. The road was immediately built and these amounts were paid. In 1880 Robb Township voted \$13,199 aid to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, and the following year \$16,000 was voted by Harmony Township to aid the extension from Poseyville to New Harmony. Few, if any, counties in the State are better supplied with shipping facilities than Posey.

November 19, 1872, the county voted as follows on the proposition to aid the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railway, with an appropriation of \$125,000:

	For.	Against.	Totals.
Black (1).....	382	55	437
Black (2).....	306	99	405
Lynn	48	99	142
Point.....	13	21	34
Harmony.....	50	288	338
Robb (1).....	162	3	165
Robb (2).....	35	70	105
Marrs.....	5	214	219
Robinson.....	16	240	256
Smith.....	172	24	196
Bethel.....	3	40	43
Centre.....	34	104	138
Totals.....	1221	1257	2478

The tax failed to carry and December 31, 1872, another on the same proposition was held with the following result:

	For.	Against.	Totals.
Black (1).....	651	42	693
Black (2).....	626	68	694
Lynn	59	118	177
Point.....	86	13	99
Harmony.....	44	357	401
Robb (1).....	173	3	176
Robb (2).....	35	108	143
Marrs.....	7	284	291
Robinson.....	36	288	324
Smith.....	200	27	227
Bethel.....	2	49	51
Centre.....	126	59	185
Totals.....	2045	1416	3461

The failure to construct the road released the county from all obligations resulting from this election.

POSEY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first steps toward a medical society in the county were taken in 1857. This society consisted of Drs. Winings, Weever, Farrell, Conyngton, Blunt and Spencer. In a short time after Dr. John B. Weever became a member. The object was more for the establishment of a uniform system of fee bills than for mental improvement. The present society of the county was temporarily organized November 15, 1877, and completed December 20, 1877. There were present E. V. Spencer, A. W. Spain, J. B. Williams, W. J. Cole, R. S. Moore, S. H. Pearse, E. Murphy and C. Elliott. Officers chosen were E. Murphy, president; E. V. Spencer, treasurer; S. H. Pearse, secretary; A. W. Spain, vice-president. Present officers: S. H. Pearse, president; O. T. Schultz, vice-president; J. B. Weever, secretary; G. R. Peckinpaugh, treasurer; D. Kransgrill, D. C. Ramsey and G. W. Welborn, censors. Members: S. H. Ballard, L. B. Bitz, G. W. Bucklin, C. Elliott, E. Hensler, C. Hicks, W. M. Holton, F. H. Kelley, D. Kransgrill, D. B. Montgomery, Daniel Neal, Richard Owen (honorary), S. H. Pearse, G. W. Peckinpaugh, D. C. Ramsey, S. O. Rawlings, J. C. Rutledge, E. V. Spencer, O. T. Schultz, J. B. Weever, G. W. Welborn, J. B. Welborn and T. B. Young. The meetings of the society are in April and October of each year.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY—A DETAILED HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN, GROWTH AND PRESENT CONDITION OF ALL THE TOWNS, SHOWING, IN COMPREHENSIVE FORM, THEIR INDUSTRIES, MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, SECRET SOCIETIES, BANKS, NEWSPAPERS, PLATS, INCORPORATIONS, AND GIVING A SKETCH OF THEIR PROMINENT RESIDENTS AND IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS.

MOUNT VERNON.

DOUBTLESS, the first permanent settlers on the present site of Mount Vernon were the McFaddins, and the date of location was about the year 1805. The spot, owing to its highness and dryness, was a conspicuous one on the river, and was familiar to voyagers on flat-boats, etc., who had found homes both above and below. The McFaddins had been residents of North Carolina, but had come to near Bowling Green, Ky.; and, during the last decade of the last century, had examined the site of Mount Vernon, it is said, while on hunting excursions on this side of the river. The settlement was there made, as above stated, as soon after the land had been obtained, by cession, from the Indians and thrown into market, as was deemed safe and advisable. The McFaddins squatted on the land, intending to enter it as soon as convenient; but in this they were forestalled by Gen. William Henry Harrison, who bought all of fractional Section 8, Township 7 south, Range 13 west, comprising at that time 371.82 acres, on the 25th of May, 1807. This occasioned them much inconvenience and additional expense ere they were released from the claims of Gen. Harrison. Andrew McFaddin was the first, but was soon followed by William and "Slim" Andrew, all of whom, from their presence here, gave the name of McFaddin's Bluff to the locality, by which it was known to all who had occasion to pass this way, and continued to be thus known until after the town started about ten years later. It soon became a landing for flat-boats etc., for supplies of wood, and a small ferry and a small woodyard were established, but not for general use. The first landing was at the rocks, but about 1812 was removed to about the site of the pres-

ent wharf. The McFaddins first located on the old Oatman farm, but in 1806 removed to the present town site, and built a log-cabin at the foot of Store Street. Soon after the arrival of the above families, others came and located in the vicinity, and during the war of 1812 built strong cabins as a defense against possible attacks of the Indians. At the time of first settlement, the town site and all the surrounding country was a literal wilderness, filled with wild animals. It is safe to say that scores of deer were killed upon the town site, some as late as 1825. It is said that Daniel Boone visited the settlement very early. William McFaddin was a noted and skillful hunter and trapper. He is said to have killed bears in this county and across in Illinois. He had, at the time the town was founded, two pet beavers which he had captured when young. It was many years before any thought of a town entered the minds of the residents. About the year 1820, it is asserted a panther killed a young man named James Culbertson on the banks of a pond that was then on the present town site. It sprang upon him from a tree, so tearing him that he died in a few minutes.

EARLY INDUSTRIES AT MOUNT VERNON.

It is said that Thomas Givens established a tavern at Mount Vernon before any lots were laid out; but it could not have been long before, possibly a few months. About this time, also, Darius North and William P. Robinson, under the firm name of "North & Robinson," brought to the place a small assortment of general merchandise worth probably \$500. This was the first store. After a few years Robinson sold out and North continued alone. Andrew McFaddin, about the year 1819, established a horse-mill in town where both flour and meal could be obtained. Before this the horse-mill west of town, owned and operated by James Black, was patronized, though the main supply came from the river. The McFaddins kept a small ferry. The principal crossings, however, were below at Dunn's Ferry, and above at Diamond Island, or what is now West Franklin. Samuel Aldridge was the first blacksmith at the Old Black Horse Mill. He made the iron door for the old jail. Samuel Jones, John Sewer, John B. Weir and Jesse Y. Welborn were early in the town. William Hatfield was the first cooper, and Andrew McFaddin kept

a woodyard and supplied boats on the river, for coal had not yet come into use. Solomon Nesler, a farmer, was an early resident; Solomon Schnovel, a German shoe-maker, was another; John Moran was another early cobbler. Elijah Jordan started the first tanyard, sinking five vats. All the buildings at first were of logs, the doors, floors, etc., being whip-sawed at great time and labor. In 1817 about fifteen families lived in and near Mount Vernon. A Mr. McGonegal was the first tailor; C. I. Battell and Richard Daniel, the first lawyers, and Dr. Park the first physician; Jesse Y. Welborn was the second tavern keeper, and William Crabtree, the third. As a matter of course, each kept a bar; Mr. Welborn was also the first postmaster; Nathan Ashworth was the first justice of the peace; J. B. Weir kept a small grocery, and later operated a ferry and still later a small steam-mill. James Dunn opened a store after a few years, John Schnell opened an early tavern; Adam Lichtenberger made the first saddle in Mount Vernon beginning about 1820, and continuing many years with a large trade. In about 1832 Thomas Judd began the manufacture of woolen hats, securing his stock from lambs owned on the neighboring farms. He continued several years, and probably made as high as 150 in a single season. In about 1826, Daniel McDaniel built, and started in operation a cotton gin which he owned and conducted two or three years. Cotton, which grew well on new land, was found to be unprofitable, and its culture was abandoned.

Samuel Aldridge entered a tract on Section 6 (northwest of town), May 22, 1807; and on the same section, Thomas Givens bought, June 4, 1807. On Section 7, west of town, William Weir bought a tract May 22, 1807; and on Section 5, north of town, Samuel Jones bought, June 4, 1807; so that at the time the town started up there was quite a populous settlement in this vicinity. The northwest quarter of Section 9, upon which a portion of East Mount Vernon stands, was entered by H. P. Coborn July 28, 1818; and the southeast quarter of Section 5, upon which a portion of North Mount Vernon stands was entered by Samuel Gregg, August 15, 1814.

THE FIRST PLAT.

The first land was laid out by John Wagoner on the west side

of Mill Creek, March 11, 1816, and comprised sixty-six lots of the ordinary size, and a public square of two acres and four poles. March 23, 1816, Aaron Williams laid out thirty-two lots south and west to the river from the present Public Square, and also laid out the present Public Square. These lots bear their original numbers, 1 to 32. As soon as the lots were laid out and a public sale could be advertised, both Wagoner and Williams offered their lots to buyers. Wagoner made the following sales in 1816: David Greathouse, George Graham, Isaac Koonse, Phillip Koonse, Charles Adams, Eli Curtis, John Prather, E. Enceminger, J. Davis, William Carson, and a few others. These sales were all made May 18, 1816, and were the first. Aaron Williams held his sale July 10, 1817, and among the buyers on that day were the following men: Andrew McFaddin, Beniah Moss, Matthew Williams, W. C. Carson, Barrett Moore, Aaron Bacon, John Wagoner, Henry Aldridge, Stephen Pool, Nathan Ashworth, Samuel Kennedy, James Black, John French, Samuel French, William Stewart, William Thacher, John Bell, Andrew Wagoner, James Wilson, and others. Within the next few years the following men became buyers of lots: Edmund Teafford, Hiram C. Bradley, Robert Castles, James Duckworth, Thomas Givens, James Moore, Robert Graham, James Piles, Heman Richardson, Darius North, William P. Robinson, David Love, Adam Moffitt, William Gardiner and others. Among those in 1819 and later, were Elias Rector, Thomas E. Castelberry, Thomas D. Heady, Sargent Moss, Samuel Erwin, Thomas Miller, Henry G. Luston, J. Y. Welborn, Barnet Halliman, Robert B. Smith, Richard and William Barter, T. C. Judd, James W. Swift, Augustine W. Welborn, Wilson Jones, John Webb, Adam Albright, Charles C. Givens, John Givens, William Downey, John Dunn, William Crabtree, John Shanklin and others. It must be observed, however, that the majority of the men named above were at no time residents of the town, but bought the lots with a view to speculation. The town of Mr. Wagoner on the west side languished from the start; while that of Mr. Williams began to grow and flourish. Both these men had laid out the lots on land owned by Gen. Harrison, and it was not until 1817 that Mr. Williams, for \$500, secured 185 acres at the junction of Mill Creek with the Ohio River, east of the creek. For some reason, now unknown,

or at least uncertain, John Givens, in March, 1817, resurveyed and recorded a part of the land previously laid out on the west side by Mr. Wagoner. It is probable that he became the purchaser of the land from Mr. Wagoner, to which he laid out an addition. Much of this was vacated in 1833 upon petition of the citizens. Early in 1819 Jesse Y. Welborn, John Burlison, Matthew Williams, William Crabtree, Aaron Burlison, Samuel Gill, Aaron Baker, and Thomas E. Castelberry organized themselves into a stock company and bought of Aaron Williams seventy-two and one-half acres of the east bank of Mill Creek, comprising the heart of the present town, paying therefor \$3,500; and on the 10th of May of the same year resurveyed and re-recorded all that part of the present town on the east bank of Mill Creek, from the river north to Fifth Street, and from Walnut Street on the east to Mill Creek, and Mill Street on the west; including the present Public Square. These men, styling themselves the "Mount Vernon Company," thus became proprietors of the town. On the same day of the resurvey just mentioned, Jesse Y. Welborn laid out an addition; but seems to have done this as an agent of the company, though nothing giving him this authority could be found. April 10, 1822, the company formally constituted Thomas Givens their agent to sell any of their lands, etc. November 26, 1822, Mr. Welborn laid out an addition from Walnut to Mulberry Streets and from Sixth Street on the north to Water Street on the south; he also laid out another addition June 29, 1826, extending from Walnut to Main and from Sixth to Eighth.

THE FIRST MERCHANTS, ETC.

In 1825 the county seat was established at Mount Vernon, a full account of which will be found elsewhere. The town took a new lease of life and grew quite rapidly, and was the rival, and even ahead in numbers and commercial importance, of Evansville. Shanklin & Moffit engaged in merchandising, as did Dunn & McFaddin, Jesse Y. Welborn, North & Stewart, Richard & James Barter, Aaron Baker, North, Dunn & McFaddin and Robert J. Dunn; Henry G. Luston, tavern; McFaddin & Burlison, merchandise; Barter & Swift, grocery; North, Welborn & Weirberry and others. From 1830 to 1840 the leading business

establishments were at times the most of the above, besides Presley Pritchett, tavern; R. Barter & Co., merchandise; Aaron Baker, merchandise; Bacon & James, merchandise; John S. Dunn, grocery; John McMunn, grocery; Baldwin & Hogue, grocery; H. S. Wilson, merchandise; McFaddin & Nettleton, merchandise; T. S. Veatch & Co., merchandise; William Aldridge, grocery; H. H. Richardson, merchandise; Adam Moffit, merchandise; Hector Craig, merchandise; James & Lowery, merchandise; Barter, Swift, & Barter, merchandise; J. B. Weir, grocery; Dunn & Harrison, merchandise; John Connor, tavern; David Spalding, grocery; Scarborough Pentecost, merchandise; H. B. Dean, grocery; Asa Bacon, tavern; Aaron B. Gill, merchandise; Beniah Moss, grocery; Craig & Pollard, merchandise; John Carson, grocery; Felix Mills, tavern; John T. Gill & Co., merchandise; Daniel Arthur, merchandise and grocery; T. J. Hinch, merchandise; James F. Reeder, merchandise; A. W. Welborn, grocery, and others. These men were not in business at the same time, necessarily, and several changed their groceries into general merchandise. The postmasters of Mount Vernon have been as follows: Jesse Y. Welborn, Darius North, Andrew McFaddin, Scarborough Pentecost, Hudson Parke, John D. Hinch, John B. Wilson, Harrison O'Bannon, John B. Chaffin, Harrison O'Bannon, W. M. McArthur, Joseph Moore, Harrison O'Bannon, George Kincaid, Sylvanus Milner, Edward Brown, C. J. Hovey.

THE FIRST INCORPORATION.

On Saturday, November 17, 1832, pursuant to notice, the citizens of Mount Vernon gathered at the court house for the purpose of holding an election to decide whether the town should be incorporated. George S. Green was made president of the meeting and T. S. Veatch, secretary. A plan for the division of the town into five wards was presented by Jesse Y. Welborn, and formally accepted by vote. The election was then held with the selection of the following trustees: E. R. James, Moses Welborn, Eben D. Edson, Jesse Y. Welborn, and Aaron Baker. Votes were also cast for James McFaddin, A. S. Gamble, William Moore and Arza Lee. The following men polled their votes: Henry Holland, Presley Pritchett, T. J. Duncan, William Hall, John Knight, E. R. James, Asa Bacon, H. G. Luston, Samuel

Scott, Jesse Y. Welborn, Adam Moffit, J. N. Hatcher, L. J. Lar-kin, Moses Welborn, Zachariah Baker, George S. Baker, John C. Welborn, Francis De Sanchet, John Carson, Jeremiah Spillman, Levi M. Ricksicker, Mason F. Green, Richard Barter, William Moss, Andrew S. Gamble, James Barton, James B. Finch, H. H. Richardson, George S. Green and T. S. Veatch; total 31, several present not voting. The municipal wheels were set in motion by this town board. In the summer of 1833, Mr. Edson resigned his seat, and was succeeded by John Carson. In November, 1833, the election of trustees resulted as follows: Darius North, 11 votes; W. J. Lowery, 10; William Moore, 10; William P. Hatfield, 10; Samuel Scott, 7; John Carson, 3; John Knight, 1; Elijah Goodwin 1, and Hezekiah Holland, 1. The first five mentioned having received the highest number of votes were declared elected. Votes were polled by J. C. Welborn, J. Y. Welborn, J. T. Gill, Joseph Gill, E. R. James, William Moore, B. Moss, Aaron Baker, A. S. Gamble, John Knight and Samuel Scott. How long the corporate government was carried on cannot be stated, but probably not over two years, as all traces of it are then lost.

RESIDENTS DURING THE THIRTIES.

Among the residents of the town during the decade of the thirties were the following: John Dunn, Scarborough Pentecost, B. Moss, Felin Mills, William Trafford, G. B. Green. Arza Lee, Moses Welborn, Thomas Knowles, John P. Davis, James Breese, Asa Bacon, E. R. James, Simeon Moore, James Barter, R. Daniel, John Carson, John Connor, John Cooper, William Moore, Presley Pritchett, Mason F. Green, John T. Gill, W. Pollard, W. James, Hector Craig, W. E. Stewart, A. S. Gamble, Isaac Williams, W. P. Hatfield, Aaron Baker, Francis Allyn, J. P. McGon-egal, W. J. Lowery, John Noel, J. McFaddin, S. Moss, Yelverton Finch, Hezekiah Holland, J. B. Weir, W. A. L. Green, James Dunn, H. G. Luston, J. Y. Welborn, J. T. and Joseph Gill, Darius North, S. Nersler, A. Jenkins, H. B. Gano, M. Young, Robert Young, R. P. McClanahan, D. McMullen, Jesse Moore, John Cox, H. Nelson, H. Carter, Elihu Moore, Lewis Combs, John R. Evertson, Rheso Knoles, J. T. McKee, David J. William-son, besides those named above and others.

EARLY CORN AND PORK SHIPMENTS.

The early commercial business of the town was confined to the river. It brought in all supplies needed, and carried away all that could be spared. Flour and meal were obtained from flat-boats; and all needed store supplies from store-boats. The first product shipped from here was fire-wood to be used on the river vessels. Corn and pork were next sent away on flat-boats, and finally hoop-poles and barrels. North & Robinson, as early as 1820, began to buy hogs and corn to be shipped to southern markets. A large demand for these products came from the large sugar and cotton plantations of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Corn and pork were bought on credit, and were paid for when the cargoes were disposed of South. The shipments at first were very small, but gradually increased to several flat-boat loads per annum. It is probable that at no time North & Co. packed more than 400 hogs in a year. Dunn & McFaddin, and Richard & James Barter, both of which firms were in business early in the twenties, also packed pork, and, later, on a more extensive scale than North & Co., reaching about 600 hogs in a year. William Hatfield manufactured barrels for flour, pork, whisky, etc., and supplied hoop-poles for demand. The old Jordan tanyard served a useful purpose. It ran for many years, passing through the hands of John McKee, Andrew Moore and others. Darius North is said to have had the first frame house. Richard Barter began as a blacksmith, and as soon as able, bought a barrel of whisky and a barrel of molasses, it is said, and after that "coined money." Hinch & Leonard were early merchants who packed pork, etc. North & McFaddin were partners for many years and packed pork extensively. Lowery & James, Barter & Swift and Aaron Baker were prominent merchants and pork and grain buyers. In about 1834 North & McFaddin erected a steam saw-mill in town, and as soon as they could saw enough native lumber and do the work, built a three-storied grist-mill and a distillery, all three mills being attached and operated by steam. In addition to these mills they owned a large store, and bought pork and grain extensively. Their establishments combined lead the business enterprises of the town. The saw-mill had all it could do to furnish lumber for the frame houses going up in all directions in town and country; the grist-mill had all it could

do to furnish flour and meal for home consumption, the greater portion of the meal being used in the distillery in the manufacture of whisky; and the distillery had all it could do to supply the local demand for whisky. The grist-mill had two sets of buhrs, one for wheat and one for corn. In 1837, while in the highest state of prosperity, the two mills and the distillery were destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss on the proprietors. In 1840-41 Rogers & Moore rebuilt the saw-mill and a two-storied grist-mill, but not the distillery. After a few years they sold to John Baker, who likewise, a number of years later, sold to Mickey & Crowell, upon whose hands they were burned down. James & Mickey rebuilt the mills just before the last war, but after a few years became involved, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale under claims held by A. C. Williams, Milton Black, A. G. Crutchfield, *et al.* They disposed of it to others and it was soon burned down and was not rebuilt.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM "HOOP-POLE TOWNSHIP."

Soon after the removal of the county seat to Mount Vernon (1825), a leading business in the town was that of barrel-making, in which large numbers of hoop-poles were used. William Hatfield and John Cooper had extensive shops for that day. About 1833 on one occasion, some ten or fifteen flat-boats were at the wharf, while their owners, rough river men, were up in town at the taverns and groceries, drinking and making loud and merry. Several of them, so the story goes, became involved in a quarrel with a number of town fellows, in which the latter were worsted and routed. They rallied, however, and securing heavy re-enforcements, fell upon the flat-boatmen in such numbers and in such fury, all fully armed with heavy hoop-poles from the nearest cooper-shop, that the river-men, though fighting manfully, were forced back with many bruises and wounds, to their boats, and, fearing to return, continued on down the river. Their condition met the notice of residents and others along down the river and occasioned inquiry, and in the jests that ensued, the term "hoop-pole" was finally applied to a township in this county. The term has since become widely known, and many persons in all portions of the Union, really believe there is such a township in this county as "Hoop-pole," and that its residents are greener than any others on the earth.

FIRST PLAT AND ADDITIONS.

John Wagner's plat laid out March 11, 1816, and bounded by Mill, Water, Mulberry and Fourth Streets. Aaron Williams' plat laid out March 23, 1816, and bounded by Walnut, Store, Water and Third Streets. Jesse Y. Welborn's addition, May 10, 1819, bounded by Mill Creek, and Fifth, Walnut and Water Streets. J. Y. Welborn's addition, November 26, 1822, bounded by Walnut, Mulberry, Water and Sixth Streets. J. Y. Welborn's addition, June 29, 1826, bounded by Walnut, Mulberry, Sixth and Eighth; John Given's resurvey in 1840, bounded by Water, Chestnut, Pearl and Second. M. F. Green's addition, June 4, 1841, enlarged May 10, 1851, bounded by Main, Store, Seventh and Ninth. D. T. Kimball's, 1849, addition of Belleville. Robert Dale Owen's addition, November 21, 1836, and also in 1874. James & Hovey's enlargement, March 9, 1851, between Sixth and Ninth, and Mill and Store. W. C. Saunders' enlargement, March 15, 1851. W. J. Lowery's addition, May 25, 1851, from Mill to Store, and from Eighth to Ninth. E. T. Sullivan's addition, January 3, 1851, from Fourth to Fifth, and from Mulberry to Locust. W. J. Lowery's enlargement, December, 1852, from Mill to Main, and from Eighth to Eleventh. W. W. Welborn's enlargement, June 7, 1853, from Second to Third, and from Pearl to Munchoff Streets. Lowery & Larkins' enlargement, April, 1860, from Third to Sixth, and Munchoff to Mill Streets. Munchoff & Wolfin's enlargement, April 22, 1866, from Water to Second, and Munchoff to Pearl. Company's enlargement, February and August, 1866, and February 1868, east of Walnut Street. William Nettleton's enlargement, May 6, 1868, bounded by Wolfin, Nettleton, Second and Fourth Streets. J. M. Barter's enlargement, April 1868, on Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth. J. A. Mann's, May 1869, First to Second, and Wolfin to Barter. N. G. Nettleton's enlargement, August, 1869, Second to Fourth, and Pearl to Nettleton. School enlargement, September, 1869, Fourth to Fifth, and Canal to Locust. Man & Barter's enlargement, First to Second, and Wolfin to Barter. Mann & Barter's enlargement February, 1870, Eleventh to Lincoln, and Canal to Locust. W. P. Edson's subdivision, October, 1871, nine lots in Kimball's part. J. A. Mann's addition to William Nettleton's enlargement, Second to Third, and east of line between Sections 7 and

8. Charles Leunig's enlargement, August, 1871, four acres north of Eleventh and west of Main. Benjamin Lowenhaupt's enlargement, 1880, one acre between Fourth and Fifth, and Mulberry and Locust. J. F. Welborn's enlargement, Fifth to Sixth, and Canal to Mulberry. The following is quoted to show the residents of the town at the date mentioned:

MOUNT VERNON, IND., March 5, 1850.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully remonstrate to the board of commissioners of this county against granting license to retail ardent spirits in this place, or its vicinity.

David Phillips.	S. T. Scott.	John Harrison.
S. Scott.	Jesse Dayton.	Jay Wilson.
James B. Finch.	J. M. McGrath.	Thomas B. Mott.
W. H. Bygon.	W. G. Redman.	Edwin Best.
O. W. Monroe.	A. B. Weir.	Charles Hovey.
W. S. Prince.	John Hancock.	James A. Stewart.
E. T. Sullivan.	David S. Martin.	J. A. Cope.
James Donovan.	William Quick.	W. F. Phillips.
J. W. Whitworth.	W. N. Dunn.	Samuel Sly.
H. M. Stewart.	J. S. Albright.	J. S. Welborn.
John J. Prather.	Jacob Fisher.	P. T. Martel.
Richard Holland.	Adam Albright.	S. F. Wilson.
J. W. White.	Samuel Kincaid.	D. P. Pitcher.
A. L. Downey.	O. W. Best.	V. Jones.
William Nettleton.	A. C. McAllister.	D. S. Coleman.
Joseph Showers.	Charles F. Leonard.	J. A. Mann.
H. B. Gano.	David L. Patmore.	J. M. Monroe.
J. T. Nichols.	Jesse Kerkendale.	J. A. Constar.
James Barter.	Samuel Woods.	D. Anderson.
Andrew Dunn.	James Thompson.	J. Givens.
J. W. Server.	James Davis.	Samuel McCoy.
Sylvanus McFarland.	Samuel Davis.	V. Dunn.
Joseph Allender.	W. J. Lourey.	J. M. Wagner.
J. G. Houts.	Charles Alexander.	A. H. McFaddin.
Joseph Spalding.	Noble Craig.	N. Eastman.
William C. Milner.	L. B. Cratty.	Isaiah Noel.
J. A. Routt.	George Dixon.	Thomas Newman.
M. W. Rowe.	Miranda Phillips.	James L. Carey.

THE SECOND INCORPORATION.

The second incorporation of the town took place in 1846, the election to decide the question being held October 1. The first trustees at this time were Thomas F. Prosser, Noble Craig, F. N. Mills, Walter F. Larkin and Thomas Newman. Seventy-two votes were polled, probably not over three-fourths of these in town, indicating a population of about 500. T. F. Prosser was first clerk; Seth M. Leavenworth, treasurer, and Whipple White

Marshal. As the records from that date up to 1859 are missing, nothing of the acts of the board can be stated. In October, 1859, the trustees elected were Enoch R. James, T. F. Prosser, Charles Haas, W. D. Covington and Turner Nelson; Joseph P. Edson, clerk; E. R. James, treasurer; Harrison Carter, marshal; George W. Thomas, wharfmaster. The receipts from October 30, 1858, to October 19, 1859, were \$7,385.82, and the expenses \$6,978.82, leaving a balance on hand of \$407. About one-half of this expense was in payment of principal and interest of the wharf debt, which had been contracted in 1851, the total amount of the debt at first being, it is said, \$20,000. In October, 1859, the debt was \$5,164.05. At this time, and for the succeeding two or three years, Main, Store and other streets of the town were macadamized at a large expense, the greater portion of which was paid at the time from special tax levies. T. and E. Schenk, A. B. Galliger, Jean Febre and others were contractors. The officers elected October, 1860, were as follows: Noble Craig, G. W. Thomas, Otto Schaeffer, S. M. Leavenworth and John D. Hinch, trustees; Leavenworth, treasurer; Hinch, clerk, and Harrison Carter, marshal. The receipts for the year ending October 16, 1860, were \$11,390.57, and the expenses, \$10,652.18. This heavy expense was on the streets and the wharf debt. The receipts for the year ending October, 1861, were \$4,533.41, and the expenses, \$3,924.72. The officers elected, October, 1861, were John A. Mann, Charles Haas, Charles Leunig, Otto Schaeffer and Leonidas Cralle, trustees; Otto Schaeffer, clerk; Charles Leunig, treasurer; Isaac P. Lamb, marshal. The receipts for the year ending October, 1862, were \$5,544.66, and the expenses, \$5,399.07. At this time the wharf debt was \$4,500. The officers of 1862-63 were B. F. Server, Charles Haas, J. M. Monroe, F. Schenk and W. P. Daniel, trustees; W. P. Daniel, clerk; F. Schenk, treasurer; J. M. Monroe, marshal. In April, 1863, the board donated \$1,000 toward the new schoolhouse. The officers of 1863-64 were B. F. Server, W. P. Daniel, J. M. Monroe, Charles Haas and F. Schenk, trustees; Schenk, treasurer; Daniel, clerk, and H. Carter, marshal. In 1864-65 the officers were Josiah Forth, M. S. Blunt, Aaron Galliger, John Pfeffer and Charles Haas, trustees; Otto Schaeffer, clerk; W. Forth, marshal; Noble Craig, treasurer; James Ferguson, assessor. In August, 1864, upon petition, cor-

porate bonds to the amount of \$4,000 were sold to pay the wharf debt of \$4,500, with what was in the treasury. They were all taken by the First National Bank, then just founded. The receipts of 1864-65 were \$5,783.85, and the expenses, \$5,509.60. The officers of 1865-66 were Anton Haas, W. P. Edson, Samuel S. Dryden, John Pfeffer, John B. Gardiner and A. B. Galliger, trustees; J. F. Welborn, clerk; C. F. Leonard, treasurer; Thomas Stevens, marshal; W. H. Larkin, assessor. A pesthouse was built in 1865.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The first secret society in this county was organized about the year 1826, and was called Philanthropic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In that year there appears in the commissioners' records an order to the effect that the members of this lodge might have the use of the garret of the court house for a lodge room, provided they would cause to be made, at their own expense, four dormer windows, with some other slight, but necessary, alterations. Nothing of this lodge could be learned except that it survived a short time, and that Jesse Y. Welborn was a leading member. In February, 1848, J. L. Carey, William Nightwine, D. S. Martel, L. H. Lloyd and John Couynston were organized into a lodge of Odd Fellows, by R. W. Dunbar, D. G. M. of this district. The lodge survived until about the beginning of the last war, having at one time a large membership. In March, 1867, it was reorganized as Mount Vernon Lodge No. 49, with the following charter members: John A. Mann, M. S. Blunt, W. P. Daniel, H. C. Chase, John Conyngton, J. D. Hinch, Absalom Mackey, Robert Whittlesey and Elijah Evison. The lodge prospered, and is now in excellent working condition.

The Masonic lodge here is known as Mount Vernon Lodge No. 163, and was organized in March, 1854, with the following membership: Charles Fitch, Thomas Newman, John Barter, Richard Barter, Adam Lichtenberger, W. A. Twigg, H. C. Cooper, D. A. Farnsley, William Hubbell, Thomas Poindexter and W. A. McRae. It was organized under a dispensation, but in May, 1854, was chartered. Charles Fitch was first Master; John Barter, Senior Warden, and Thomas Newman, Junior Warden. The lodge was very prosperous, and in 1867 erected the structure known now as the "Masonic Building," at a cost of

\$28,000; but became so involved thereby, that the property eventually passed to others.

The German Aid Society was organized in 1857, the first officers being John Schiszley, president; Henry Brinkman, vice-president; W. L. Stritter, secretary, and John Pfeffar, senior treasurer. Since its commencement to the present the society has been fairly prosperous.

The German Benevolent Society called Harugari Lodge No. 244, was organized in 1871, by H. Sittel, D. G. O. B., with the following charter members: John Pfeffer, Sr., Emanuel Wolf, W. L. Stritter, J. D. Dieterle, Charles Wasem, Phillip Fraudt, G. Brill, C. F. Tente, Charles Rosenhauer and Adolph Matzdorf. The following were the first officers: John Pfeffer, Sr., O. B.; Charles Wasem, U. B.; W. L. Stritter, secretary; C. F. Tente, treasurer; Phillip Traudt, Conductor; E. Wolf, Warden; A. Martzdorf, R. S. O. B.

The Black Township Cemetery Society was organized in 1880 with the following first officers: John Schiszley, president; W. L. Stritter, secretary; Charles Haas, treasurer. In February, 1860, the society bought of Valentine Shryock, two acres of land, and in April, 1863, bought two more—all about two miles north of Mount Vernon. The grounds are in good condition and the society is prosperous.

THE PRESS OF MOUNT VERNON.

The first newspaper in Mount Vernon was established early in 1838, by Thomas F. Prosser, and was called the *Mount Vernon Courier*. It was a small five-column folio, subscription \$2 per annum, and was conducted until 1841, when it was suspended, owing to the election of Mr. Prosser to the county auditorship. From 1841 to 1848, the town though a lively and rapidly improving business place, was without a newspaper; but, at the last named date, Mr. Prosser founded the *Southwestern Advocate*, a paper which was conducted with unusual ability and prominence for that period, until about 1862, when it was permanently abandoned. It is said to have been, in many respects, one of the best, if not the best, newspaper ever published in the county. This paper had no sooner died than Charles L. Prosser, son of T. F., founded *The Union*, a stanch and loyal sheet, Republican in poli-

tics, which, through the remaining years of the war, did more than any other one cause to encourage the enlistment of men. It was abandoned in 1869. A Republican paper called *The Umpire* was established by Rev. Thomas Abbott, in January, 1860, and after about a year was removed to Rockport. In 1861 a Mr. Huckleby founded *The Democrat*, which was owned successively by William Landon, V. B. Jolly and Charles Legge. After a few years it became defunct. Late in 1867 Thomas Collins began to issue the *Mount Vernon Democrat*, a six-column folio, subscription price \$2 per year. It soon became the leading paper of the county, and was the organ of the Democracy. It was well conducted by Mr. Collins until April, 1879, when it passed to the present editor and proprietor, Albert A. Sparks, under whose management it has prospered. It is an eight page quarto, is newsy and ably conducted, and has a large circulation, and a profitable job and advertising patronage. In July, 1871, Rev. Mr. Abbott founded the *New Republic*, but in December of the same year, sold out to S. T. Palmer, who changed the name to *The Republican*, and conducted the sheet until July, 1872, when it passed to Charles L. Prosser, and was soon leased to John Mason and Virgil Veatch. The lease was relinquished in the summer of 1873, and the paper was then conducted by Mr. Prosser until 1877, when it was discontinued. In August, 1871, Rev. Abbott founded *The Harbinger*, a religious sheet devoted to the doctrine of Universalism. It was soon removed to St. Louis. A German paper called the *Wochenblatt*, was founded by John C. Leffel, in October, 1875, and conducted until October, 1881, and then abandoned. In February, 1877, J. C. Leffel established the *Western Star*, and soon afterward disposed of an interest to S. J. Williams. This paper is still issued, is prosperous, being well patronized, and is the only sheet ever printed here on a steam-power press. *The Weekly Sun* was established in 1878, by James M. Barter, who is yet its owner, manager and editor. It is an eight-column folio, is well conducted and is well patronized in all departments. The *Posey County Republican* made its appearance in June, 1880, under the editorship of C. F. Wertz. The *Posey Banner* was founded by Thomas Collins, in January, 1881. It was an organ of the Democracy.

BANKING ENTERPRISES.

In the decade of the thirties an attempt was made to establish a branch of the State Bank at Mount Vernon, which failed, owing to the apathy of local capitalists. Hon. G. S. Green, then in the Legislature from this county, was at the head of the movement. Evansville carried off the prize, and much of her subsequent prosperity is due to that fact. In 1854 a private bank was founded by George E. Booker and A. S. Curtis, and conducted by them until 1857, when it passed to William J. Lowery, Richard Barter, John A. Mann, Seth M. Leavenworth and Nelson G. Nettleton, who announced a capital of \$14,000, and began to buy and sell exchange, shave commercial paper, etc. Deposits were received, and a limited quantity of the bank's bills were issued. A creditable business was done until 1864, when the bank wound up its affairs, and was incorporated under the new law as a National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, dating from April 5, 1864, with a charter for twenty years. The stockholders were John B. Gardiner, president; Seth M. Leavenworth, cashier; John M. Lockwood, Milton Black, Richard Barter, M. A. Weir, S. S. Dryden, Charles Leunig, John A. Mann, A. G. Crutchfield, James F. Welborn, John R. Evertson, W. M. McArthur, James Carson and Aaron Lichtenberger. September 5, 1865, the capital was increased to \$100,000. The bank has been highly successful, and at present has a capital of \$100,000; surplus, \$20,000; and its officers are as follows: A. C. Williams, president; Milton Black, vice-president; E. W. Rosenkrans, cashier; George W. Robertson, assistant cashier; A. C. Williams, John M. Lockwood, Milton Black, James Carson, O. L. McAllister, Michael Harlem and E. W. Rosenkrans, directors.

In 1856 the "Exchange Bank" was founded by Enoch R., DeWitt and C. and Lawrence James, with a capital of \$15,000. They did a general banking business until 1863, including the issuance of "shinplasters." In 1863 they retired.

In 1867 the Mount Vernon Banking Company was organized, with the following stockholders: Seth M. Leavenworth, Joseph F. Welborn, Edward T. Sullivan and Charles A. Parke. They started with a capital of \$40,000. Welborn was president and Parke cashier. The latter became president in 1883. In 1868 Leavenworth sold his stock to his partners, and in 1869 Sullivan

sold to Parke & Melborn. In 1876 Melborn sold out, and Alfred D. Owen, William H. Owen, Eugene F. Owen and Horace P. Owen secured an interest each and so remain to the present. Mr. Parke is yet president, and A. D. Owen is cashier. Their capital is yet \$40,000, and they do a general banking business, including foreign, and merit confidence and patronage.

The International Bank of Mount Vernon was established August 27, 1883, by John B. Gardiner, M. Harlem & Son, John Pfeffer, Sr., O. T. Schultz, Charles J. Carpenter, Charles F. Leonard, V. Weckesser, C. Mutz and Mark F. Leonard. The only change in the stockholders to the present is M. Rosenbaum has the stock of Charles F. Leonard. The first and present officers are as follows: John B. Gardiner, president; Charles J. Carpenter, cashier; Mark T. Leonard, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of \$50,000, and although comparatively new has a good business and the confidence of the community.

THE PLANK ROAD.

In 1851 a plank road was built from New Harmony to Mount Vernon by a stock company consisting of John Pitcher, president; Robert D. Owen, secretary and treasurer; N. G. Nettleton, John Sweeney, Enoch R. James, Charles F. Leonard and Richard Barter and Pitcher and Owen, directors. The road was quickly built, toll gates were erected, and a brisker and larger business to the towns at the termini was the result. The population of Mount Vernon, particularly, soon increased 50 per cent, part of which prosperity was due to the plank road. But the travel was not sufficient to warrant the outlay, and after a few years the road was abandoned.

VISITATION OF THE CHOLERA.

In 1851 and 1852 the cholera visited Mount Vernon, as well as the county in general, and carried off about thirty-five persons in all. It again came down like a wolf on the fold in 1873, and for two dreadful months spread sorrow and death in all directions. People generally fled from it, but several instances of heroism are on record. Coal was publicly burned, and lime profusely scattered on the streets of Mount Vernon. The following persons died: Joseph Pickles, Miss Muncy, Mrs. William Mil-

ler, Mr. Robert's child, Mrs. Sload, John Caldwell (colored), Lucy Kirk, Miss Snyder, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Grant, Thomas Caldwell (colored), a negro woman and a pauper, Miss Sheldon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. George Wilbrenner, Miss Reichert, Mrs. Barker, James Werks, three of the Bells, Mrs. Helen Gordon, Larkin Duncan, Alvin Hovey, Mrs. Conrad Shertz, William King, a child of McLain, Robert Peters, Mrs. S. Huff, Taylor Woody, Orrin Johnson, child of J. C. Woody, Henry Osborne and wife, Robert Lyon, a pauper, Lewis Barton, Mrs. J. C. Woody and child, Joseph Harris, Mary Shertz, Mrs. Barton, a son of Bonenberger, Kate Shertz, Mrs. Grace Crow, Litter Watkins (colored), Mrs. Timmons, Dr. A. Matzdorf, Mrs. Robert Lyon, Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Eva Hovey, Lizzie Haas, Cook's son, Dixon's son, a negro, Miss McDowell, Davenport's son, Anton Haas, John Quick and wife and child, Mrs. J. D. Hinch, Mrs. Musselman, a pauper, Mrs. Latham, Jeff Hopkins, Isaac Newton's child, John Tier, Charles Kreis, Robert Moore, Mattie Stein, Henry Washington (colored), Joseph Clemmons and an unknown man; total, seventy-six.

ADOPTION OF A CITY GOVERNMENT.

December 7, 1865, an election was held to decide whether the town should assume the dignity of a city government, 219 votes being cast for, and 130 against the proposition. The first officers and all since are mentioned elsewhere. The city was divided into three wards as follows: First Ward, all east of Main and south of Fourth; Second Ward, all north of Fourth Street; Third Ward, all west of Main and south of Fourth. In February, 1866, a city seal was adopted. The pest house was sold. The city ordinances were revised and new ones adopted. In April, 1866, a board of health, consisting of John Conyngton, M. D., Marcus L. Blunt, M. D., and Edwin V. Spencer, M. D., was established. In May, 1867, the town debt was \$14,449.32, which included the wharf debt of \$4,500. In May the school board asked for an appropriation of \$15,000, to build a new schoolhouse. Extensive improvements were made on the streets. January 31, 1868, the council was petitioned by 285 persons to issue city bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to aid in the construction of the Mount Vernon & Graysville Railroad. The petition was granted. In May, 1868, it was

estimated that the new schoolhouse east of the creek would cost \$17,269. About this time, R. B. Whittlesey contracted to supply the city with coal gas; he failed to keep his contract. In July, 1868, the council issued and sold \$10,000 worth of schoolhouse bonds, realizing about 96 cents on the dollar. In December, 1868, the council was petitioned to aid the Mount Vernon & Graysville Railroad with \$200,000 in the city bonds; granted, and the bonds ordered issued; and the former order for the issuance of \$100,000 rescinded. For the fiscal year 1868-69 the receipts were \$24,-291.81 and the expenses \$15,921.55; balance, \$8,370.26; debt, \$11,913.33; debt less balance, \$3,543.07. In July, 1869, R. Fisher & Co., contracted to supply the city with gas, but failed to meet their contract.

In November, 1870, the council, pursuant to petition, ordered issued \$110,000 worth of city bonds to aid in the construction of the Evansville, Carmi & Paducah Railroad. Soon afterward this order was so altered that \$102,000 of aid was issued [and \$5,000 for the right of way, in all \$107,000. Of this amount \$95,000 bore 10 per cent interest and \$12,000 bore 7 per cent. These bonds were all issued. In 1871 bonds of \$3,000 were issued to build a schoolhouse west of Mill Creek, they sold for \$2,820, while the house cost \$4,501.80. Certain manufacturing establishments worth over \$20,000 were ordered released from taxation for seven years. In June and July the cholera came: over 200 pounds of copperas were sprinkled in the streets. In August, 1874, bonds of \$4,000 were issued to pay the school debt. In June, 1875, bonds of \$5,000 were issued for schoolhouse purposes. Salutes of guns were ordered fired July 4, 1876. In May, 1877, there were issued \$25,000 worth of bonds to be used temporarily for school purposes. In September, 1877, the city agreed to compromise her railroad bonded debt for 25 cents on the dollar. J. B. Gardiner was appointed agent to negotiate. In June, 1878, the city endeavored to prevent the removal of the iron from the Graysville Railroad. In September, 1878, the citizens subscribed \$358 to be used in disinfecting the city against yellow fever, etc. May 11, 1880, the council agreed on a compromise of \$52,167 to settle the railroad bonded debt. New bonds to that amount were ordered issued and all old bonds called in. As yet the city had paid nothing on the debt but interest, had virtually repudiated her obligations, and

by so doing had forced the holders of her bonds into this unfair compromise. This amount, \$52,167, was made to cover all outstanding bonds to the amount of \$137,000. The following suggestion from Mayor J. B. Gardiner, was spread upon record and duly acted upon: "That, as all the old bonds have been received with the exception of about \$5,000 or \$6,000, and that would be received in a few days, the Fourth of July be set apart as a day of rejoicing; and that all the trades and professions turn out on that day to witness the burning of the old bonds, in honor of the great achievement of securing a compromise of our great bonded debt; and that the council confer with the citizens, call a meeting and make the necessary arrangements for that occasion." Great achievement! It appears to the historian, that the deliberate repudiation of a just debt should be no cause of rejoicing in a community as intelligent, wise and just as that of Mount Vernon. One-fourth of the bonds were to be paid in five, ten, fifteen and twenty years, respectively. In December, 1880, \$1,100 was paid for a fire engine and \$352.80 for 500 feet of hose and other apparatus. The receipts of 1881-82 were \$24,144.15 and the expenses, \$23,986.70, leaving on hand \$2,421.68. In July, 1882, bonds of \$4,000 were issued to redeem outstanding city orders. School bonds of \$2,000 were issued in November, 1872.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayors.—William Nettleton, 1866; Otto Schaeffer, 1866; J. H. Burlison, 1867; W. P. Edson, 1868; J. H. Burlison, 1868; U. G. Dawson, 1872; J. H. Burlison, 1874; Oliver C. Terry, 1878; John B. Gardiner, 1880; Elwood Smith, 1882; Sylvanus Milner, 1884; William P. Daniel, 1885. *Treasurers.*—Adam Litchberger, 1866; James B. Campbell, 1866; Oliver C. Terry, 1868; William F. Burtis, 1878; H. A. Brinkman, 1882. *Clerks.*—William H. Whitworth, 1866; David King, 1868; William Wimpelberg, 1870; Van B. Jolly, 1878; Charles C. Baker, 1882. *Marshals.*—Edward S. Hayes, 1866; Jacob Piper, 1868; E. S. Hayes, 1870; Michael Musselman, 1878; E. S. Hayes, 1880; John P. Paul, 1882. *Assessors.*—W. F. Stiehl, 1866; W. H. Stritter, 1866; James F. Ferguson, 1870; W. F. Stritter, 1872; Elwood Smith, 1876; W. F. Stritter, 1878. *Judges.*—Jonathan H. Burlison, 1868 to 1869 and then the office was abolished.

FIRES, ETC.

This town has been singularly free from great fires until within the last two decades. There was a considerable fire in 1845, but no very valuable property was destroyed. In the winter of 1872-73 four large business houses standing near the corner of Main and Water Streets were destroyed. On the 26th of February, 1873, the large mill and distillery owned by Munchhoff & Wolflin was burned. October 19, 1880, all the buildings fronting Main, between Second and Third Streets, were burned, except the one on the corner of Main and Second, entailing a loss of \$150,000, of which \$100,000 was covered by insurance. The owners of the property destroyed were Mount Vernon Banking Company, Tuher, Boyce & Co., George Henrich, Elwood Smith, Henry Moll, John D. Hinch, E. W. Rosenkrans, C. F. Leonard, M. Harlem and Mrs. John Burtis.

PRESENT BUSINESS OF MOUNT VERNON.

In the decade of the fifties were the following business houses: J. Lowery & E. R. James, Richard Barter, Rosenbaum & Bro., Richard Barter & Son, Hector & Noble Craig, dry goods, groceries, etc.; John H. Barter, blacksmith shop; flouring-mill, D. C. James & George Muggs; saw-mill by Sarvers; hotel, Turner Nelson. During the war period there were: Dry goods, Richard Barter & Son, Craig & McAllister, Rosenbaum & Bro., John A. Mann, E. T. Sullivan and J. T. Welborn; grain and stock, John A. Mann, Washington Boyce; wharf-boat, G. W. Thomas & Son; groceries, G. M. Weillhenner; blacksmith shop, wagon and buggy factory, John M. Barter; mills, Munchhoff & Wolflin and Henry Schnur; boot and shoe-makers, Zimmerman and C. Stallman; merchant tailors, C. S. Fuelling; drugs, M. Cronbach & Bro., and Black & Conyngton; banks, First National and Mount Vernon Banking Company; saddler, H. Schneidel; saw-mill, Charles Springer; grain dealers, Thorp & Pefferday.

Business men of the last decade and the present have been as follows: Dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc., Rosenbaum & Bro., Raben & Naas, A. M. Lewis, A. C. McAllister, A. W. Uri & Son, Jacob Naas, S. Jarodźki & Son; groceries and provisions, Raben & Naas, S. & N. Hartung, Frank Smith, V. Weckesser, M. Rosengart, Rosenbaum & Bro., G. P. Waller, P. Espenscheid, Phillip

Yunker, G. M. Weilhenner; blacksmiths and wagon-makers, Miller & Pearson, George Thompkins, Magill & Bro., Cralley & Greenfield, Louis Kaiser, John H. Barter (forty years), Eugene Wilson, Acuff, & Hieronemus & Dugan; mills, Henry Schnur (Belleville Mills), Pfeffer & Traudt, and Mill and Elevator Company; hardware and cutlery, H. Brinkman & Son, Barter, Neal & Fuelling; stoves and tinware, S. H. Gronemier; Barter, Burtis & Templeton and E. B. Schenk; bakeries, Henry Dexheimer and G. H. Franck; cigar factory, A. Fogas; saddlery and harness, C. Kreie, M. Scheidel and Charles Schmutz; boot and shoe-maker, Zimmerman, R. Leukroth, Charles Gronemeire, C. Stallman and William Beste; fancy goods, Miss E. Tischendorf; merchant tailors, C. S. Fuelling, H. Kluga, Phillip Mann, M. Harlem and Conrad Maier; barbers, George Feldman, J. McFall, George Henrich, Collier & Barter and W. S. Hinch; dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Rosenbaum & Bro., Raben & Naas, S. Jarodzki & Son, Jacob Naas, A. M. Lewis and A. C. McAllister; photography, L. W. Jones; fruits and confectionery, Odestin & Eaves and Preston Loveland; musical instruments and sewing machines, E. W. Noel; sewing machines, S. Potter; insurance agency, Union Insurance and Collecting Agency, A. Hutchinson and L. L. Rosenkrans; dentistry, Elwood Smith; newspapers, Mount Vernon *Democrat*, *Western Star* and the *Sun*; millinery, Mrs. Dimer, Miss Wagner & Co., Mrs. S. C. Williams and Mrs. Uri; clothing, boots and shoes, Myer Rosenbaum; butcher shops, Ike Wolf, L. Hueffling, John Pfeffer and Henry Kreie; hotels, Brettner House, St. Nicholas, Central House and Kahn's European; livery stables, J. K. Gregory and W. S. Spillman; boarding houses, Farmer's House, G. P. Waller and Mrs. Overton; brickyards; Ed. Browne and Charles Forschee; grain Union Elevator Company, Rosenbaum & Bro., Thorp & Pefferday and Henry Schnur; notions, boots and shoes, Peter Imboden and B. F. Chenem & Co.; bottling pop, John Forthoffer; drugs, W. L. Hollis, M. Cronbach & Bro., William McArthur and Thomas M. McArthur, W. H. Fogas & Co. and C. P. Wier; banks, International, Mount Vernon Bank and First National Bank; seed and feed stores, Henry Schnur and H. Zell & Co.; tin shop, John Sheperd; marble works, C. & G. Loerch; saw-mills, Ford & McGregor and Charles Springer; coal dealers, Thomas & Bro. and W. T. Peckinpaugh; coal and lumber, tile, H. Brinkmann.

NEW HARMONY.

There is no place in Indiana, perhaps no place in the United States, about which there centers more historic interest to the scientist, the socialist or the moralist, than about New Harmony. The place has been praised by some in effulgent, and at times by almost fulsome, eulogies; at other times it has been traduced by the tongue of scandal. This has all occurred from the different views of its very peculiar society. Situated as it is in a bend of the Wabash, and surrounded as it was at first, by the forest primeval, with scarcely a single tree removed by human hands, and no human inhabitants save a few lingering red men who remained as monuments of almost extinct confederacies, it might seem strange that such a place was chosen as the abode of an intelligent and prosperous people. The founders of the place were the Rappites, and the leader and the moving spirit of this peculiar people was George Rapp. No history of New Harmony would be complete without a history of George Rapp and his people. George Rapp was the son of Adam Rapp, a farmer of Wurtemberg. He was born October 28, 1757, and was married to Christina Benzinger. He was the father of Rosina and John Rapp. Rosina died of old age in 1849 at the home of the society at Economy, in Pennsylvania. John Rapp was the father of Gertrude, who is still living in the society.

The story that John Rapp suffered a nameless punishment even to death, at the hands of his father, is most bitterly denied by the society. From a manual or history sent out by the society it is learned that John Rapp received a severe strain while working at the company's warehouse, which threw him into a quick consumption, of which he died in 1812. A *post mortem* was held on his body and the testimony of witnesses was taken, all of which showed the above mentioned cause to have led to his death. Frederick Reichert, who is known as Frederick Rapp, was really no kin to George Rapp. He was a stone-cutter by trade, and, when on a visit to the neighborhood of George Rapp, became acquainted with him, and was soon an earnest and zealous follower. George Rapp saw in Reichert the mechanical skill and business qualification necessary for carrying out the scheme he then had under contemplation. Reichert soon became the business manager and confidential agent of Rapp, and was known as

his adopted son, and was always called Frederick Rapp, and he so signed his name to legal documents. These were days of great religious intolerance in Germany, and Rapp became a dissenter from the doctrines and practices as taught by the Lutherans of Wurtemberg, and not being willing to submit to the persecution necessary in carrying out his ideas of religion and practice of domestic economy, determined to seek a home more suited to his plans. In 1803 he came to America and purchased 5,000 acres of land of Dr. D. Basse, of Butler County, Penn. In the spring of 1804 the "Aurora" sailed from Amsterdam for Philadelphia with 300 immigrants; six weeks later the "Atlantic" sailed with 300 more, and in the fall of the same year the "Marquette" brought the remainder. They, however, did not all settle in the same locality. The evil eye of their neighbors was upon them. They lived down suspicions and calumny by well-doing, and soon made the wilderness around them blossom as the rose. In 1807 they adopted celibacy, but this could not have been rigidly enforced, as will be shown further on. In other things they were far from being ascetics. Music, painting, sculpture and other of the liberal arts flourished under them. Their museums and gardens were the wonder and delight of those around them. Desiring a warmer climate and other more favorable influences, in 1812 Frederick Rapp visited six of the Western States and Territories, and was so favorably impressed with Posey County that he concluded to move the colony to what is now New Harmony. They accordingly sold their possessions in Pennsylvania, amounting at this time to about 6,000 acres of land, with their flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, and their factories; for these they obtained about \$100,000. In 1814 a part of their number arrived at New Harmony, and in 1815 the remainder came, consisting of about 125 families and about 700 persons. Here they bought vast tracts of land, the most of which was in Harmony Township, but they obtained some in Bethel and a considerable amount in Point. They also held lands in Illinois and some in Knox County. All these lands were entered in the name of George Rapp and associates, or in the name of Frederick Rapp, individually.

TOWN OF THE RAPPITES.

On the bank of the Wabash they laid out the city destined to

be their future home. Their home in Pennsylvania had been very properly called *Harmonie*, i. e. Harmony and this new home for the same reason was called *New Harmonie*, New Harmony. They at once entered upon the work of clearing away the forest and building houses, and putting in place machinery, and making such other improvements as were necessary for the prosperity of a vigorous and prosperous colony. An extensive water-mill was erected at the "cut off" about two miles below the town, this not only did the work for the community but furnished meal and flour for the entire surrounding country for several years. The place was well selected for a mill site as the fall in the river gave excellent power. A large vineyard of eighteen acres furnished an abundance of the finest grapes, these grew on the hills south of the town, and Strock, the vinedresser, carefully economized the fruits of his labor. He is said to have remained after the departure of the Rappites and is still remembered by the old settlers. Not far from the vineyard was the wine-press, this consisted of a circular tank or trough in which the grapes were placed and a large circular stone was rolled upon them to bruise them and to extract the juice. The remains of the old press are still to be seen. The wine was stored in cellars near by to await a suitable market. At the head of Brewery Street stood a large brewery from which the street was named. They also had a distillery for making whisky. Possibly not very consistent, yet while Rapp encouraged the manufacture of wine, beer and whisky as an article of commerce, he rigidly prohibited intemperance in the community.

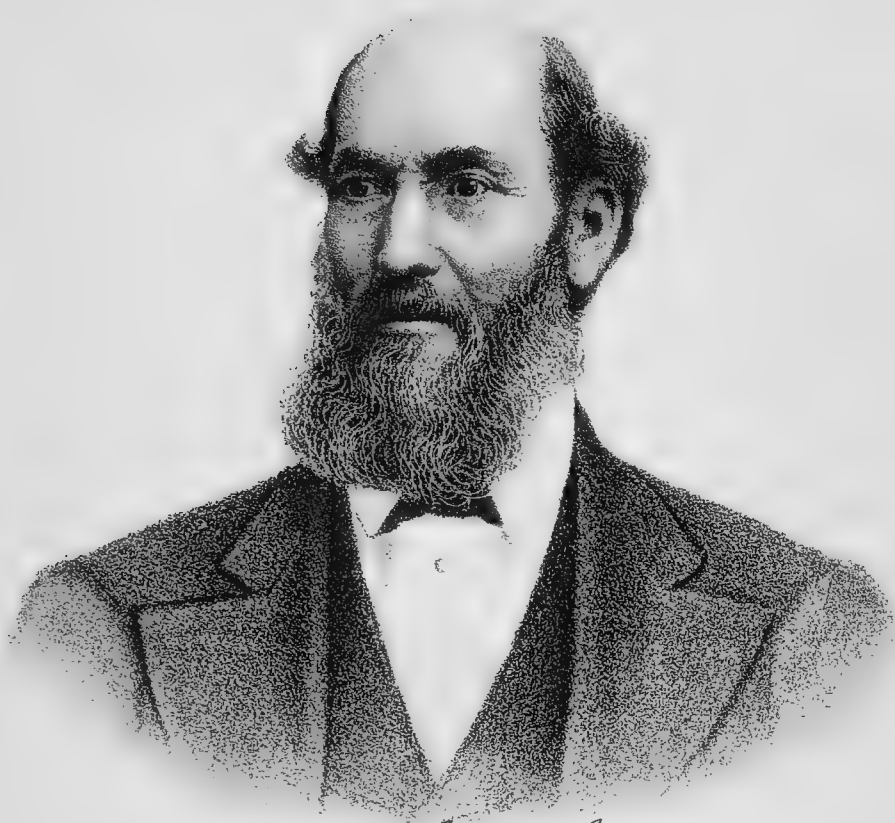
INDUSTRIES.

The large flocks and herds were watched by old Sträheli the herdsman, who rode to the pastures in "Noah's Ark," a small house as it were placed upon wheels and drawn by cattle. In this Sträheli sheltered himself and tended his flocks and herds. These were driven to the fields, to the hills south of town, and to the island for pasturage in the daytime and at night they were driven into the barns and sheds for protection. A large steam grist-mill was built about 1820 near where Mott's house now stands; to this was added a cotton and a woolen factory for spinning; coloring, weaving, dyeing and fulling cloth. A cocoonery and silk factory

was in operation for a time and some very fine articles of silk were made. There was also a saw-mill a short distance southeast of town, the power being from a stream running down the hill-side; vast quantities of lumber were sawed by hand with "whip saw." About two and one-half miles from town on a small Creek stood an oil-mill for the manufacture of castor oil; there was a brickyard in the south part of the town. Instead of grinding the mud by wheel or mill it is said that men tramped the mud in the pit.

They had blacksmiths, masons, tinnerns, physicians and men of almost every craft. They raised almost every article of produce from the garden or orchard to extensive fields of grain. They cleared away the forest, and ditched the land. They built houses and barns and fenced their fields. They were slow in movement, painstaking, orderly, industrious. They were taciturn and courted not the society of strangers except for business. They were peaceable; in the main honest and sober, little given to literary pursuits, yet not wanting æsthetic tastes, as evidence of which they built a conservatory near where Dr. Owen's residence now is, in which were to be seen orange and fig trees and many rare ornamental shrubs. The most curious of all was the labyrinth, which was located across the street not far from Mr. Wheaterof's residence. This was entered by mazy, winding passages which made several circuits before reaching the center, where was placed a curiously carved rustic house. The passages were enclosed by espaliers covered by hedges of currant, hazel and various fruit and ornamental trees. In addition to the buildings already mentioned they erected many private residences and a large brick house for Father Rapp. This stood on the ground where Dr. Owen now resides, but unfortunately the Rapp building was burned a few years ago. They also built a frame church not far from Father Rapp's residence, this had a tall steeple in which was placed two bells for calling the devoted followers of Rapp to worship.

Those bells regularly pealed forth their solemn tones, inviting the worshipers who were always led by Father Rapp. Later they built a huge hall in the form of a cross, the plan of which, according to Father Rapp, was given to him three different times in a dream. This building was 123 feet in length and was twenty-six feet to the ceiling of the first floor, and was two stories in



yours Truly.

J. Am. M. Lockwood



height. The upper story was, however, not of the full size of the lower story. The building was of brick and was entered at the ends of the wings. The building stood almost on the same ground on which now stands the institute building. The old building having fallen into decay by neglect and abuse was torn down a few years ago and the institute erected in its stead. The stone facing surrounding the main entrance of the old hall has been preserved and now fills the same place in the institute building. Overhead is a rude bas-relief of a rose surrounded by a wreath, at the sides of which is the date, 1822, and beneath is the inscription, "Micha 4, & 8." This was the work of Frederick Rapp. In the side of the building is a tablet on which is inscribed "In memoriam of the Harmony Society founded by George Rapp, 1805." Near Rapp's residence stands the old granary which was built of stone, the walls being two feet thick and the roof of tile, thus making the building fire proof. In the walls of the granary were cut loop-holes, thus rendering the granary a good fortress, and it is usually known as the "old fort." This was connected with Rapp's residence by a subterranean passage, which is now closed up, but the old fort stands almost as perfect as the day it was finished. About the only changes that have been made are, the port holes have been enlarged to windows, and some slight changes have been made to accomodate the machinery that has been placed in it. It is now used as a grist-mill.

The Rappites erected four other large brick buildings, each about 40x80 feet, except one, which was 45x90. Of these one has been torn down; one is used as a public hall, ball room and theater; another, where the Veets House now stands, was partially destroyed by fire, and the fourth is occupied by Fretageot & Co. as a business house. These buildings were used as common lodging rooms or boarding halls. William Herbert, who visited the place in September, 1823, thus describes it: "The place is characteristic of the society and the people settled there. This singular community consists of about 700 individuals, chiefly from Wurtemberg and neighboring places, and have been here seven years. They have relinquished a similar society in Pennsylvania because it was too thickly settled to suit their peculiar tenets, or the peculiarities of their society. These good people have literally made the barren wilderness to smile, The town is regular-

ly laid out into squares, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The log-cabins are giving way as fast as possible to commodious brick and frame buildings. The brick houses, from their bright red color, afford a very pleasing contrast when compared with the houses of London. The house of Rapp has large parlors, a fine garden and out-buildings attached. The streets were planted with Lombardy poplars, but from a peculiarity of the subsoil they soon died and were replaced by mulberry, the effect of which is very pleasing to the eye. Being such rigid economists they doubtless planted the mulberry to afford leaves for their silk-worms. They have mills, public ovens, granaries, factories, barns and a church with a tall steeple.

CUSTOMS OF THESE PEOPLE.

The members encourage celibacy, but do not compel it. They think the celibates stand higher in morals than the married. When a superintendent was asked how long since they had had a marriage he replied that it had been three years, although there were then 100 in the community of marriagable age. They punish by verbal reproof or withholding social intercourse. They observe order and decorum, and are industrious and sober. They work from sun to sun, and those in the brewery and distillery work till late at night. The sounds of conviviality are rare, and there is little talk or mirth, unless while trading with their neighbors. They are adverse to communicate or explain their tenets. They discourage the learning of the English language. They have a superintendent over each department, a general store, their own doctor, saddler, blacksmith, and keep a house of private entertainment (tavern). Each superintendent receives the money in his own department, and each individual is credited with what he does, and is charged for what he receives.

They raise everything they use, except groceries, and they get these by exchange. Frederick Rapp is general business manager, and he has agents in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Everything is entered in the name of Frederick Rapp, or George Rapp and associates. Seeing that celibacy was reducing their numbers a head of one of the departments was asked if they did not desire an increase of their number, he replied: 'Not by strangers.' The question was again asked if they would not like

an increase from their own countrymen, and again the answer was given that they did not desire an increase by 'strangers,' evidently considering all strangers who were not of their own faith. When asked about their old home, he said: 'We are happier here.' " The same eye-witness further describes the appearance of the church with its tall white steeple, and the sound of its bell calling together the worshipers, and the band of music which furnished music for worship and pastime. He further says he saw men, women and children march to the harvest field to the sound of music to gather in their ripened grain, their numbers being so great that a field of a hundred acres would be gathered in a single day. The women dressed in long, close fitting jackets and gipsy bonnets, all of uniform make. From their sallow skin they did not seem to be very healthful. In March, 1822, the community was increased by the arrival of about 123 immigrants from Wurtemberg, the old home of most of the members. These were soon assigned their places in the community, and all things moved on smoothly again.

It is mentioned here as coincident of the time that the visitor mentioned above speaks of millions of wild pigeons flying over New Harmony and filling the air as far as the eye could reach, and many settling down to roost in the neighboring forest; so thick were they that the inhabitants killed many with sticks or clubs.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF INTEREST.

The Harmony Society, viewed from whatever standpoint, were a peculiar people. They have existed for nearly 100 years, and their numbers are gradually diminishing, and but a few years more they will be known only in history, yet perhaps no other people have lived lives more consistent with their doctrines, or have been more uniformly successful in business. It is stated on good authority that in 1807 these people were worth on an average \$25 per head, and in 1825 they had \$2,500 for every man, woman or child in the community. The community was sorely vexed by an impostor called "Count Leon," who caused dissensions among them and robbed them of about one-third of their wealth; but happily, his true character was found out, and he was placed on a keel-boat and set afloat on the Ohio River. He went down the Mississippi to Alexandria, La., where, in 1833, he

died of cholera. Rapp has been criticised for not encouraging popular education more, and for living such exclusive lives. It is questionable if the community could have succeeded in any other way. The society was moved by one sentiment, guided by one mind, and that mind was Father Rapp's. There was sometimes bitter feeling toward the Rappites by their neighbors, whether from jealousy at their greater prosperity or otherwise, is not known. From some cause they became dissatisfied, and concluded to make another move. Several theories are given for this change: Difficulty with their neighbors, sickness in the community and a preference for isolation. To the first it might be said that the bitterness was not likely to lead to danger; the second might seem reasonable from the amount of malaria that is known to have existed there at that time, yet the extravagant statement was published shortly after their departure that the death rate was only one and one-half per cent annually. The third cause doubtless had something to do with their intended change. Mr. Richard Flower, of Albion, Ill., acting as agent, found a purchaser for the property at New Harmony in the person of Robert Owen, of New Lanark, Scotland. Mr. Owen was a man of talent, wealth and a philanthropist by nature. He was manager of a large manufacturing establishment that he had run successfully on the community plan, and he desired to try the experiment on an enlarged scale. Pending the negotiation of sale, on the 2d of March, 1825, the community, individually and severally, made Frederick Rapp "their true and lawful attorney in fact" for the sale of their property. The article was signed by George Rapp, Christina Rapp, Rosina Rapp, Johana Rapp and 497 others, all of whom except thirty-nine were able to make their own signature. The sale was finally consummated on December 25, 1825, by which Mr. Owen came in possession of 19,997.87 acres of land, 800 of which were in White County, Ill. The consideration of said sale was \$125,000 "in hand, paid of lawful money, the receipt, etc." This, however, did not embrace all the lands owned by the Rapps. Before dismissing the subject of Rapp it is thought proper to append the following memorandum of Rapp's doctrine: 1.—He believed in the doctrine of future punishments and rewards. 2.—He did not teach everlasting punishment. 3.—He taught that the end was nigh—could not be

later than 1837. 4.—He believed there should be no carnal intercourse between the married or unmarried. 5.—He thought only those who had abstained could occupy the highest places. 6.—He believed in a literal coming of Christ. In the infirmity of George Rapp, Frederick frequently officiated at worship, and before the death of George Rapp he was duly installed their spiritual head. Rapp was their priest and king. The only authority wanted on any question was "Father Rapp says it." The remnant of these people live at Economy, Penn, the most of whom are growing old. Messrs. Leutz and Henrico are now their teachers. It is said that when their numbers are reduced to less than three their vast wealth is to revert to the State of Pennsylvania.

NEW HARMONY UNDER THE OWENSES.

Mr. Owen believed with Mr. Rapp in the community system of property, but differed widely in policy of management; instead of absolute control himself and keeping his own council, as did Mr. Rapp, he seems to have allowed every one a share in the deliberation. From every State in the Union, except one or two of the most southern, and from every civilized State of Europe flocked the people to Mr. Owen's community. Such a conglomeration of people, and such a variety of ideas could hardly be conceived. That such a community could succeed seemed hardly possible. That Mr. Owen was in earnest is evident from the fact that he spent such a vast sum of money in the enterprise. That he was honest, was evident from his opening his heart to every one and taking every one into his confidence. That he was enthusiastic is evident from his first lecture to the community, in which he said, "I am come to introduce an entirely new state of society; to change it from the ignorant and selfish system to an enlightened social system which shall remove all causes of complaint and reconcile all differences between individuals." That he had charity, is evident from the *New Harmony Gazette*, his organ, the motto of which was "If we cannot reconcile all opinions, let us endeavor to unite all hearts." On the 4th of July, 1826, Mr. Owen pronounced the death knell to the "Trinity of evils," irrational religions, individual property and inconsistent marriages. He certainly felt that he had accomplished the work, for there appeared ever afterward for a year or two, at least, on the

title page of the *Gazette*, in italics, "The first year of Mental Independence, and of American Independence the fifty-first," and so on through the second year of "Mental Independence," and fifty-second of "American Independence."

The first form of government was the "Preliminary Society," which was established May 1, 1825. This invited people of every nature and tongue to share the benefits of the society, except persons of color, and these might be admitted on certain conditions. The preliminary society provided for the admission of members, the general duties of members, general privilege of members and the dismissal of members. February 25, 1826, the new constitution for the government was adopted. It was called the "Constitution of the New Harmony Community of Equality." Its object was stated to be happiness; its principles—equality of rights, union in business, community of property; and demanded freedom, sincerity, kindness, courtesy, order, obedience and economy. The committee on constitution consisted of Phillip M. Price, president; Thomas Pearce, secretary; W. W. Lewis, James O. Wattles, John Whitley, William Owen, Donald McDonald, R. L. Jennings and R. D. Owen. The community was divided into six departments, viz.: Agriculture; manufacture and mechanics; literature, science and education; domestic economy; general economy and commerce. The superintendents of the departments were Thomas Pearce, agriculture; J. K. Colidge, manufactures and mechanics; Thomas Say, literature, science and education; Richardson Whitby, domestic economy; Feldman Whitwell, general economy, and William Owen, commerce. The property embraced at this time, 8,000 acres of improved lands adjacent to the town, and nineteen detached farms embracing about 300 acres more. In 1826 Mr. Owen sold to William McClure, about one-third of the town, 490 acres in all, for \$40,000. Although the constitution seemed liberal and good, it was soon found necessary to modify it to suit the clamors of the community. In January, 1826, there was a modification; in April it was allowed that twenty-five persons might move out and form a separate community. In May there were made three distinct divisions. The first, or New Harmony proper, was Community No. 1, called Ipba Veinul; the second was McCluria, or Community No. 2, called Ipad Evinle; the third was Community

No. 3, called Feiba Peveli. These terms were invented by Stedman Whitwell, who endeavored to establish a new nomenclature to indicate latitude and longitude. There seemed to be a growing disposition on the part of the community to acquire individual property and everything seemed drifting that way. In a short time there was the fourth community established. Many began to acquire individual property and the "beginning of the end" was nigh. An individual store had been established in opposition to the general store, and the courts had established its rights to sell goods within the community. McCluria was not governed in the same manner as No. 1. The continuance of the community, as a community, was found impossible and was soon abandoned, not by any formal declaration, but rather by common consent.

A glance at the two communities will be of interest. The Rappites were of one nationality, one tongue, and all of nearly the same rank in society, the common walks of life, and all looked upon Father Rapp as an oracle. Few, if any, had more than a passable education. Of the latter community, many of the highest talents were attracted to it by Mr. Owen's influence. Under the Rappites there was little gayety or mirth; there was little attention given to education; no assemblies or town meetings, except when called to worship by the solemn peals of the church bells. Under Mr. Owen there were frequent assemblies; one every week to discuss the interests of the community; balls or concerts or lectures were held almost every evening in the week. Sunday was usually given to the discussion of some scientific subject, but no provision was made for religious worship, yet such was not forbidden. Instead of celibacy was taught that marriage was a simple rite and facility of divorce should follow from incompatibility or inconsistency of make up—but not free lovism. In religion Mr. Owen held great freedom, he regarded charity in all things as the foundation of the purest morals. In these matters he has been more "sinned against than sinning." The business condition of the town at this time was about as follows: There were four streets running from north to south, six from east to west, three dividing the town into six wards. There were 35 brick houses, 45 frame buildings and 100 log-cabins. The boarding school contained 160 children, the machinery of

the factory was moved by a fine sixty horse-power engine; the woolen factory was not doing much for want of good hands; the fulling and dressing departments were suffering from the same cause; the dye house was of brick and had copper vessels capable of holding 1,500 to 2,000 yards of cloth; the cotton spinning department was employing three or four good hands. Soap, candles and glue were manufactured in excess of the demand by the community; these employed eight men. There were 17 good boot and shoe-makers, 36 farmers, 4 tanners, 2 gardeners, 2 butchers, 2 bakers, 2 distillers, 1 brewer, 2 watch-makers, 4 black and white smiths, 2 turners, 1 machine-maker, 4 coopers, 3 printers, 1 stocking weaver, 3 sawyers, 7 tailors, 12 seamstresses and mantua-makers, 9 carpenters, 4 bricklayers, 2 stone-cutters, 4 wheelwrights, 1 cabinet-maker, 3 cloth weavers, 3 tobacconists and 2 paper-makers; the remaining trades were not represented. From this time on the history of New Harmony has not differed greatly from other towns of its size with this exception, there is a certain freedom and ease in the social relation of New Harmony that is peculiar to it, and something that strikes the stranger very forcibly. The name and fame of Mr. Owen drew together a class of talented men and women that, perhaps, have never been equaled in a place of its size. It would be unpardonable not to mention some at least of these.

DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS.

Mr. Owen was himself the central figure at first. He was known as an author, a lecturer and philanthropist. Robert Dale Owen* was for a time member of the State Legislature, to whose influence to a great extent does Indiana owe her school fund. He was also trustee of the State University, member of Congress, regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and American Minister to Naples. Dr. David Dale Owen was United States geologist for six or seven years, also State geologist of three different States. He frequently gave free lectures to the inhabitants of his native town. William Owen was for a time one of the editors of the *New Harmony Gazette*. Richard Owen was at one time State geologist, and until recently held a chair in the

*Pending the struggle between the United States and Mexico over the annexation of Texas, Gen. Santa Anna, who was then Dictator of Mexico, offered the whole State of Texas to Mr. Owen to be used by his community, provided he would prevent the annexation and exclude all religions except the Catholic. The last proviso was the rock on which they split.

State University. He is now devoting his energies to investigations in electricity and the cosmic forces. William McClure, mentioned before, was a geologist, one of the principal founders of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. He made collections in geology and mineralogy in Europe and America, was the author of "McClure's Opinion," consisting of sixty-two different articles; "Essay on the Formation of Rocks," "Outlines of the Geology of the United States," and "Geology of the West India Islands." He was the founder of the McClure Libraries that are found scattered over the country. He died in Mexico after willing his property to charitable purposes. Thomas Say, who with three of the McClures, lies buried in Dr. Owen's yard, was the husband of Lucy Sistere, a lady of talent. He accompanied the United States expedition to the Pacific Coast under Maj. Long, as naturalist. He was pronounced by Louis Agassiz to be the best entomologist of his day and was the author of "Conchology of North America." C. A. Le Sueur accompanied as naturalist Le Prouse in his tour around the world. Le Sueur stopped off at Australia and the remainder of the crew were lost. He was compelled to reside in France to obtain a pension which the French Government gave him as the only survivor of that expedition. R. H. Fauntley was one of the principal officers of the United States coast survey and a son-in-law of Robert Owen. Joseph Reef was a coadjutor of Pestalozzi, and for a time taught at the falls of Schuylkill. He was the teacher and friend of Admiral Farragut and the father-in-law of Dr. Richard Owen. Gerard Troost became State geologist of Tennessee. William Phiquefal D'Arnsmont, commonly known as William Phiquefal, an eccentric Frenchman, became the husband of Frances Wright. Madame Fretageot came to New Harmony at the request of William McClure. She was an educated French lady, and assisted Mr. McClure in his work and was for a time his financial agent. She was the grandmother of A. H. Fretageot of New Harmony. She died in Mexico in 1831. Frances Wright was a woman of extraordinary talent as a lecturer and author. She was a companion of Gen. Lafayette and the founder of Nashoba, a colony which she tried to establish on a body of 200 acres of land near Memphis, Tenn. The object of this society was the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the freedom of the slave "on

a just and equitable basis." Her plan was something as follows: She would purchase the slave, say for \$400. She would place him at work upon the farm and feed and clothe him. At the end of the year the product of his labor was sold and the cost of living taken out and the balance was given to his credit on the purchase price, which when paid he would become free. If the product of his labor was worth in the market \$150 and the expense of feeding and clothing him was \$50 he would then get a credit of \$100, and would then work out his own freedom in four years. It is not necessary to say that the enterprise was a failure.

On her leaving Nashoba she deeded her lands in trust to Gen. Lafayette, R. D. Owen, Camilla Wright Whitby, Richardson Whitby, husband of Camilla Wright, and some others. Frances Wright was editress of the *Nashoba Gazette*, which was soon after combined with the *New Harmony Gazette*. William Michaux, an Frenchman of means and talent, lived for a time in New Harmony. Prof. E. T. Cox, for many years State geologist, is a native of the town. Mr. James Samson, the father-in-law of Prof. Cox, and the intimate friend of William McClure, has been for many years collecting fresh water shells, fossils and of these he now has an extensive and well selected collection. Besides there were Mr. and Mrs. Chapellsmith, who were recluses and very abstemious vegetarians.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

In 1826 New Harmony could boast of a fine military display, for she had one company of infantry, one of artillery and of riflemen, one of veterans and one company of fusileers. In the same year the society was compelled to give notice through the *Gazette* that no more immigrants could be accommodated for the present.

Notice was given that on the night of December 1, a military ball would be given, to which the staff officers of Illinois and Indiana were invited and that the New Harmony Light Infantry would serve as an escort. March 26, 1826, the steamboat "Highland Laddie" arrived at the wharf bound from Louisville to Vincennes, under command of Capt. McCullum; owing to the storm prevailing the passengers were compelled to remain on board till next morning, among them were Joseph Neef and

family who came to join the community, also Mr. Smith's family. But a short time before the "William Tell" had borne the last of the Rappites away. On Sunday Phillip M. Price of Philadelphia, and Matilda Greentree of Washington City, and Robert Robson and Eliza E. Parvin were married in the hall, according to the custom of the society. They were married by or in the presence of the Rev. Burkitt. The usual questions were propounded and were answered by the father. They, however, stated that they did this not because they thought it was necessary, but because it was the law. May 13, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar arrived in New Harmony, where he remained some time on a visit. At a little later date Baron Bransfeld from a little province on the east bank of the Rhine, arrived in the place and remained a welcome guest of the citizens. May 31, 1827, during a storm the lightning struck the old frame church which was then used as a workshop. At the time there were sixty boys in the building and the wires supporting the stovepipe were melted and other damage done to the building, but no one was injured. The house containing the boarding school, in which were 100 children, was struck, but slight damage was done to the building and no one was seriously hurt, yet some narrowly escaped with their lives.

January 11, 1828, the first number of the *Disseminator* was issued. It was begun by the New Harmony School of Industry, under the direction of William McClure and Samuel Bolton. In 1828 Mr. Owen leased to Taylor, Fauntlesay & Co., for the period of 10,000 years, the cut off and lands to the amount of 3,000 acres. The conditions were that the children should be sent to school for a certain time, the place should remain as community property and they should pay all taxes on the land, and should pay a nominal sum to Mr. Owen, if called upon, and should manufacture only certain articles of commerce, and the company should have an interest in the general store. Taylor proved to be a rascal, and set up a distillery in opposition to Mr. Owen, and it was only by great sacrifice that he was got rid of. In 1828 the educational society reconveyed certain of these lands to Robert Owen, who transferred it to Oliver Evans for a period of 10,000 years, "to be completed and used" for the purpose of establishing an iron foundry. The establishment was started but did not prove successful.

CURIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the year 1828, the *New Harmony Gazette* and *Nashoba Gazette* were consolidated and called the *Free Enquirer*, with R. D. Owen and Frances Wright as editors. The paper was soon moved to New York. The persons who had served on the editorial staff of the *New Harmony Gazette* up to this time were Robert L. Jennings, William Owen, William Pelham, Thomas Palmer, Frances Wright and R. D. Owen. About this time this curious advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*: "One hundred dollars reward for a human soul. Proof by the Bible. George W. Brock, Salina, Ill." In the same year the New Harmony Thespian Society presented their first play, the "Poor Gentleman."

New Harmony has to this day been favorably known for her dramatic talent, and has always kept in the front rank for entertainments by home talent. In 1835 the first agricultural society was formed. It was duly incorporated and had the following officers: Jacob Schnee, president; William Casey, vice-president; John Cooper, treasurer; R. D. Owen, recording secretary, and Louis Gex, corresponding secretary. Curators were appointed for the various townships. The society was called the Agricultural Society of Posey County. It was intended for the improvement of stock and to provide for their sale. To encourage improvement in produce private premiums were offered by different individuals. Owen & Fauntlesay offered \$25 for the best bushel of castor beans.

In the same year was made an attempt to establish the New Harmony College of Manual Labor. President, vice-president, bursar and other necessary officers were duly elected, and the most prominent men of the town were enlisted in the cause but it did not prove a success.

THE TIME STORE.

In 1842 Josiah Warren, who had been a member of the community of 1825, and a somewhat eccentric character, started his celebrated time-store. He was a man of some ability and was the author of what was known as "Equitable Commerce." He considered one man's time worth as much as another's, and endeavored to prove the correctness of his theory by experiment.

The following extended description of his store is given: "A portion of a room was divided off by lattice work, in which were many racks and shelves containing a variety of small articles. In the center of this lattice an opening was left through which the storekeeper could hand goods and take pay. At the back of the storekeeper against the wall was a time-piece, and underneath this was a dial. In other parts of this room were such articles as are usually kept in a general store. There was a board hanging on the wall conspicuous enough for all to see, on which was placed the bill that had been paid to the wholesale merchant and the price intended for them, to which was added a small per cent for risks. I entered the store one day and walked up to the wicket and asked the storekeeper for some glue. I was immediately asked if I had a "labor note?" On my saying no, I was told I must get one. I then traded in the following manner: I made or presented a written labor note promising so many hours labor at so much an hour, to Mr. Warren. I went to the time-store with my note and cash and informed the keeper that I wanted a few yards of Kentucky jeans. As he commenced business with me he set the dial which was underneath the clock and marked the time. He then attended to me, giving me what I wanted and taking from me as much cash as was paid the wholesale merchant including expressage, and taking out of my labor note as much time as he had spent with me. If we had been twenty minutes in trading I received forty minutes in change." Mr. Warren was sometimes imposed upon by unprincipled persons who overcharged for their own labor. The notes of such persons soon depreciated in value at the time-store. Mr. Warren continued his store about two years, and demonstrated to his satisfaction its practicability.

In 1844 the town contained twelve stores, two steam-mills and two tanneries, the streets were raised and the sidewalks graveled and enclosed by hand-rails. A high levee was built to the river so as to make a passable road to it at any season, and at the sides of this levee were canals sufficiently large to admit keel-boats and flat-boats into the city during high water.

INCORPORATION.

On petition of the requisite number of citizens, eighty-two in

all, the town was duly incorporated in August, 1850. The board was organized by electing James Sampson president, and proceeded to pass the customary ordinances and by-laws regulating saloons, pedlars, the rate of taxation, etc. The tax duplicate for the town for 1865, shows a total value of \$225,353 of property. April 11, 1867, the town board at their meeting adjourned *sine die*, and their charter was allowed to lapse. In 1881 the town was reincorporated. J. W. Miller was elected trustee of the First Ward; O. N. Fretageot of the Second; Henry Hunsdon of the Third; John Walz of the Fourth, and W. M. Ford of the Fifth. John Walz was chosen president of the board. W. S. Boren is the present clerk. The school trustees chosen were Richard Owen, John Corbin and Thomas Munford. June 13, 1882, the city was provided with a fire engine and a hook and ladder company. It is but justice to say that New Harmony has practically never been in debt.

ENLARGEMENTS.

The first enlargement added to the town was Robert Owens' September 6, 1832; McClure's enlargement was added in 1841, and an additional part was added in 1844; Victor C. Duclos' enlargement was added October 9, 1857; Samuel Arthur's March 15, 1858; John Wiley's March 2, 1871, and Richard Owen's additional enlargement September 12, 1871.

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

This well known organization was founded by William McClure. He believed "Ignorance was a fruitful cause of human misery" and he intended to devote his fortune to the improvement of mankind. January 29, 1837, at the American consulate at the City of Mexico, in the presence of W. D. Jones, the American consul, and other witnesses, he made a will giving certain of his property at New Harmony to Alexander, Anna and Margaret McClure, some to Miss McClure of Galway, and some to Mrs. Thomas Say. After the death of those the remainder should be devoted to founding libraries for persons who work at "manual labor." He gave all his property in Spain to George W. Ewing, John Wilbard and John Speakman for libraries for workingmen of Pennsylvania. In a codicil added he made Alexander, Anna

and Margaret McClure his sole executors, but gave them power to appoint new trustees, but added, that they should hold no connection with law, church, or State. As soon as any number of workmen should organize themselves into a body and collect 100 volumes they should be entitled to \$500 to increase their library. "Unless the millions have some idea of the value of instruction and useful knowledge, it is labor lost to attempt giving them needful information. Should any dispute arise by any one as to the meaning and intent of this will, then the power of that one shall cease." In a second codicil he says: "But on reconsidering the melancholy state of morals which prevent dead men's wills from being fulfilled, I discharge George W. Ewing, John Hilbank and John Speakman and appoint my brother, Alexander McClure," etc. It is rather a melancholy fact that the very thing he tried to guard against occurred, and a large portion of the estate was squandered in litigation. Mr. McClure intended to endow the Workingmen's Institute at New Harmony very liberally, but died before it was done. As it was, only one wing of the hall and an order for £200 on a book dealer of London were received. The library was duly incorporated April 2, 1838, and a constitution drawn up and signed by thirty members. Mr. McClure took great interest in the infant institution till his death, which occurred March 22, 1840, at St. Angel near the City of Mexico. On receipt of the news, addresses and eulogies were made in honor of his worth. The first officers elected were Thomas Braun, president; A. E. Fretageot, treasurer; C. H. White, secretary; John Beal, William Cox, John Cooper, Sr., and James Samson, trustees. The catalog contains a list of 3,400 volumes, this with miscellaneous articles, papers, magazines. etc., is thought would make a total of 6,000 volumes. William Michaux, an Frenchman who resided at New Harmony for a time, left by will, \$1,000 for the library, and an additional \$200, the interest of which was to go to the librarian. Alexander McClure also left a number of books for the library and various other parties have, at different times, left books and papers. The subscription price has always been so low that any one can have access to the library. The library is open every Thursday and Sunday evenings, and all day Saturday. A person can be accommodated at any time by calling on the librarian. One thing struck the writer as a peculiar characteristic

of New Harmony, and that was the great number of boys and girls of tender age who patronized the library, and read such books as would hardly be expected of persons of their years.

BUSINESS.

Between 1825 and 1830 the business was carried on at the New Harmony Store, or by Taylor, Fauntlesay & Co., and by the community in general. The steam-boats on the river were the "William Tell," "Robert Macon," "General Nevill" and "Highland Laddie." The ferry was owned by Mr. McClure. In the decade of the thirties were Owen & Fauntlesay, L. Gex & Co., E. J. Rogers, N. G. Nettleton and Lichtenberger. In the forties were N. G. Nettleton, general store; E. J. Rogers, Elliott & Cox, the same; A. McDonald, book binder; Owen Bros., millers, John Thactcroft, stone cutter; C. Gobble, groceries; Drs. Arza Lee and Carr, physicians, and Lyman D. Stickney, attorney. In the fifties were E. J. Rogers, Dransfield & Swift, and William Baldwin, and A. H. Fretageot, dry goods and general store; taverns, Nelson, Welch, John O'Neal, Lunber, Lichtenberger & Co.; physicians, Ruark, William M. Stephen, and E. V. Mitchell; drug store, Ruark & Miller; tailor, Mr. Robinson; pork packers, A. Lichtenberger & Co., Elliott & Viets; and Munford, Rogers & Samson; artist, A. N. Thrall; millers, Lyon & Elliott; ferry-boat, John R. Hugo. In the decade of sixty were: dry goods and general stores, Ford & Fitton, Thrall & Munford, Boren & Lichtenberger, A. E. & A. H. Fretageot; drug store, J. B. Cuyler; woolen factory, Lichtenberger & Co.; painter, R. A. Twigg; shoemaker, John Walz; wagons and buggies, Ducles & Son and William M. Bennett; jeweler, W. F. Gray. The present business is about as follows: dry goods and general stores, A. H. Fretageot & Co., Henry Hunsdon, Ford & Bro., and Lichtenberger & Sons; grocery stores, Ford & Bennett, Wilhelm & Co., and D. M. Schnee; bakeries and confectioneries, F. Heberheldt and J. C. Miller; agricultural implements, E. F. Owen & Co., and William Richards; saddlers, James Husbands, D. M. Schnee; drug stores, Thrall & Munford, and Breith; clothing store, H. Brown; stoves and tinware, John Hardemann, and W. F. Lichtenberger; hardware, guns, etc., C. A. F. Pretzsch; flouring-mill, Rebeyer & Son; shoe store, John Walz; merchant tailor, Weber; saw-mill, Ducles & Sons;

washboard factory, Henry Mann & Co.; dentists, Drs. Ford and O. W. Willis; physicians, Drs. J. W. Rawlings, G. W. Bucklin, Holton, Neal and McDonald. The New Harmony Banking Company was organized in 1877 with paid in capital \$18,000, and individual responsibility, \$150,000. The officers are E. S. Thrall, president; H. P. Owen, cashier; William H. Owen, assistant; Eugene F. Owen, A. D. Owen, Thomas Munford, Jr., and Charles A. Parke, directors. The following is a list of postmasters of New Harmony in order of succession; Romelia Baker, A. Roppeti, John Schnee, Louis Gex, Oboussier, Thomas Brown, N. G. Nettleton, William Cox, William Twigg, Nelson Felch, J. C. Miller, William Twigg, William S. Allen, J. C. Miller and Frank Bolton.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first church built in the town was the old frame church built by the Rappites. This was soon replaced by the hall, built in 1822. This was followed, at a much later date, by St. Stephens, an Episcopal Church, built about 1842. The church for many years was in a flourishing condition, having a large membership, supporting an able minister, and sustaining a flourishing Sabbath-school. The church does not now maintain a minister. The first preaching by the Methodists was by the Revs. Meek and Burkitt, who were in New Harmony in the time of the community. The first Methodist class was organized at the house of Mrs. Anderson, in 1846. Among the members were Mrs. Anderson, son and daughter, Mrs. Hope, Mr. Hope, John R. Hugo, Josiah Whitlock, John Beal and H. Dalrymple. A Sabbath-school was organized in November, 1846, with J. R. Hugo, superintendent, and Mrs. Heaton, assistant. The class numbered fifty scholars, and had a library of 246 volumes. The church is now in a healthful condition, with a membership of about seventy.

The schools in 1826 were under the management of the educational society, at the head of which was Joseph Neef. Many prominent teachers were connected with this school.

The instruction in this department was of a very high grade. After the dissolution of the community, schools were mainly of a private character, till the adopting of the free school system in general. Prominent among the private schools was one taught

by Mr. Fauntlesay. Many others gave private instructions, among whom were R. D. Owen, Richard Owen, E. T. Cox. Mr. John Copellsmith contributed many valuable papers on educational subjects. Early in the fifties the schools were placed under the town board, and they have been managed with varying success till the present time. They are now under the management of an intelligent school board, and superintended by Prof. C. H. Wood. Miss Grace Woodburn has charge of the high school; Emma Armstrong, the grammar grade; Bruce Lawrence, the intermediate, and Miss May Hugo and Mrs. Eliza R. Thomas have the primary grades. The school enrolls between 350 and 400. Four persons will graduate from the high school in the school year of 1885-86.

SOCIETIES.

The New Harmony Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., was organized in January, 1851. The charter members were John R. Hugo, Horatio C. Cooper, Joshua H. Variel, George Grant and Aaron Lichtenberger. The officers were N. G. Nettleton, N. G.; H. C. Cooper, V. G.; John Cooper, Jr., secretary; John R. Hugo, treasurer. Others were Michael Craddock, George Grant, J. H. Variel, Aaron Lichtenberger, G. W. Saltzman, R. B. Neal and R. D. Owen. The present officers are Charles Wheatsift, N. G.; John Mott, V. G.; Thomas Peasley, S.; E. M. Schnee, P. S., and Henry Huston, treasurer. The membership of the lodge is sixty-three.

The first Masonic installations were the officers of the Philanthropic Lodge at New Harmony, November 7, 1825, at which time John Conrad, R. Southard and George Samson were on committee of arrangement, and Col. Evans, of Princeton, was orator. The Arctic Lodge No. 394, A. F. & A. M., was instituted May 25, 1869, on application by James B. Cuyler, Richard Brooks, A. D. Owen, Richard Fitzgerald, William Cross, Albert Hill and George W. Engler. Of these A. D. Owen was W. M.; G. W. Engler, S. W., and J. B. Cuyler, J. W. The New Harmony Encampment No. 78, was instituted May 16, 1866.

The John K. Hindman Post of the G. A. R. was organized October 9, 1885, by Daniel S. Wilson. The officers are J. V. McKasson, Commander; M. B. Pote, Senior Vice-Commander; J. T. Eagle, Junior; J. P. Jackson, Adjt.; William M. Ford, Q. M.; D. McDonald, Surgeon; E. R. Snelling, Chaplain. Other officers

are J. T. Truscott, John Moon, W. H. Schnee and C. D. Elliot. The post now numbers about thirty members.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper in New Harmony, and in Posey County, was the *New Harmony Gazette*. It was begun October 1, 1825, and continued till October 28, 1828. It was the organ of Mr. Owen, and was widely circulated, there being agents for it in every prominent city in the United States. It had able contributors. In October, 1828, it was consolidated with the *Nashoba Gazette*, Frances Wright's paper. It was then called the *Free Enquirer*, and continued at New Harmony till December, 31, 1828, when it was moved to New York. Its range of matter was very wide. The *Disseminator* was founded by William McClure, January 28, 1828. It was published by the School of Industry. It was an ably edited paper, and was devoted mainly to science and literature. It was continued till May 7, 1840. The *Indiana Statesman* was begun at Evansville by Alex Burns, May 13, 1842, but was moved to New Harmony October 22, 1842, and was continued till 1845. Burns said: "Be just, and fear not." The paper was spicy, Democratic in politics, and made war on Whiggery, and warned the people against "rag" money and "coons." In 1846 James Bennett started the *Western Star*, but it was discontinued the following year. In 1848 the same individual began the publication of the *Gleaner*, but ceased its publication the following year. The first number of the *New Harmony Register* appeared Saturday, July 12, 1858. The paper was published by its present proprietor as an independent paper, with Democratic proclivities. The paper maintained a very consistent course, and Wednesday following the fall of Fort Sumpter the American flag was hoisted over the office of the *Register*. Owing to the "assistant" going to the army, the paper was suspended August 18, 1861. It was again revived by C. W. Slater and J. P. Bennet, February 3, 1867. It was again run as an independent paper for about one year, since which time it has advocated the doctrine of the Democratic party.

POSEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The present fair association was temporarily organized July 17,

1858. Permanent officers were elected, and directors were appointed soon after. The first permanent officers were M. T. Carnahan, president; John Cooper, vice-president; Col. Richard Owen, secretary; J. C. Miller, corresponding secretary, and Samuel Arthur, treasurer. The first fair was held October 25, 26 and 27, 1859. The second fair was supposed to have had 5,000 visitors, and left a balance in the treasury of \$1,500. Prominent among the attractions at that time was the "riding ring" for ladies and for boys, also orations on agricultural subjects. The receipts of the fair did not reach \$3,000 until 1867. In 1881 they amounted to nearly \$4,500, and dropped again to about \$3,500, and again in 1883 and 1884 they were over \$4,000. For the first decade the receipts were usually in excess of the expenditures, but lately, owing to the much greater cost of attractions and other expenses, the expenditures have exceeded the receipts. In 1881 the society donated \$300 to aid the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad. Other improvements have been made in the grounds of the society. The Posey County Fair is considered one of the best. The officers in 1884 were E. V. Johnson, president; J. D. Owen, vice-president; J. W. Hiatt, secretary, and E. V. Thrall, treasurer.

POSEYVILLE.

This thriving town was laid out by Talbott Sharp and Elison Cole February 18, 1840. The surveying was done by Maj. James Smith, of Gibson County, and must have been properly done, as he says:

I do certify this work to be correct, agreeably to the best of my skill and mathematical abilities.

JAMES SMITH, *Surveyor*.

The place was called Palestine till 1852, when it was changed to Poseyville.

Enlargements.—Fletcher's enlargement, including two rows of lots numbering fourteen in all, was added by Thomas Fletcher May 12, 1852. Elison Cole's enlargement was added on the same date as the above. Leroy Williams' enlargement was made to the town June 11, 1875. T. B. Young's first enlargement was laid off April 21, 1881, and his additional enlargement became a part of the town November 9, 1883. In 1849 a petition was presented to the commissioners to have

the place incorporated. The following persons signed the petition and said on their oath that they were more than two-thirds of the legal voters of the place: A. Lafferty, Thomas F. Davis, T. S. Jaquess, John J. —, James F. Ferguson, William J. Davis, George R. Trainor, William L. Taylor, Daniel Williams, Leonard Bozeman, J. Darks, P. Talbott, F. B. Talbott, G. F. Jaquess and M. Trafton. The petition was presented by Jonathan S. Jaquess. It is not necessary to say that the petitioners were unsuccessful. Although Poseyville is surrounded by one of the finest agricultural districts found anywhere, its growth until within the last decade was quite slow. For a number of years the growth of the place has been rapid. The first house in the place was built by Dr. Alexander Church; it was a frame structure, weather-boarded with clapboards. The first store was established by J. S. Jaquess in 1841. He had a successful career for eleven years, when, by the influence of a New York firm, he moved to Evansville and opened there a wholesale house. He was succeeded in business at Poseyville by his brother, T. C. Jaquess, who continued in business for more than twenty years. J. L. Walker opened a store in the place in 1851 and continued in business until his death in 1874. Other merchants have been G. F. Jaquess, A. Lafferty, Samuel Seaton, Wesley Weaver, James Ferguson, Wash Creek Gorman, Walker & Co., Pollard & Jaquess, Walker & Burk, S. D. McReynolds & Co., I. M. Weaver & Bro., James Goslee & Co. and Ester & Burk. The first mill was built by Dr. Alexander Church, and was what was known as a "stump-mill," the propelling power being horses.

The first steam-mill was built in 1853 by James Rosborough and Gillison Thomas. The mill was afterward sold to Walker & Jaquess. In 1863 Walker sold his interest to Jaquess, who ran the mill till 1874, when Walker became sole owner; he was succeeded in 1883 by Drake Bros. & Hall. The mill is now supplied with the modern style of machinery. The first tanyard was built by Preston Talbott; this was near the street crossing of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. There was also a carding machine, run by tread-wheel, owned at first by W. C. Bozeman, who was succeeded by Leonard Bozeman. W. C. Bozeman, after the sale of his carding machine, began a private brokerage business in 1853. Although an invalid, a part of the time unable to walk or talk,

in the course of twenty years he succeeded in accumulating about \$40,000. The Methodist Church is the only one in the town; this was built on Lot 41, and was deeded by Thomas C. Jaquess, the record of which deed was made July 19, 1861. The house was built in the summer of 1859, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Battell in November of the same year. The first trustees of the church were Preston Talbott, Joseph Davis, Asbury C. Jaquess, John W. Jaquess and Thomas C. Jaquess. The Mission formerly had a church there, but the building is now used as a blacksmith shop. Near Poseyville is an old camp ground; the buildings were frame and arranged in a hollow square. To these grounds flocked the people from many miles; 5,000 have been assembled at one time.

The apostolic zeal of the minister, the mingled shouts of the worshiper whose emotions were worked to the highest pitch, all amid the flickering light of the camp fire at night, made a scene indescribable. The change in the name of the town was rendered necessary in order to secure a postoffice, and J. S. Jaquess was made the first postmaster. Thomas Malone built a blacksmith shop as early as 1855. The first schoolhouse used by the citizens of the town was built about one-half mile north of Poseyville. In 1873 a good brick school building was erected near where the Evansville & Terre Haute depot now stands, a part of the funds for which was furnished by the trustees, and the remainder by private subscription. This house burned down in the winter of 1884-85, and a new one was erected in the summer of 1885 at a cost of \$6,000. The schools of the place are now under successful management.

The Poseyville *Sun* made its appearance March 8, 1877, with S. D. McReynolds as editor. The paper was published in Mount Vernon by Leffel & Jolley. In May, 1878, the *Sun* was discontinued as a separate paper. The Poseyville *Times* was begun by James B. Berkshire in the fall of 1881, but failed after about a year's existence. The Poseyville *News* was begun by J. A. Leonard December 7, 1882. The paper is independent in politics, and is having a good patronage. The banking house of V. P. Bozeman & Co. was established in the fall of 1884, with an individual responsibility of \$100,000. The professions are now represented by Leroy Williams and S. D. McReynolds in the law: by Rutledge, Elliott & Son, and T. R. Young in medicine.

The large business houses now are: R. A. Brennan, Hudspeth & Curtis, J. C. Yarbwan & Co. and Noel & Hume, general merchandise; Charles Kightly, drugs; F. M. Smith, furniture and undertaker's goods; Muth & Tiserand, hardware. Grain is handled by V. P. Bozeman, William Stevens and Isaiah Fletchall. Besides these there is a saw-mill, planing-mill, two hotels, two millinery shops, and other businesses found in such places. As an evidence of the immense amount of freight handled by the railroads for 1884 we submit the following: Total number of car loads of freight handled, 550; merchandise in smaller quantities, tickets sold and express matter altogether to the number of \$29,396.91. The I. O. O. F. was instituted by dispensation December 13, 1866, and a charter was granted in 1867. The first recorded trustees were Samuel H. Endicott, John G. Pullam and Elam Fairchild. Peter Shepherd was N. G. and R. M. Weaver, secretary. The present membership is about thirty.

CYNTHIANA.

This thriving village is situated in the northeast part of Smith Township, in a rich agricultural district, embracing some of the finest lands of Black River bottoms. The town was laid out March 6, 1817, by William Davis, who, with a colony of about forty persons, emigrated from the vicinity of Cynthiana, Ky., from which it is said to have been named, although an authority at hand says it was named in honor of two daughters of Mr. Davis. Almost the entire colony settled in the neighborhood of Cynthiana. The town was laid out with an old-fashioned "public square," which still remains unoccupied, as the conditions were that it shall remain to the public so long as kept for public purposes exclusively. The first enlargement made to the town was by Clement Whiting June 5, 1819; this was known as the "Whiting enlargement." The growth of the place was very slow for nearly sixty years, as a proof of which some of the original lots are still unimproved. The present era of prosperity was begun about 1876, when on the 26th of January of the same year, D. B. Montgomery's enlargement was added, and December 24, 1877, Montgomery's additional enlargement was laid off. James Redman's enlargement was added February 27, 1885.

Andrew Moffat and John Shanklin kept the first store in

Cynthiana; this was in a small log-house. George Jaquess and Thomas Blackhurst once did business in the same place. Goods were then bought mainly at Henderson, Ky. Clement Whiting did business on the corner where D. B. Montgomery's house now stands. His first house was burned down, but was rebuilt by the assistance of his neighbors. He began keeping tavern in 1818. He afterward moved to the Whiting property near the old Baptist Church. He kept tavern, the postoffice, and began selling tobacco and whisky in 1828. Charles Whiting was granted license to sell whisky in 1818. The first election in Smith Township was held in Cynthiana in 1818, at the house of Samuel C. Hiron. The firm of Craig & Pollard began business in Cynthiana on the Pollard corner in 1830, and continued in business about six years.

The first preaching in Cynthiana was by the Regular Baptists, at the house of Clement Whiting. There had, however, been preaching before this at the house of Elsberry Smith. Elder James Martin is thought to have been the first minister. The first house of worship built by these people was a small log structure erected a short distance west of the present site of the church. The logs were bought of Robert Long. The house is now used as a blacksmith shop. A second house was built near the same place at a later date. This people now have a good house of worship of modern style. The membership is quite large. Among the pioneer families of this church are the Lowes, Eatons and Williamses. Benny Keith, Lewis Williams, Lewis Duncan and Joel Hume are among the early ministers. The Methodist Church was built about 1836. James Nesbit, George W. Lindsey, Wiley Marvel and Phillip Martin were some of the pioneer members. The first mills were tread-mills. Robert Long is believed to have built the first mill in the west part of town. Tol. Grigsby was also connected with a mill for some time, as also was George W. Lindsey. Jesse Kimball built a mill not far from the town hall. The present steam-mill was built as a saw-mill and flouring-mill about 1858. The first schoolhouse was built in the south part of town below the mill, on the Evansville road; later, one was built near the old Presbyterian Church, and still later, another was built northwest of the postoffice. The present was built in 1874, with an addition made in 1884. The first teachers were Ebenezer Phillip, who became county surveyor,

John Grant, Elijah Goodwin and Thomas Barrett. The first physician is believed to have been Enoch Jones; later were Richardson, and Clark. The following is a list of postmasters: Job Tillet, Clement Whiting, Silas Jones, Green Hindman (one day only), Jones again, Silas Cox, James Putnam, J. H. C. Lowe, G. W. Lowe (ten years), G. W. Fisher and J. L. Blaze.

Lodge No. 528, I. O. O. F. as shown by the records, was organized in 1876, with A. B. Wilkinson, A. I. Reece, and I. T. Saulman, trustees; A. N. Garten, N. G.; D. M. Shoemaker, secretary. L. J. Wilkinson, J. W. Brerridge and C. Reister handle dry goods; E. M. Bates and the Whiting Bros., are druggists; G. W. Lowe deals in grain; L. B. Cosby, J. E. Gudgel, Rutter, and Thomas are physicians. T. J. Mathews is miller. A tile factory is owned by James Redman. The town has had a rapid and healthful growth since the completion of the branch of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad to that place in 1880, to which it gave liberal aid.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Blairsville is located on Big Creek, in the western part of Robinson Township, and is in the northern part of Section 21. The land of said section in which Blairsville is located, was entered by Charles Kimball, Stephen Blair, Ruben Cross, Samuel Lee George Gordon, Hardin Wallace and John W. Phillips. The town was laid out by Stephen Blair, in honor of whom the town was named, and Ebenezer Phillips, July 4, 1837. The town being the central seat of what was originally Robinson and Center Townships, and on the main line of travel from New Harmony to Evansville, and being kind of a half-way place between the two, and was then a place of some note. It was the place where political speaking was held, and the many evils of Whiggery or Democracy were shown up in all their horrors by the champions of the opposite side.

In the campaign of 1842 a joint discussion was held at Blairsville June 26, between Robert Dale Owen, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and John W. Payne, the Whig candidate. It might not be out of place to state that the old compass and tripod with which Phillip surveyed the town of Blairsville, and in fact the one with which the most of the lands of the county were sur-

veyed, is now owned by John E. Whitson, of Grayville, Ill. Among the early inhabitants of Blairsville, were Stephen Blair, Ebenezer Phillips and Charles Kimball. In 1842 there lived there a Dr. Owens, and a little later there was a Dr. Mitchell. Among the first shoe-makers were Henry Thenerkauf and Henry Weber. Henry Newmann was one of the first blacksmiths. Charles Kimball ran the feed-mill which was on Big Creek opposite Blairsville. "Bush" Gardner and John Becker were some of the early successful merchants and business men. The extension of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad through Wadesville, and other causes have conspired to injure the commercial interests of Blairsville, so that now it contains no store, but 2 blacksmith shops, 2 shoe shops, 1 wagon and 1 cooper shop, no mill, and 1 physician—Dr. Lawrence B. Bitz. In the good days gone by, a reliable citizen relates that he saw eleven fights one afternoon in the town; such sights now are not common. In 1842 the following persons, citizens of Blairsville, petitioned the "honorable board" to grant tavern licenses (which meant to sell whisky in those days, also), to J. H. Owens, and that he was a man of good moral character: Daniel Cox, William Watson, David B. Downen, M. Duty, Robert Stephens, William Dodge, Nelson Doty, Daniel Elkins, Benjamin Garriss, Soren Sorenson, M. Watson, H. W. Young, William F. Phillips and Richard Ramsey.

FARMERSVILLE.

The settlement in the vicinity of Farmersville is one of the oldest in the county, some parties having settled there before the county was organized. The first settlers were mainly from New England, and the settlement was long known as the Yankee settlement, or sometimes was called Yankeetown. The place was looked upon very favorably as a suitable place for the location of the county seminary, for which end Elisha Phillips offered four and a half acres of ground.

The place was also sometimes called "the Corners" from its being at the corner of four farms. The first settlers were Samuel Black, Elisha Ellis, Rufus Johnson, Anson Andrews and Samuel Phillips. Mr. Phillips settled at Farmersville about 1812 on 100 acres lying to the northeast of town, Mr. Johnson to the southeast on 250 acres of land. Mr. Andrews settled on a 120 acre

farm to the northwest of town, and Mr. Ellis settled on an eighty acre farm to the southwest of the town. The "Corners" for a time bid fair to become a place of note, but other places having more eligible sites have far outstripped it. The first store in the place was owned by Anson Andrews, and stood where the old store now stands. Another store was built on the same spot by E. Ellis, A. S. Osborn, D. F. Johnson and A. Andrews. This was called the "Union Store." A second union store was built on the same ground, all three of which were burned, the latter in 1863.

There have been nine other stores and nine blacksmith shops, one furniture store and one cooper shop. Of these but one, a blacksmith shop, remains. There have been three mills in Farmersville. The first stood where the saloon now stands; the second was built for a saw-mill, but was changed to a grist-mill, and stood on the northeast corner. The third was a "company" mill. The first building in the place was a log schoolhouse, and it stood where the old store now stands. There have been five other schoolhouses in Farmersville. The present building is a brick structure of four rooms, built in 1875 at a cost of \$6,000. Only three of the rooms are furnished. The schools have a good library, and are presided over by W. Thompson, who for several years has had charge of the schools. Leading services were held at Farmersville as early as 1823 either in private dwellings or in the old schoolhouse. The first church erected in the place was built by the Christians. This was followed by the Baptists, and later by the Methodists, all of which are still in existence.

SPRINGFIELD.

The lands in and near Springfield were entered by George Rapp in 1817. The beginning of the town Springfield was in the selection of the place as a seat of justice for the county. The commissioners who made this selection were Isaac Montgomery, Adam Hope, John Brazelton and Hugh McGary. The plat of the town was made in 1817. The surveying was done by Matthew Williams, assisted by Andrew Hindman, Thomas Wilson and William Alexander. For the encouragement of the enterprise George Rapp donated 100 acres of land. The town was laid off in rectangular form and contained 189 lots. It contained

also a public square. For the sale of town lots Thomas E. Cas-selberry was allowed by the commissioners \$7 for whisky furnished at the sale.

The public buildings were the first of importance erected. The contract for the court house was let to Frederick Rapp and others March 2, 1817. The house was of brick, two stories high, with stone foundation. David Love received the contract for putting in a "plank loft, a plank door, to chink the chimney inside and daub it on the outside with clay mortar." John Hinch dug a well in the Public Square for \$25. James Campbell got the contract for clearing the Public Square. Joseph Hier got license to keep public house in Springfield in 1818; Samuel James in 1817; Joseph Spalding in 1818; Isaac C. Nettleton in 1819, and John Schnee in 1824.

On the removal of the county seat to Mount Vernon in 1825 property in Springfield greatly depreciated in value. For the relief of property owners a committee was appointed to assess the damage to property caused by the said removal. A scale was made for each lot. The aggregate of damages allowed was \$1,313, which amount was paid to the owners of the lots. Springfield has had little property since the removal of public business to Mount Vernon. It contains a church, a schoolhouse (the old court house), and about 100 inhabitants. The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield in 1871 were William C. Pitt, J. M. Minick, Calvin Stallings, Z. C. Wade, Thomas Miller and Daniel Miller. The membership now is about thirty. The business interests of Springfield are not great. In 1880 Albert Clemens and William F. Martin built a tile factory. It is run by horse-power. Clemens sold his part of the factory to James Murphy, and in 1882 Murphy sold his interest to William White. In 1885 Martin sold his interest to Zephaniah Williams. It is now owned by White and Williams.

WADESVILLE.

This place was laid out February 16, 1852, by Daniel Leffel, James Pelt and William Moye. The surveying was done by William F. Phillips. The streets run at an angle of about 45 degrees, and are named respectively Main, Princeton, West, High and Pelt. The lots are 60x132 feet, with twelve foot alleys. The place was

formerly called the Cross Roads, but on laying the town it was named Wadesville in honor of the Wade family. The first business house in Wadesville was owned by Daniel Leffel; he kept a small store of dry goods and groceries. The next was by the Moyer Bros., and soon after Zachariah Wade was associated with the firm, as also was Abner Wade for a time. This firm did an extensive business in clocks. Other business houses were those of James Gardner, William Hains, Nicholas Joest and Finley Allison. The latter is still doing a good business. The firm of Nicholas Joest & James Cross is doing an extensive business in dry goods, groceries, etc., besides having an extensive flouring-mill and warehouse for grain. The first physician of the place was Dr. Richard Smyth, now of Mount Vernon. He settled in Wadesville in 1852 and remained till 1864. The place supports two good physicians now, Drs. Kransgrill and Williams. It has a nice two-story graded school building built in 1874 under successful management. Other lines of business are agricultural implements, blacksmith shop and a hotel. The following is a list of the postmasters: James Gardner, William Hains, Zachariah Wade, Nicholas Joest, Charles Franklin, Zachariah Wade a second time, Cox or Becker, John C. Shacklett, Nicholas Joest, James Cross, Finley Allison and James Cross, the present postmaster.

STEWARTSVILLE.

This place was laid out October 29, 1838, by James Stewart. It is situated near the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad from which there is a branch road to New Harmony. The town was formerly called Paris, but was changed to Stewartsville on the establishment of a postoffice in 1853, of which office John W. Robb was the first postmaster. The first store in the place was established by Perry & Schneider about 1844. Other merchants have been John Robb & Silas Cox, — Lock, John Robb, James Montgomery & Silas Cox, Thomas Robb, John & Thomas Robb, John Robb, Demberger & Faul. George Gleichman built a horse-mill there about 1842. David Knewler built a saw and grist-mill in 1853, and John Shelby one in 1854. Schneider & Wise started a still-house in 1845. Montgomery ran a "moonshine" distillery for a time but was checked by the Government. A man named Hyne has manufactured liquors there for some time. George

Demberger and Henry Fauls added an enlargement to the town February 7, 1882. Before this there had been laid off Calvin Station on the railroad opposite Stewartsville. This was done April 21, 1881. The I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 214, was established at Stewartsville in 1871, the trustees were Samuel Defur, George Huebner and John Norris. A fine two-story brick school building was erected in 1874, since which time the schools have been in successful operation.

WEST FRANKLIN.

This place is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county. It is claimed that Jacob Weinmiller settled there as early as 1807. Other early settlers were Daniel Lynn and John Williams. Elcana Williams ran the ferry at West Franklin called Diamond Island Ferry in 1813. Daniel Lynn had the same ferry in 1807. He died at West Franklin of cholera in 1833. This was the favorite crossing place of immigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina into Posey County. Among these was the Jaquess colony of nearly fifty persons that settled in the vicinity of Poseyville in 1815, and a large colony that settled near Cynthiana about the same time. The town was named West Franklin, it is said, to distinguish it from a man living near called East Franklin. The first store was kept by John M. Hayne about 1835. The town was laid out by John B. Stinson, in January, 1837. The first doctors of the place were F. H. Pease and Floyd Williams about the years 1848 and 1849. The first schoolhouse was built in 1850, and the first school taught in it was by James B. Campbell who now lives about two miles north of the town. Mr. Campbell was county superintendent from 1868 to 1877 except a short interval in 1875. The first church was a Methodist Church. The house was built in 1848; it was destroyed by the flood in 1883. A new house was erected in its stead in the summer of 1885 at a cost of \$800. The business of the place is now confined to two or three business houses.

BLACKFORD.

The land where this place was located is in Section 29 of Marrs Township, and is now a part of the George Jackson's estate. It was named in honor of Hon. Isaac Blackford who was the first

circuit judge, and who was on the supreme bench for thirty-six years. The town was laid out in 1815, and was intended as a seat of justice for the county. A term or two of court were held there, one in May, 1817. Public buildings were begun, among those built was a county gaol (jail). This was built by Samuel Jones for which he received about \$500. In 1815, William Hutchens was granted license to keep tavern and a dram shop for one year in Blackford. Others received similar licenses during the years 1816 and 1817. In 1817, Springfield was fixed upon as the seat of justice, after which time interest in Blackford ceased and it became simply a settlement. Chambille is another town only in name. It was situated in Lynn Township, and was laid out December 22, 1836, by an agent of William McClure. As a town it never materialized. November 5, 1819, W. A. L. Green caused to be laid out a tract of land near Dunn's graveyard. The town was known as Greenville or Woodville. Little further was done toward building a town. The fate of none of these three mentioned towns have been preserved. The lands where flourishing towns were to have stood are now under cultivation.

NEW BALTIMORE.

The place that bore the name of New Baltimore was situated in Section 24, Town 4, Range 14. It lay at the mouth of the Black, where said stream empties into the Wabash. The lands were entered in 1819 by James Allen. The town site was laid out by Wilson J. Johnson, in 1837. The town plat contained fifty-six lots. Johnson, the founder opened the first general store and for a time did a thriving business. David Waller, James L. Jolly, Wash Wheeler and Isaac Williams were merchants and dealers in pork and grain. Large quantities of produce found a ready market here. This was an important river landing then. It was also an important point as a place of building flat-boats. The building of other towns in more accessible localities, and the opening of roads caused the trade to find outlets elsewhere, and the town as a town soon ceased to exist.

CABORN STATION.

This village was originally called Caborn Summit from its position, but was soon afterward changed to Caborn Station.

The village was laid out in 1871 by Cornelius Caborn. Mr. Caborn was the leading farmer of the place and it was named in honor of him. The station is on the L. & N. Railroad in Marrs Township. The first store in the place was owned by Frank and Benjamin Crack in 1877. The postoffice was established there in 1876, with Benjamin Crack as postmaster. In 1871 Cornelius Caborn began buying grain at the station. John Fox started a blacksmith shop and wagon shop in 1877. H. C. Bradley now owns a saloon and grocery store. The postoffice and ticket office are kept by George King. About 1860 a postoffice was established in the northwest part of the township and called "Hickory Branch." In 1876 this office was moved to Caborn Station.

GRAFTON.

June 6, 1852, George W. Thomas, who was the owner of a steam flouring-mill, laid out a plat of twenty-four lots. The place was named in honor of a town in Illinois. It is located in Section 14 of Black Township, on Big Creek. The place is surrounded by a rich farming country, but is of little consequence as a town now. A short distance south of Grafton is a station on the L. & N. Railroad called Upton. The place is of some note as a shipping point for grain. No plat of the place has ever been made. Its name is in honor of a man living in the vicinity of the station.

ST. WENDEL.

This village lies partly in Posey and partly in Vanderburgh Counties. The earliest settlers in Section 12, the one in which St. Wendel is situated, were Wendle Wasman, Louis Wolf, James Haynes, Zachariah Fitzgerrill, John Liviston, John A. Baker, John Dedge, Johannas Brigher, Gotlieb Sterr, A. Knapp and John Sheller. The town was never formally laid out and is supposed to have derived its name from Wendel Wasman, who contributed largely to the building of the large and elegant Catholic Church at the place, which cost over \$10,000. There has been a mill at St. Wendel for many years, which has added materially to the growth of the place. The mill, as well as a large mercantile house, has been owned and run by Raben & Naas for many years. The inhabitants are almost entirely German, and number about 200. Besides other smaller businesses than those men-



Yours Truly

Henry Brinkmann

tioned above, there is also a schoolhouse in the place. Near the town is a large Catholic graveyard.

WINFIELD.

This is a town only in name. It is situated in Section 26, near the northern portion of Harmony Township. It was laid out by John Cox in 1838. It is sometimes called Bugtown. It is merely a settlement. Joshua & J. W. Cox kept store and did a general business there till 1859, when on the death of one of the firm the business was closed out.

PRICE'S STATION.

This place was laid out August 11, 1881, by William Price. It is situated between Black River and the Wabash in Section 6, in Bethel Township. It is on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, and is of some importance as a shipping point for grain and lumber. The postoffice at the place is called Griffin, by which name the town is often called. The lands in the vicinity of Price's Station are exceedingly rich.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—THE USE OF THE WHIPPING POST—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS—NATURE OF THE EARLY SUITS—COMPARISON OF OLD AND MODERN COURT METHODS—MURDER CASES—LATER JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS—COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION—SEVERAL IMPORTANT SUITS.

THE civilization of any people is indicated by the character of their courts and their methods of administering justice. Those nations, whether ancient or modern, that are distinguished for the wisdom of their jurisprudence, are also reputed as the most progressive of their times in whatever might enhance the welfare of mankind. The demands of civilization for order and, consequently, law, infinitely exceed those of barbarism. That government which enacts the best laws and enforces them with the least partiality, is always the best. It is the province of courts to interpret laws and to administer justice.

The methods of proceeding in any court are more or less complicated, and a knowledge of them, with a skill to apply that knowledge, has in all ages and nations been considered enviable and highly honorable. Lawyers have always occupied a front rank in public estimation, while the position of a judge is the most exalted in a government.

The courts and laws of America are modeled after those of England, where that unparalleled system, the common law, originated, and where it has attained its highest perfection.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

By far the most important of Indiana's judicial tribunals has always been the circuit court. At first this was held by one president judge, and two associate judges. The president judge held court in several counties, all of which constituted the circuit. Two associate judges were elected from each county. These circuit courts had jurisdiction in all causes both civil and criminal, and the associate judges for a while constituted a probate court in which all matters pertaining to the settlement of estates and guardianship were disposed of. A few years after the organization of the State government was effected, a probate judge was provided for in each county.

The first session of the Posey Circuit Court, began Monday the 20th day of March, 1815, and was held at the house of Absalom Duckworth. One of the most widely known of Indiana's jurists, the Hon. Isaac Blackford, was then presiding judge of the circuit that embraced the new county of Posey. His associates in this county were, Thomas E. Casselberry and Daniel Lynn, two men who were prominent in the early affairs of the county. The sheriff was John Carson, and the clerk was William E. Stewart. The grand jurors were put to work at once by the court to inquire into the shortcomings of the citizens. That body was composed of these men: Nathaniel Munsey, William Wagoner, James Robertson, Wilson Butler, Alexander Mills, John Stapleton, Adam Albright, John Aldridge, Samuel Aldridge, James Black, Seth Hargrave, Ezekiel Jones, John B. Stephenson, David Thomas, John Crunk and Matthew Adams. William Prince, one of the leading attorneys of this portion of the State, was appointed prosecuting attorney for Posey County, and the court was

then fully prepared to administer justice, which it at once proceeded to do.

THE FIRST INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury was not long finding some business and the first indictment found, reads as follows: "The jurors for the United States of America, and the body of the county of Posey, upon their oath, present that William Blizard, late of Casselberry Township in the said county of Posey, yeoman, on the 23d day of January, 1815, with force and arms, at the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, two hogs of the value of \$5, of the goods and chattels of Margaret Hall, then and there being found, feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the peace and dignity of the United States, and the form of the statute in such cases made and provided."

The court then ordered that a scrawl containing the words "Circuit Court Seal, Posey County," be recognized as the seal of the court. William Blizard, the defendant named in the above indictment, was arraigned and said he was not guilty, and "being asked how he would be tried, answered, 'by God and his country.'" The record of another indictment, against Shadrack Green, for killing seven head of hogs in the woods, completes the doings of the first day of court in Posey County. Upon the following day the trial of Blizard occurred. The jury, consisting of Nicholas Long, Daniel Miller, William Stephens, Joseph Fesler, John Barton, John Martin, Samuel Barton, Timothy Downan, John Ridenower, John McFadden, David Mills and James Duckworth, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

The case of Green being called, he did not appear, and his recognizance was declared respite until the next term, and court then adjourned without day. The first session was at an end.

The second term began Monday the 19th day of June, 1815, with the same officers presiding, and still at the house of Absalom Duckworth. The first civil cause appears on the docket at this term, and is entitled Thomas Allen vs. Joshua Beard. It was an appeal from Nathan Ashworth, a justice of the peace. The suit was originally brought by Beard on an account for blacksmithing. In the circuit court the cause was dismissed at cost of appellee. The criminal charge against Shadrach Green was dismissed by the

prosecuting attorney. The grand jury at this term returned indictments against Needham Blount, John Warrick, Meshack Green, H. and J. Robertson and William and Julius Stallion. The one against Green was tried, and he was found guilty of marking hogs. This amounted to larceny in those days. It was the first criminal cause in the county wherein the defendant was found guilty, and his fine was fixed at \$50, and he was to receive "twenty-five lashes on his bare back publicly between the hour of five and half after five this evening." The whipping post was then duly recognized in the United States as a proper means for the punishment of criminals.

The third term began at the house of Absalom Duckworth, Monday, October 16, 1815, with no change in the officers of the court. Davis Floyd and Elias Roberts produced satisfactory evidence to the court that they were legally authorized to appear as counselors and attorneys at law, and they were admitted to practice as such in this court. Henry Robertson was put upon trial for assault and battery and a jury, found him guilty of the assault and not of the battery, whereupon the court granted a new trial. On the following day he was tried again and "twelve good and lawful men" found him not guilty. The grand jury returned several indictments, and a few criminal causes were tried and disposed of. The sheriff reported that as the jail of the county was not yet built he could not procure a safe place to keep prisoners, and that he would not hold himself responsible for any escape of prisoners on account of the want or insufficiency of the jail.

This was the last term of Judge Blackford upon the bench of Posey County. Perhaps no other man was more instrumental in establishing the early courts of Indiana upon a correct and sound basis. When the State government was organized the Hon. John Johnson was made a member of the supreme court but his death occurring soon after, his position was filled by Isaac Blackford. Judge Blackford edited the first eight volumes of the decisions in that court, and they are more authoritative than are any other of the Indiana Supreme Court, and are quoted as authority in every State and nation where the common law prevails.

THE BAR AND DOCKET.

The bar docket up to this time shows the names of the follow-

ing attorneys practicing in the Posey courts: John Johnson, George R. C. Sullivan, William Prince, Mr. Douglas, Davis Floyd and Elias Roberts. Johnson was a citizen of Knox County and was already prominent in public affairs of the Territory. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature that met at Vincennes, July 29, 1805. He was also a member of the first constitutional convention that assembled at Corydon, June 10, 1816, and was made a member of the supreme court. George R. C. Sullivan was one of the leading attorneys of this portion of the State and his practice extended to every county in the southwestern part of Indiana. He too was a resident of Knox County, and is said to have been a Scotchman, although his name is a strong indication to the contrary. William Prince was an old resident of Knox County. It is said that in 1810, and probably before that time, he acted in conjunction with Francis Vigo, Tousaint Dubois, Joseph Barrow, Pierre La Plante, John Connor and M. Brouillette as messenger between Gen. Harrison and the prophet's town, and the principal villages of the Miami, Delaware and Pottawattomie Indians. On account of his influence with the Indians he was frequently employed on these missions of peace. As a lawyer he was a man of more than ordinary ability, and later became judge in this district. Concerning Douglas but little if anything is now known. Davis Floyd represented Clark County in the Legislature of 1805, and Harrison County in the first constitutional convention in 1816. He is described as a tall, dark complexioned man, with a heavy voice and rapid speech, and was especially skillful in the management of a case in court. He afterward became circuit judge in his district. Elias Roberts was a leading attorney in the Posey County courts for twenty years. As a solicitor in chancery he was more than ordinarily successful and it was in cases of this kind that he was most frequently employed. He was among the earliest resident attorneys of the county and took an active part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. In 1819 he was appointed county agent, which place he held for a short time and then resigned.

The fourth session of the circuit court, and the first for the year 1816, began Monday, March 18, 1816. The place was yet the house of Absalom Duckworth. David Raymond appeared as president judge. William Prince resigned his office of prosecut-

ing attorney, and in his stead Davis Floyd was appointed. As usual the grand jury found a number of indictments and several criminal cases were tried. But little else was done at this term. A few civil causes were upon the docket, but none were tried. On the 17th of June, court again met at the house of Duckworth, but adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock of the same day, at the town of Blackford, the county seat. This it did. Thomas H. Blake and John Fletcher were admitted as attorneys. At the October term John Graddy appeared as associate judge. Richard Daniels was appointed prosecuting attorney to act until the next term of the court on account of the absence of Davis Floyd.

In March, 1817, Judge Raymond was succeeded by William Prince as presiding judge of the Posey Circuit Court. Alexander Mills and Thomas Givens produced their commissions as associate judges, and took their seats. Richard Daniels was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Posey.

SLANDER AND OTHER CASES.

At this term the docket contains the first record of a case of slander in the county. It was entitled William and Rosannah Curtis vs. Samuel and Aaron Aldridge, George and Robert Graham, and John Bostick. It was brought for slanderous words spoken by the defendants against the virtue and character of the plaintiff. But the defendants in open court acknowledged that they knew nothing derogatory to the plaintiff's character or virtue, and the suit was dismissed at their cost. For several years, cases of this kind were prominent in the courts, and were often brought in the form of trespass on the case. Some others were brought at this term of court.

Indiana had now been admitted as a State, and this was the first session of the circuit court under the new order of affairs. Litigation seemed on the increase, and people were becoming accustomed to the routine of the courts. During this term of the court, the names of David Hart and Nathaniel Huntington first appear as attorneys, and both afterward came to be eminent in their profession. The first appeal was taken to the supreme court at this term. It was a civil cause for "debt" between Arthur Green and Thomas Miller. The plaintiff obtained a judgment for \$165, and the defendant appealed. G. R. C. Sullivan

was attorney for the appellant. The first change of venue was granted at the June term, 1817. It was in the case of Thomas E. Casselberry vs. Joshua Elkins, and at the plaintiff's request it was sent to the Gibson Circuit Court. The first civil cause tried by a jury in the county, was at this term in an action for slander, wherein Francis Hopkins was plaintiff, and Anthony Griffen was defendant. The jury was composed of these men: Nicholas Long, William Greathouse, Thomas Booth, William C. Carson, Alexander Barton, John Lewis, Adam Albright, John Duckworth, William Givens, William Alexander, James Duckworth and James Todd, "twelve good and lawful men who, being elected, tried and sworn to try the issues joined, upon their oaths do say that we, the jury, do find the defendant guilty in manner and form, as the plaintiff in his declaration has alleged, and do assess his (the plaintiff's), damages to \$1,000." It seems somewhat singular that the courts of any county should be organized for nearly two years and a half before a jury was called upon to determine a civil cause. Before this there had been many juries, but the records do not show that they were occupied in any but criminal trials. If they were, it was neglected to be so stated in the records. The civil cases had been determined by the judges, or by arbitration, before this time.

GRAVE ROBBERING.

At this term the grand jury found an indictment against T. Moore Park, a physician and resident of Mount Vernon. It charges that on the 11th of April, 1817, at the township of Black, in Posey County, the defendant "did dig up, untomb and carry away the dead body of a man, who was then and there interred by his friends, by the name of Peter Hendrix, and him, the said Peter Hendrix, carried from the graveyard in which he was entombed, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, against the good morals of civil society, contrary to public health, against good manners and against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana." The finding of the dead body above referred to, in the barn of Dr. Park caused considerable excitement, and the feeling that grew out of it was the cause of two murders not long after. This case never came on for trial, as the indictment was quashed, and ere another session of the court

began Dr. Park had fallen a victim to the anger he had excited. The indictment is in the handwriting of and signed by Richard Daniels, the prosecuting attorney.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

The court convened in October of 1817, at Blackford, but at once adjourned to Springfield, the new seat of justice for Posey County. Judge Prince was still presiding. James R. E. Goodlett was admitted to practice at the Posey bar as an attorney and counselor. It was his first appearance in the county courts, and two years later he was elected to the bench where he remained for more than a decade. This was the last term of Judge Prince, and in February 1818, he was succeeded by Hon. David Hart. At that time Jacob Call, who had been practicing in this court for some time, moved to have Charles Dewey and John Law admitted to the bar, and it was accordingly done. The May term, 1818, began on the 18th of the month, and there was admitted to practice James Dougherty and Thomas C. Brown.

FIRST INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

On the second day of this term the grand jury returned an indictment against George F. Gibbons, otherwise George Gibbons, otherwise George Givens, for the murder of Thomas Moore Park. This is the first indictment for murder in Posey County, and is too long for insertion here. Divested of the superfluous and cumbersome phrases which the common law imposes upon documents of the kind, it charges that the defendant being a laborer and not having the fear of God before his eyes, and at the instigation of the devil, did on the 29th of March, 1818, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, strike and beat with an ashen club or stake the said Thomas Moore Park, in and upon the left temple, whereby a fracture of the skull was effected, a mortal wound, of which he, the said Park, did languish, and languishing did live one minute, and on the said 29th day of March did die of the said mortal wound. The indictment repeats the same charges in different words and phrases two or three times. The defendant pleaded not guilty and a continuance was granted from time to time until the June term, 1819, when it was dismissed by the

prosecuting attorney. It is said that in the meantime the defendant had been killed. The circumstances were about as follows: At the same term of court Rachael Givens was indicted as an accessory before the fact to the murder of Thomas Moore Park, and it is charged that she offered a reward, publicly, to any one who would kill Park. It is further alleged that under the hope of gaining this reward, George Gibbons, alias Givens was induced to commit the murder. For the conviction of Rachael Givens the evidence of Gibbons was necessary. In order to get rid of so important a witness, Gibbons, who is said to have been an Irishman, was assisted to escape from the county jail. It is said that with his wife he was put into a small boat and started down the Ohio River. A jug of poisonous whisky was given him, and from that his death was caused e'er he had floated many miles down the stream. In this manner both the cases were disposed of. Thus from the ghastly crime of stealing a human corpse there resulted two willful and deliberate murders.

OTHER CASES.

At the September term, 1818, Willis C. Osborn, William Hoggatt and James A. Boise were admitted to the bar. It was at this term that the case of the State of Indiana vs. Edward C. Fitzgerald, alias Brown, was finally stricken from the docket. The indictment in this case charged the defendant with having stolen a large amount of bank notes, silver coin, and other property, from the store of George Rapp and associates at New Harmony, on the 13th day of April, 1817. This document is one of remarkable length, covering sixty pages of the legal paper used in those days, and was returned by the grand jury at the June term, 1817. Fitzgerald was at once arrested and confined in the log jail. He was tried and found guilty, but while waiting for the decision of the court on a motion for a new trial, he made his escape. The county had been at large expense in hiring guards to watch at the jail while he was confined there, and it would be interesting to know by what methods he succeeded in escaping. The indictment was signed by Richard Daniels, prosecuting attorney, and indorsed by William Casey, foreman of the grand jury. The witnesses were John Shiver, Matthew Sholly, Frederick Eckesparger, William Weir, Joseph Lockwood, John Baker, Francis

James, George Codd, Ratliff Boon, Dann Lynn, Wilson Butler, David Lawrence, Wright Stallings, Thomas D. Anderson, Daniel Akin and L. Baker. Ratliff Boon was then a resident of Warrick County, and afterward for several years a member of Congress from this district. The case was dismissed by the prosecuting attorney. At this term the grand jury reported that the jail was "sufficient to hold the prisoners without being confined with irons, and they may have the liberty of walking in both the lower rooms in daytime and be put in the back room every night, and all doors locked, and George F. Gibbons be allowed five blankets and a good straw bed." David Love qualified as clerk and recorder of the county, and James P. Drake as his deputy. This was the last term of Judge Hart upon the Posey circuit bench. In March 1819, he was succeeded by the Hon. Richard Daniels, who had for several years been prosecuting attorney for the county. James P. Drake was "appointed clerk and recorder *pro tempore* and until another be duly qualified." William Prince was appointed prosecuting attorney for Posey County. Jephtha Harden, Henry F. Dulaney, William F. Mosley, Laban Jones, George W. Lindsey and Amos Clark were admitted to practice law in Posey County. At this term the first divorce case appears upon the docket. It was entitled Archibald Farr vs. Clarissa Farr. During the next term it was ordered dismissed at plaintiff's costs and that he stand in *miseri cordia*. At the June term, 1819, on motion of William Prince, Esq., General W. Johnson, Charles I. Battell and Samuel Hall, were admitted as attorneys and counselors at law for Posey County. In October following Robert M. Evans was admitted.

CHARACTER OF ATTORNEYS.

There were now practicing at the Posey bar nearly all the foremost attorneys in southwestern Indiana, and some of them were afterward well known throughout the State. Concerning Judge Raymond but little is now known. He was a man above ordinary ability and is said to have been a good lawyer. Richard Daniel, although not a resident of Posey County, was for many years one of the most conspicuous figures at its bar. He was more than ordinarily successful and is said to have made criminal law something of a specialty. His home was in Gibson County, and his practice extended to all the adjoining counties. Judge

David Hart was marked for his uprightness and integrity as well as his ability. During his term upon the bench some of the most important of the early cases were disposed of. Of the attorneys at that time Thomas H. Blake was conspicuous, and one of the most widely known of southern Indiana. He was afterward circuit judge in his district, and his name appears for the plaintiff in the first case reported in the supreme court. In 1839 he was a candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Albert S. White by a majority of only one vote. Charles Dewey was a resident of Harrison County, and a lawyer of high ability. He was on the supreme bench for some time. John Law lived for awhile at Vincennes, and later moved to Evansville. He was a native of New England and a man of good education. As an attorney, he was the peer of any in this portion of the State. He was chosen circuit judge and was for some time a member of Congress. Gen. W. Johnson was another citizen of Knox County and one of its earliest and most conspicuous men. He was educated beyond most men of his day, and in his make-up there was much of the romantic. Amos Clark was one of Posey County's early lawyers. His home was at New Harmony, where he engaged for awhile in merchandising. His ability was not of the highest order, and his success was mostly with a jury. Later in life he moved to Evansville.

OFFICIAL OATHS.

At the March term, 1820, James R. E. Goodlet produced his commission as president judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. It was signed by Jonathan Jennings, and dated at Corydon. On the motion of John Law, Charles I. Battell was appointed prosecuting attorney for Posey County. The oath which the law prescribed for a judge to take at that time contained the following: "That I have not since the 1st day of January, either directly or indirectly, knowingly given, accepted or carried a challenge to any person in or out of this State to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon, and that I will not give, accept or carry a challenge to any person or persons to fight with any deadly weapon in single combat either in or out of this State during my continuance in office." Ex-Judge Hart was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law. The associate judges at that time were James Rankin and Thomas Givens. In June following Charles

I. Battell was appointed master in chancery. At the same term the first decree of divorce was granted, the parties being Elizabeth Hirons vs. Samuel C. Hirons.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

In October Daniel S. Bell was admitted upon motion of Elias Roberts. By an act of Congress passed early in 1818, it was provided that all persons who had served in the Revolutionary war, and who were destitute and unable to earn a living, should receive certain assistance when the facts were properly set forth before any court of record. At this time two persons made application under this law. Cornelius Bradley was then sixty-five years of age, and a weaver by trade. In March, 1781, he enlisted in the State of Maryland in the American Army for the period of one year. At the end of that time he was discharged in the State of New Jersey. He was in the battle of Monmouth under command of Gen. Lee. Thomas Flynn, aged seventy-eight, enlisted in a Delaware company and served in the Revolutionary war on the American side. The schedule of his property was as follows: "One heifer, worth \$12.50, which he paid for with the money which he received from the United States Army; one horse, not paid; one broken kettle worth \$1; one Dutch oven, borrowed; two old axes, \$2.50." "He is a farmer, not able to follow it from great age and sickness; that he has eight in family, himself, his wife aged, not healthy of her age, able to support herself however; six children: Jacob, ten years, healthy; Polly, aged seven years, healthy; Augustine, four years, healthy; Charles Flynn, aged two years, not healthy; the last two, twins, Solomon and David, eleven months, not healthy." With such evidence as this, there can be but little doubt that he received the pension he sought. If he did not, it would be sufficient proof of a republic's ingratitude.

OTHER PRACTITIONERS.

In February, 1832, Hon. Samuel Hall presented his commission as president judge, signed by Gov. Noah Noble. The associates were Andrew Cavitt and Samuel M. Reynolds. Judge Hall was a resident of Princeton. His knowledge of the law was deep and of the substantial kind, but as a practitioner he was not above

the average. He lacked the fire necessary to influence a jury. In the convention that framed the present constitution, he was an influential member. The record of the September term, 1833, contains the resolutions of the bar upon the death of James O. Wattles, an attorney that had been for a few years playing a somewhat leading part in this court. He was a resident of New Harmony, where his death occurred and where he was highly esteemed. His descendants yet live in the county. During the decade of the twenties, several attorneys appeared at the Posey County bar, who came to be foremost in their profession. Some of them were afterward circuit judges, and some of them members of Congress. One, Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, was United States Senator from that State. Another of these was John Pitcher, who took rank as one of the ablest lawyers of Indiana. At that time he was a resident of Rockport, in Spencer County. He was well educated and a hard student in the law. Whenever he became enlisted in a cause, he brought all of his energies to bear upon it. He was quick to comprehend a case in all its bearings, and his judgment was nearly always correct. These combined to make him a safe counselor. In addition to this he was a ready speaker, but his impromptu speeches were more fiery and impetuous than when he had made previous preparation. No one possessed a more bitter or withering sarcasm than he, and none were more skillful in its use. It is said of him that upon one occasion while addressing a jury he had occasion to use the Latin phrase, *de minimum non curat lex*. As he did so the judge, who was a well-known lawyer, told him to translate his "Choctaw" to the jury when he had occasion to use it. Pitcher went on with his address, and again used the phrase, "which," he added, "when reduced to the comprehension of the court, means, 'the law does not notice small things,' neither," he said, looking the judge squarely in the face, "do I." He was extremely forcible in his speaking, and at times became so eloquent and so impassioned with deep sentiment, that he carried both jury and audience with him. His conduct in court was always dignified, and taken "all in all," he was such an attorney as all desired for an ally and dreaded as an adversary. He was prosecuting attorney early in the thirties, and was common pleas judge from January, 1853, to November, 1866. For many years he has been a resident of

Mount Vernon, where, in extreme old age, he is quietly declining to an honored tomb.

At the August term, 1829, Eben D. Edson was admitted as a member of the Posey bar, where he continued to practice for many years, and where he was one of the leading lawyers. He located in the county about the same time, and continued here until his death. He was county treasurer from 1837 to 1839, and about the same time was prosecuting attorney for this judicial district. His practice extended to several counties in this portion of the State, and embraced a large number of both criminal and civil cases. In stature he was of medium height, and bordering on corpulency. He was a man with a better education than most members of the bar during his time. His ability as a lawyer was of that higher order which always attracts attention. As a speaker he was rather fluent, and at times eloquent. His pleadings show care and accuracy in their preparation. He was a member of the Legislature, and in that capacity served with distinction.

Late in the decade of the twenties there came to Posey County a man who was for nearly thirty years intimately connected with her history. This was George S. Green, who had graduated at West Point and had lived for awhile in Kentucky, where he was commissioned as captain by the governor of the State. He was admitted to practice in the Indiana Supreme Court in November, 1829. He was the best educated and most polished member of the Posey County bar. His memory was most remarkable for its accuracy, and his tastes were of a decided literary turn. His command of language was most excellent, but its flow was often impeded by his modesty. During his lifetime no one was more highly respected and esteemed by the people of the county than George S. Green. He held several important trusts for the public, and enjoyed an extensive practice. After a residence of nearly thirty years in the county his death occurred at Mount Vernon in 1857.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On the 7th day of March, 1834, Judge Goodlett was fined twice for contempt of court in the sum of \$5 each. Upon the following day the first order upon the records reads as follows:

"Now, here, because on yesterday in open court, James R. E. Goodlett, an attorney of this court, threatened to do personal violence to Judge Hall, the only member of the court upon the bench at the time, and using to the said Judge Hall many opprobrious epithets, and assaulting the said Judge Hall with a chair, and attempting to do personal violence to the said Judge Hall in open court, it is considered by the court here that the said James R. E. Goodlett be committed to the county jail of the county of Posey for the term of thirty days; and it is ordered that the said James R. E. Goodlett show cause at the next term of this court why he should not have his name stricken from the records of this court as an attorney thereof, and why he should not be perpetually prohibited from practicing as such in any of the circuit and inferior courts of the State of Indiana." At first the order imposing imprisonment was followed by immediate and peremptory suspension as an attorney, but that was modified as above. Upon an application to the associate judges for a writ of *habeas corpus* the above judgment was confirmed and Goodlett was remanded to the keeper of the county jail. The records of the same day contain the following: "The undersigned members of the bar of the Posey Circuit Court feeling highly indignant at what they consider a most flagrant outrage upon every principle of order and decorum as well as individual right in the late conduct of J. R. E. Goodlett, one of the members of said bar ask leave to express their abhorrence of such conduct by spreading the following resolution upon the memorials of the court:

Resolved, That the attack made by James R. E. Goodlett, a member of the bar of the Posey Circuit last evening upon the Honorable Samuel Hall while upon the bench, and in the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty as a judge and a repetition of the same offense this morning is in their opinion without parallel in the history of our judicial proceedings, and for the honor of our country, our social, political and judicial institutions they hope may never occur again. They the more regret the circumstances from the elevated station which the offender has held in the community, and deem it their duty thus to express their abhorrence and indignation at such conduct.

AMOS CLARK.
E. EMBREE.
E. D. EDSON.
J. LOCKHART.
W. F. T. JONES.
JOHN PITCHER.
R. DANIEL.
CHARLES I. BATTELL.
GEORGE S. GREEN.

Throughout this matter Judge Goodlett seems to have been on the offensive. He followed the law for some years after this, although he is not a brilliant practitioner. He was slow and deliberate, and lacked that readiness and rapidity so essential before a jury. He prepared his cases well, and in this manner made up somewhat for his lack of celerity.

At the September term, 1835, Charles I. Battell succeeded Judge Hall upon the bench. He had long been a resident of Posey County, having lived at Springfield while it was the seat of justice. He was a native of one of the Eastern States, and was fairly well educated. As a speaker he was not good, and he was more noted for being absent-minded than anything else. He remained upon the bench but a short time, and in March, 1836, was followed by Elisha Embree, of Princeton. Judge Embree was possessed of considerable ability, was rather a handsome man, and made a good impression. He was not a close read lawyer, but on account of personal attractions had a large number of friends. He continued as presiding judge of this district for ten years, and after that was elected to Congress. His successor was James Lockhart, of Evansville, who had been prosecuting attorney and was now a successful lawyer.

He, too, like his predecessor, was sent to Congress from this district. He resigned about the time of the adoption of the new constitution and Alvin P. Hovey, of Mount Vernon was appointed to fill the vacancy. His commission was dated May 31, 1851, and signed by Gov. Wright. His first court in this county was in March, 1852. He was admitted to the bar of Posey County, at the February term, 1843, and at the time of his appointment had been in active practice of the law but little more than eight years. He had studied in the office of John Pitcher while that gentleman was in the full vigor of his intellect. His early years had been passed in hard, manual labor, and in comparative poverty. At the time of his admission as an attorney, the Posey County bar contained some of its ablest lawyers, yet in spite of them he succeeded beyond what were, no doubt, his own expectations. As a practitioner he was fearless and energetic, but was not a brilliant advocate. His qualities were not of the dashing kind but were solid and substantial, and always backed with a thorough knowledge and preparation of the cause he advocated.

His ability as a judge was of a high order, and sufficient to grasp the intricacies of law and solve them in harmony with justice and right. He retired from the circuit bench in May, 1854, and soon after became a member of the State supreme court. As a judge his dignity was always maintained with the utmost rigidity, and sometimes in almost an arbitrary manner. This naturally made the members of the bar entertain for him something of a lukewarmness. Judge Hovey's disposition was better adapted to rule upon the supreme bench than at a *nisi prius* court. For more than thirty years he has been one of the most conspicuous men of Indiana, and during the civil war the patriotic devotion of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey to the cause of the Union was excelled by none. He became a Major-General.

The next judge of the Third Judicial District was the Hon. William E. Niblack, a man who has for several years past been an important member of the Indiana Supreme Court. At that time he was a resident of Dover Hill, in Martin County, and was quite young to be called to so important a position. He was then without experience in the law beyond a few years' practice in his own county. Notwithstanding this he succeeded in being a good judge. Where he lacked in legal learning his extraordinary good common sense came to his aid and enabled him to administer equity if not law. He was kind and affable, honest and upright. These qualities made him many friends, and after leaving the bench was sent to Congress for several terms.

Judge Niblack's successor was Ballard Smith, a resident of Cannelton, in Perry County. He was, perhaps, the most polished man that has ever been upon the Posey bench. He was well educated and somewhat literary in his make-up. In addition to this, he was an able lawyer and rather a brilliant practitioner. He afterward moved to Vigo County and became a leading member of the Terre Haute bar. His first term in this county was in March, 1858, and in April, 1859, he was succeeded by M. F. Burke, of Washington, in Daviess County. He was of Irish descent, and possessed many of the sterling qualities of that race. With a ready mind, an abundance of resource, a free and impetuous eloquence, he was one of the best of advocates. A change in the judicial districts brought William F. Parrett, then of Boonville, in Warrick County, to the Posey Circuit bench in

September, 1859. For the succeeding ten years he continued to direct the course of justice. His successor in March, 1869, was James G. Jones, one of the ablest lawyers of the Indiana bar. As a chancery solicitor, he was not excelled by any in the State. His memory was superior to that of most men, and served him with unerring accuracy in the trial of a cause. His high ability won for him the office of attorney-general of the State.

David T. Laird became the next judge of Posey County, which was then a part of the Fifteenth Circuit, in April, 1871. Judge Laird is now, as then, a resident of Rockport, in Spencer County. His ability is not of that higher order which makes the possessor conspicuous among men, yet he was universally esteemed a good judge and an upright man.

In March, 1873, Judge Parrett was again called to the bench, and he has continued to occupy that position ever since, and it is probable that no one has filled it with more ability, dignity and satisfaction than he. His education was obtained at the Asbury University, and for a time he was local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His eminent success as a *nisi prius* judge, is largely due to his quick and ready perception of the real issue in a cause, and his ability to divest it of all the sophistry of attorneys, thus giving the jury a clear understanding of the points they are expected to decide upon. Indeed this is a faculty that is most essential to a successful judge. Judge Parrett has, for a number of years, been a resident of Evansville.

COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Under the new constitution, the courts of Indiana received a radical change in 1853. In the circuit court the associate judges were dispensed with, and their ermine was folded away for all time, while a single judge was left to guide the course of justice. Alvin P. Hovey was then upon the bench, and under him the courts of the district were organized. Many of the old common law proceedings were dispensed with, and a new code was established. This code has been in force since the 9th of May, 1853. At that time the remains of John Doe and Richard Roe who had from time immemorial, been familiar to every lawyer, and had supplied a legal fiction in actions for the recovery of real estate, were forever buried beneath the reform in pleading and

practice. The new law provided that every cause should be prosecuted by the real party in interest, and upon the real party complained of. John Doe and Richard Roe were mythical personages who had so long appeared in the common law as plaintiff and defendant, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The alacrity with which John always stepped in to vindicate the alleged right of the man out of possession, and the equal promptness of Richard to insist that the man in possession was the lawful owner and entitled to retain his possession, were such as to inspire respect for these knights-errant of the common law, and parting from them caused feelings of regret. With the abolition of these fictions and a modification and simplification of many of the terms by which land was held in feudal times, much of the intricate learning of the old common law has faded away and now become mere matter of history. Those who had studied the common law, and by long years of practice had become thoroughly imbued with its principles, admired it for its grandeur, wisdom and equality, and because it embodied the right principles of social and political economy. It had been founded upon the wisdom and experience of ages, and its admirers stood in awe when any attempt was made to prune it of even the smallest branches. Many of the old practitioners regarded the change as sacrilege and never became reconciled to the change, and some went so far as to abandon the practice forever. Notwithstanding this, there is little doubt that the practice of law in Indiana has been greatly improved by legislation. All that class of contentious cases known as "trespass on the case," "case," "assumpsit," "trover," and many others of a similar nature passed out of sight, and litigation went in a smoother channel.

Under the old Territorial Government the associate judges of the county had jurisdiction of probate matters and this power was extended to them after the organization of the State government. Soon afterward a separate probate court was established with a judge in each county. These courts continued under various modifications until the establishment of the court of common pleas, when jurisdiction in probate matter was transferred to that court and the probate court abolished.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

At its establishment the common pleas court had original

jurisdiction of all that class of offenses which did not amount to a felony, except those over which justice of the peace had exclusive jurisdiction. State prosecutions were instituted by affidavit and information. Under certain restrictions this court had jurisdiction over felonies where the punishment could not be death, and in no case was the intervention of grand jury necessary. In all civil cases, except for slander, libel, breach of marriage, action on official bond of State or county offices, or where the title to real estate was involved, this court had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court where the sum or damages due or demanded did not exceed \$1,000 exclusive of interest and costs, and concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace when the sum due or demanded exceeded \$50. When the court was organized appeals could be taken from it to the circuit court, but that was afterward changed, although appeals could be taken to the supreme court, and its jurisdiction was from time to time enlarged. The clerk and sheriff of the county officiated in the common pleas as well as in the circuit court. The judge of this court was *ex-officio* judge of the court of conciliation. The court of conciliation had jurisdiction in actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery and false imprisonment and extended to questions of reconciliation and compromise only. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client in this court, but the parties were required to appear before the judge apart from all other persons. This branch of the court was abolished in 1867.

The first common pleas court held in Posey County was on January 3, 1853. John Pitcher was judge, a position he held until November, 1866. A. S. Robinson then held the office one year and was succeeded by Morris S. Johnson. Upon the death of Judge Johnson, William P. Edson was appointed in November 1871. He held the office until November, 1872, when John B. Handy became judge and continued such until the court was abolished early in 1873.

THE M'CLURE WILL CASE.

Perhaps the most important civil cause that has ever been tried in Posey County, was that which involved the question of the validity of the will of William McClure. Indeed it was one of the most important that has ever been tried in Indiana. William

McClure had been a resident of New Harmony and owned a large amount of property in various parts of the county. In addition to this he owned a large amount of property in Pennsylvania, Spain and other parts of the world. He was a man of unusual benevolence and had founded several institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. In January, 1839, while he was residing in Mexico he made a will. In this he provided that his brother and two sisters, Alexander, Margaret and Anna McClure should have the use of all his property in and round New Harmony during their lifetime, and that upon their decease their shares should "be applied for the diffusion of useful knowledge and instruction amongst the institutes, libraries, clubs, or meetings of the working classes, or manual laborers, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, agreeable to the instruction and directions which shall be inserted in a codicil to this will." After granting several annuities, and some other matters being disposed of the will closes by saying that upon the termination of these annuities they shall be added to the joint "funds or property that may remain in any part of the world" after his death, to be appropriated as above set forth. But the charity was confined to the United States. At first the State of Pennsylvania was specially mentioned to receive the benefit of his Spanish property, but in a codicil that was abolished.

Alexander McClure was appointed executor, and for some reason deemed the will null as far as the charity was concerned. He sold a large amount of the property and converted it to his private use. It is almost useless to say that the will was sustained in every particular by the supreme court. In the meantime Alexander McClure had died. Alvin P. Hovey was appointed to carry out the intentions of William McClure, as expressed in his will. He proceeded to collect what property he could, and distribute it among the working classes in the form of libraries. About \$150,000 were thus disposed of by him. Most of it was confined to the State of Indiana, although some was distributed in Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and other States. Every county in Indiana received aid from this source, and the good thus accomplished can hardly be estimated. These books were scattered among a class of people who were unable to buy them, and that, too, at a time when books were far more expensive than at the present day.

THE D' ARUSMONT CASE.

Another case that was begun in the Posey courts was one that threatened to involve all the romance that hangs around the person of Mlle. D' Arusmont, the daughter of the renowned Fanny Wright. This cause was changed to the Vanderburgh courts. It was brought to recover a large amount of real estate in the vicinity of New Harmony. The plaintiff claimed that no title had ever passed to the defendants. They claimed to be the descendents of Camilla Wright Whitby, who once owned the land. It was claimed that she never conveyed it to anyone, but that Robert Dale Owen had deeded it away without right. The suit was brought to a termination by the finding of a power of attorney made to Owen, that gave full power to sell. The power of attorney was made by Richardson Whitby, of Shelby County, Tenn., to Robert Dale Owen, to convey a certain tract of land in Posey County, containing 1,300 acres. It had been conveyed to him as trustee of Camilla Wright Whitby. The power of attorney had not been recorded, and the sale of the land by Robert Dale Owen appeared entirely without right. Suit was begun by the heirs of Whitby by another wife than Camilla, and they claimed to be half brother and sister of Sylvia, a supposed daughter of Camilla by Whitby. Later investigation proved that Sylvia was not a daughter of Camilla, but of Fanny Wright, a sister of Camilla. This would have inevitably defeated the Whitby heirs, even if the power of attorney had not been found among the old papers of Robert Dale Owen, and which put an end to the suit. It was dated October 29, 1828.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—THE EARLY WARS AND THE MILITIA SYSTEM—THE STRUGGLE WITH MEXICO—SENTIMENT IN 1861—PUBLIC MEETINGS—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS—THE LEGION—REBEL RAIDS—ROLLS OF HONOR—AID SOCIETIES—RECRUITING—THE DRAFTS—SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED—LOCAL BOUNTY—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

THE EARLY WARS.

POSEY COUNTY has always borne her full share of the burdens of war. Among her earliest settlers were several of the old Revolutionary soldiers, who always commanded respect and attention. The troubles with the Indians at the beginning of the present century kept the settlers on the frontier in a constant state of fear and agitation. A palisaded fort had been established at the mouth of the Wabash River, in the fore part of the last century, by the early French settlers, but that had long since disappeared. A few block-houses were built in various parts of the county, to which the people would resort in times of danger. When Tecumseh formed his famous and powerful confederacy among the Indians of the West, it required all the militia force of the Territories to overcome him. Posey County was then a part of Knox, but several men who had settled within its present boundaries took a prominent part in that memorable campaign which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. In that fight Thomas Allman, Thomas Givens and Adam Fisher were wounded, as was also Ezekiel Kight. James Duckworth was an ensign in the company of Capt. Jacob Warrick, and after all the commissioned officers had been killed the command fell upon the young ensign from Posey. He conducted himself with honor, and upon his return home was made a major of the State militia. John Black was killed by a ball passing through his head. Others were William and Hugh Todd, Robert Jeffries, Timothy Downen and Thomas Duckworth.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

After the defeat of the Indians at Tippecanoe, in November,

1811, there was but little trouble from that source. The old system of the militia was kept up for many years, and the "general training" days were kept up. At these all those who had seen any of the active service of war, were objects of general interest. The few old Revolutionary soldiers that still lingered among the people were nearly always surrounded by a group of ready listeners to listen to their oft told tales of the days when they were with Washington or Lee. These musters were kept up for some time, and there was a fine imposed for not attending. They had company drills and regimental drills. As before stated, James Duckworth was the major and chief officer of the county. The Posey County Regiment was the Thirty-fifth, early in the decade of the twenties. In Black Township there were two companies commanded by Capts. Harshman and Dunn. Other captains were W. A. S. Green, Alexander Mills, H. G. Lerton and Mr. Ellis.

THE TEXAN AND MEXICAN WARS.

The war with Texas in 1836 called a few men from this county. Willis Edson was the captain of the company, and it went under the command of Col. Wiggington, a prominent attorney of Louisville.

The war with Mexico caused the organization of a full company from Posey County, with Enoch R. James as captain, and Alvin P. Hovey, first lieutenant. On account of the quota of the State being filled, this company could not get in. The regiment to which it was assigned was the Second, commanded by William A. Bowles, of more recent notoriety throughout the State.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1861.

The causes that led to the civil war are matters of such general history as are understood by a majority of the people, and review of them here would be both tedious and foreign to the scope of this work. Suffice it to say that through that fraternal strife, Posey County was on the Union side, and ever faithful to the unity of the Republic. At the outset there may have been some who were opposed to the war, for who could honestly desire it. The county had been originally settled, largely by Southern people whose education and training had been Southern, and in addition to this many of their strongest ties of kinship were in

the States of the South. Another strong inducement for peace was the fact of the county being located so near to the heart of the States in rebellion, and it was nothing more than a reasonable expectation that the county should be made the theater of the war. Before the firing on Fort Sumter, meetings were held throughout the county for the purpose of expressing opinions upon the trying questions of the hour. These were usually called Union meetings, and were addressed by the various local orators of the times. Many thought the General Government had no power to coerce a State, and the different views were almost as numerous as the individuals.

ACTION OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

On the 22d of April, 1861, a special session of the county board was held for the purpose of preparing the county for the emergencies of war. The governor of the State was requested to deliver to the county its quota of the public arms of the State. It was also "ordered that the treasurer of Posey County pay Enoch R. James, chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the county, the sum of two thousand dollars out of the county funds," to be used to protect the citizens and public property of the county of Posey, by purchasing arms and munitions of war. The county commissioners were then A. C. Williams, Josiah Forth and R. G. Thomas. Another special session was held on the 21st of May following, at which time the following order was adopted by the board: "Ordered that Robert Dale Owen and Alvin P. Hovey be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to go to Indianapolis or any other place they may deem proper to negotiate for arms for Posey County; their necessary traveling expenses to be paid out of the county treasury. The said agents are authorized and empowered to propose to the State of Indiana on behalf of Posey County, to advance ten thousand dollars for the purchase of arms for the use of Posey County, in consideration of receiving from the State a like sum (\$10,000), in State bonds; said arms to be delivered to the board of commissioners of said county, and subject to their disposal under the laws of the State. It is further ordered that the county shall and will indemnify and pay to the Bank of Mount Vernon any sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, that said Owen and Hovey may draw for upon said bank, and

that said county shall save said bank harmless of all loss on account of said advancement." Of the \$2,000 granted to Enoch R. James, only \$765 were expended by him, and the balance was, in June following, ordered to be returned to county treasurer. One hundred kegs of powder had been purchased, and of them A. P. Hovey was placed in charge and ordered to keep them in the east cell of the county jail, until a colonel should be appointed within the limits of the county.

Thus it will be seen that Posey County recognized the gravity of the situation. Civil war was actually begun, and it behooved people to meet it with firm determination and active preparation. Scarcely had the echo of the last gun at Fort Sumter died away ere Indiana was preparing for the struggle. On the 15th of April, 1861, the day after the surrender, Gov. Morton offered President Lincoln 10,000 men "for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government." Upon the same day the President issued a proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the amount of 75,000 in order to suppress the Rebellion and cause the laws to be executed. The quota of Indiana was fixed at six regiments, comprising in officers and men, 4,683 to serve for the period of three months unless sooner discharged. The excitement and enthusiasm throughout the State was so great that in less than a week more than 12,000 had been tendered. Posey County was not represented in this first call for troops. Indeed, but few counties at a distance from Indianapolis, the place of rendezvous, were able to get there in time to be accepted. These six regiments were, in May following, transferred to the United States service under the call of the President May 3d for 42,034 volunteers for the regular army to serve three years.

THE FIRST MEN FOR THE FIELD.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers contained the first full companies of men from Posey County. These were Companies A and F, and they were mustered into the service on the 19th of August, 1861, four months after the commencement of the war. At its organization in July, Company A had these men for its commissioned officers: George W. Saltzman, of New Harmony, captain; Enoch J. Randolph, Mount Vernon, first

lieutenant; Absalom Boren, New Harmony, second lieutenant. Capt. Saltzman was a man that was highly esteemed by his company. He served until April 6, 1862, when he was killed at the battle of Shiloh. During its entire term of service, Company A had for its captains the following men in addition to Capt. Saltzman: Enoch J. Randolph, April 10, 1862; Absalom Boren, January 22, 1863; James P. Bennett, August 18, 1864; Gilbert M. Smith, August 25, 1864; George W. Ham, March 1, 1865. Their commissions were dated as given. Capt. Bennett was commissioned three days after he was killed at Atlanta, Ga. Gilbert M. Smith was never mustered as captain and was discharged as second lieutenant, November 8, 1864. The other first lieutenants were Absalom Boren, April 10, 1862; James P. Bennett, January 22, 1863; George W. Ham, August 25, 1864; James W. Black, May 1, 1865. The second lieutenants were James P. Bennett, April 10, 1862; Gilbert M. Smith, January 22, 1863; William Todd, May 1, 1865. The company started out with an enrollment of 100 men, and its whole number of recruits was 69. It lost in killed and died, 32; and 4 men deserted. Besides those already mentioned, John Hugo was killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; Jacob Jordan and Henry Myer at Shiloh.

At its organization, Company F, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, had for its captain and lieutenants, Victor C. Larkin, Robert G. Shannon and Miles Wilsly. The other captains with the dates of their commissions were Robert G. Shannon, August 21, 1864; John H. Oaks, March 25, 1865. Additional first lieutenants were John H. Oaks, March 20, 1865; Nathaniel Henderson, June 5, 1865. Second lieutenants were Rufus F. Larkin, September 4, 1862; John H. Oaks, January 11, 1865; Joseph Barrett, May 1, 1865. The only commissioned officer that was killed was Robert G. Shannon. He had served in the war with Mexico and was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec. In the civil war he was wounded three times, at Hatchie River, October 5, 1862; at Snake Creek Gap, October 15, 1864, and at Bentonville, March 21, 1865. His death on the 23d of March, 1865, was the result of his last wounds. It too started out with an enrollment of 100 men, and during its term of service was recruited with 54 men, and lost in killed and died 16 men. Albert Norcross and Seth

Johnson were killed at Atlanta, August, 1864, and John Ellis at Snake Creek Gap, October 14, 1864. Capt. Larkin was commissioned major August 5, 1864.

SKETCH OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment rendezvoused at Evansville, where it was organized July 17, 1861, and was mustered into the service for three years, on the 19th of August. A week later it removed to St. Louis, where it remained until the middle of September, and then went to Jefferson City. In October it marched 240 miles with Fremont in sixteen days. In December it marched with Pope's division and assisted in the capture of 1,300 rebels on the Black Water, December 19. On the following day it took charge of the prisoners and conducted them to St. Louis, where it remained until February, 1862. At that time it left to join the expedition against Fort Donelson. On the 13th it lost in that engagement 16 killed and 80 wounded. After the surrender, it occupied the fort until the 5th of March when it went to Fort Henry. At that place on the 11th, it embarked for Pittsburgh Landing, arriving there the 18th. It was actively engaged in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April, losing 27 killed, and 122 wounded. After this, it took part in the siege of Corinth. It then went to Memphis and remained there, doing little more than guard duty until the 6th of September. With Hurlbert's division it engaged Price and Van Dorn at Hatchie River on the 5th of October. The regiment's loss was 3 killed and 76 wounded. Six companies under Col. Morgan were attacked at Davis' Mills, in Mississippi, by the rebel Gen. Van Dorn, with a large force of mounted infantry. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. On the 29th of February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and soon after came home on veteran furlough. Its next engagement of any consequence was at the siege of Atlanta, where its loss was 3 killed, 6 wounded and 4 prisoners. After the occupation of Atlanta, the regiment rested until the 3d of October, when it started northward in pursuit of Hood's army, and while in the advance, it engaged the enemy at Snake Creek Gap on the 15th of October, with a loss of 9 killed and 14 wounded. It returned to Atlanta in time to join in Sherman's "march to the

sea." Arriving at Savannah on the 9th of December, it participated in the investment of that place until the 14th, losing 9 wounded: It camped at that place from December 22 to January 4. At that time it was transported to Beaufort, S. C., whence it moved to Pocotaligo. From there on the 30th it started to Goldsboro, N. C., and during that march was engaged in the battle at River Bridge, on the 2d and 3d of February, with a loss of 10 wounded and 1 captured. At Bentonville, on the 19th of March with a loss of 2 killed, 12 wounded and 2 missing. On the 24th of March it arrived at Goldsboro, having marched 500 miles in fifty-four days. From there it marched to Raleigh and remained until the surrender of Johnson's army. It was discharged at Indianapolis in the latter part of July, 1865.

MEN FOR THE FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth) Regiment Indiana Volunteers contained a large number of Posey County men. No less than three full companies were organized in the county for this regiment. They were C, D and H, and were organized during the months of July and August, 1861. John K. Highman was the captain of Company C, a brave man who was killed at Fredericktown, Mo., in November, 1861. His successors were Julian D. Owen, November 12, 1861; William W. McReynolds, January 13, 1863; James L. Carey, July 6, 1863. The first lieutenants were Josiah Forth, August 20, 1861; William W. McReynolds, November 12, 1861 (resigned); Mark McCauley, January 15, 1862; William W. McReynolds, January 13, 1863; James L. Carey, January 13, 1863; Charles S. Randolph, July 6, 1863. Second lieutenants, Julian D. Owen, August 20, 1861; Mark McCauley, November 12, 1861; James L. Carey, January 15, 1862; Charles S. Randolph, January 13, 1863; George W. Richards, July 6, 1863. All these officers were credited to New Harmony, and nearly the entire company was from the northern part of the county. It started out with an enrollment of seventy-seven men and did considerable active service. From this company Julian D. Owen was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Josiah Forth and Mark McCauley, majors of the First Cavalry Regiment. Lieut. Randolph was murdered at Carrollton, La., in February, 1864. Alexander M. Fretageot died in the field September 7,

1862. Elihu Robinson died in New Orleans in September, 1863, and John Williamson at Greenville, Mo. Four deserted.

The commissioned officers of Company D were—Captains: Lyman W. Brown, August 20, 1861; George P. DeWeese, March 25, 1862; James B. Talbott, October 17, 1862; Orrison J. Kyler, April 2, 1864. First lieutenants: George P. DeWeese, August 20, 1861; James B. Talbott, March 25, 1862; Orrison J. Kyler, October 17, 1862; John D. Krousch, April 2, 1864. Second lieutenants: James B. Talbott, August 20, 1861; George W. Brown, March 25, 1862; Orrison J. Kyler, April 30, 1862; John D. Krousch, December 22, 1862. This company started out with 76 men and was recruited with 25 during its entire service; 11 died and 11 deserted. Charles Pabst, Thomas Asbury and Thomas Snyder died at St. Louis; Lemuel Asbury, Charles Hinson and John H. Scott died at Pine Bluff, Ark.; Samuel Atkins, died at Pilot Knob; John Goarty and William W. Marshall died at Helena, Ark.; Dorastus Ruple died at Cairo, and Peter Winterath died at Indianapolis in 1864, four days after his discharge.

Company H, also of the First Indiana Cavalry, was organized largely from Mount Vernon and vicinity. Its commissioned officers were—captains: James H. Barter, August 20, 1861, and John Harding, June 6, 1863. First lieutenants: Edward S. Hayes, August 20, 1861, and John Harding, December 18, 1861. Second lieutenants: John Harding, August 20, 1861, and Francis M. Greathouse, December 18, 1861. Capt. Barter, resigned June 5, 1863, and Lieut. Hays, December 4, 1861. Company H had seventy-seven men in all, and of these fifteen died. They were Thomas Acuff, Thomas Chatsman, Benjamin Cook, Lowrey Davenport, Lafayette Hall, George F. Huck, Charles Isenhardt, Frederick Kemper, James McDeryman, George F. Majors, John Neely, Henry C. Sherbourn, William Stork, Conrad Thumire, Jonathan Topper. Those who were killed, or died of wounds, were Thomas Acuff, Charles Isenhardt and William Stork.

SKETCH OF THE FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry (Twenty-eighth) Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, was organized in accordance with instructions issued from the War Department June 10, 1861, to form a cavalry regiment from the counties bordering on the Ohio. Camps of rendezvous,

were established at Evansville and Madison. The organization of eight companies was completed at Evansville and mustered into the service on the 20th of August, 1861, with Conrad Baker as colonel. Under his command they left Evansville on the 21st of August and proceeded to St. Louis, and soon after to Ironton, Mo. On the 12th of September, near there, three companies under Maj. Gavitt had a sharp skirmish with the rebels. The following month the regiment was placed on duty in the vicinity of Pilot Knob, where it remained until the following spring. While there, on the 18th of October, the regiment participated in the engagement at Fredericktown, and in a charge that decided the fate of the battle captured a piece of artillery and drove the enemy from the field. It was in this charge that Maj. Gavitt and Capt. Highman were killed. In the spring of 1862 the regiment moved to Arkansas and July 7, fought the battle of Round Hill. On reaching Helena it was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and, with the exception of Company C, remained on duty in Arkansas. For more than a year it remained at Helena and engaged in various expeditions in every direction from that point. During the last year of its service it was stationed at Pine Bluff. Company C, which had been detached as escort to Gen. Hovey, did not rejoin the regiment until just before its departure home. This company marched with Grant's army to the rear of Vicksburg and took part in that campaign. Afterward it joined Gen. Franklin's command in western Louisiana, and returned to New Orleans in December, 1863, where it remained until July following, when it joined the balance of the regiment in Arkansas. With the exception of the recruits whose term of service had not expired, the regiment was in August, 1864, ordered to Indianapolis, where it was discharged early in September. Of the recruits whose terms had not yet expired there were thirty-eight. They were all but three in Company B, "reorganized." Orrison J. Kyler was captain, William B. Ellsworth, first lieutenant, and Samuel L. Mellen, second lieutenant. The other three were in Company A, reorganized, with James A. Pine, of Rockport, captain. These two companies were stationed at Pine Bluff, and on the 15th of September had a severe engagement with the enemy and was compelled to fall back, losing eight men, wounded and prisoners. In January it moved to the mouth

of White River, in Arkansas. From there, on the 20th of March, it was ordered to St. Charles, where it remained until June 24. At that time it started for Indianapolis, where it was discharged, numbering 125 men and three officers.

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS.

Thus it will be seen that by the time the war had been in progress four months Posey County had five companies organized and ready for active service. In addition to these a considerable number of men had volunteered in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, for which the county never received credit. Of the Fifteenth, which was at Lafayette in June, 1861, Richard Owen, of New Harmony, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and Michael W. Smith, of the same place, adjutant. Later in the war Daniel W. Nettleton became captain of Company C, in the same regiment. He too was a resident of New Harmony. Lieut. Col. Owen was, in October following, promoted colonel of the Sixtieth Regiment at its organization.

FIRST COMPANIES OF THE LEGION.

In the meantime the citizens of the county had taken active steps for home defense. By the middle of June seven companies were organized under the act of the Legislature passed May 11, 1861. These seven companies belonged to what was known as the Indiana Legion, and in which Posey County had during the war a total of sixteen companies. They were known as the First Regiment, First Brigade of the Indiana Legion. Alvin P. Hovey was commissioned its first colonel June 7. Concerning this regiment the adjutant-general of the State in his report says: Colonel Hovey evinced the utmost zeal, energy and tact, to which the loyal people of his county responded with cordial alacrity, and his command was making rapid progress toward military efficiency, when, about three months from the date of his appointment, he resigned the commission to accept the colonelcy of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. His successor, Col. Enoch R. James, continued the work so successfully begun and soon had nine companies of infantry and one company of artillery fully armed, partially uniformed and well drilled. Company and battalion drills were well attended for several months and the regiment, on frequent



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dress-parades, received the commendation of military men for their proficiency in the manual of arms and soldierly bearing. On several occasions during Col. James' incumbency the people of Mount Vernon were alarmed by threats of guerrilla incursions, but the promptness with which the Legion rallied for the defense of the town, allayed public apprehension and restored a sense of security. Detachments from the Independent Guards and Union Rifles rendered important service in assisting to make arrests of dangerous characters in Kentucky. In the spring of 1862 a detail of about ten men from each company was called out to guard prisoners at Camp Morton. The men promptly reported at rendezvous, but the order being countermanded, they returned to their homes. Upon the resignation of Col. James, a little more than a year from the date of his appointment, Col. John A. Mann was appointed to fill the vacancy, and entering at once upon his duties, he proceeded to organize two new companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry, to take the places of two of the original companies which had been disbanded on account of most of their members having entered the active volunteer service. The cavalry company, well officered, thoroughly drilled and effectively armed, was often called upon for scouting and picket duty when the presence of guerrillas on the Kentucky side of the river warned the military authorities of the necessity of vigilance and preparation.

REBEL RAIDS.

Guerrilla parties roaming through Henderson, Union, and adjacent counties of Kentucky plundering the inhabitants and committing almost every species of outrage, were a constant source of alarm to the citizens this side of the river. During the winter and spring of 1863 alarms occurred with unusual frequency, and the First Regiment was often called upon to do guard duty along the river for a distance of thirty miles. Late at night on the 9th of July, 1863, Col. Mann received orders from Gov. Morton to hold his command in readiness for immediate service in preventing rebel reinforcements, the raid of John Morgan being then in progress in another part of the State. Messengers were despatched to rally the companies, and although many of the men resided at a distance, some of them as far as fourteen miles from

headquarters, such promptitude was displayed that every company and nearly every man belonging to the regiment had reported at Mount Vernon before noon of the 10th. At 9 P. M. seven companies of infantry embarked on board transports and proceeded up the river while the cavalry marched in the same direction. Arriving at Evansville the regiment went into camp. Rumors of a threatened guerrilla raid into Posey County to help Morgan induced Col. Mann to return to Mount Vernon with his cavalry on the following day. When it became evident that they could not be used against Morgan, the men of the regiment were dismissed to their homes. During the remainder of 1863 things along this portion of the border remained quiet, and the regiment was not again called upon. But in 1864 the alarms were frequent, and the services of the First Regiment were varied and arduous. In March of that year Forrest's raid through western Kentucky and attack on Paucha created considerable excitement, and fears were entertained that the border towns of Indiana were to be raided and plundered. A few weeks later large bands of guerrillas appeared along the Kentucky shore, and with more than their usual boldness, attempted to steal a number of horses from the citizens of Mount Vernon and vicinity, but succeeded in securing only one horse. The Legion was called to arms, and a permanent guard established along the entire border of the county. In July of the same year the regiment was again called out in the expedition to Kentucky under command of Gen. Hovey.

MEN FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, of which Alvin P. Hovey was made the first colonel, was organized and mustered into the service at Vincennes on the 31st day of July, 1861. It contained but few men from Posey County. Richard F. Barter, who afterward became its lieutenant-colonel, and later colonel of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, was a resident of Mount Vernon, as were also Charles Fitch, its chaplain, and Charles Larch, a first lieutenant in Company C. William S. Pollard of Cynthiana became captain of Company K, and at the reorganization of the regiment was made lieutenant-colonel. The regiment took active part in the war, and at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, was conspicuously engaged, losing many men and of-

ficers. On the 28th of that same month Col. Hovey was promoted a brigadier-general.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

The next regiment from this State that contained a considerable number of men from Posey County was the Sixtieth. Of the regimental officers Col. Richard Owen was from New Harmony; Majs. Wolfgang Hyne was from Stewartsville and Jesse Nash from New Harmony; Adjts. Eugene F. Owen, Horace P. Owen and Henry H. Hitchcock were all from New Harmony. In this regiment Companies B, C, and E were composed, almost entirely, of men from Posey County. Their commissioned officers, with the dates of commission, were as follows: Of Company B, captains, Wolfgang Hyne, November 18, 1861, and Joseph B. Noble, December 1, 1862. First lieutenants, Alfred Dale Owen, November 18, 1861; Joseph B. Noble, September 1, 1862; George W. Fairchild, December 1, 1862; Joseph A. Barrett, February 4, 1863; Jacob Haff, August 12, 1863. Second lieutenants, William M. Holton, November 18, 1861; George W. Fairchild, September 1, 1862; Joseph A. Barrett, December 1, 1862; James Cobble, February 4, 1863. Of Company C, the captains were: Jesse Nash, November 22, 1861; Richard A. Wilsey, February 19, 1863; Courtland D. Slow, April 15, 1863; Alexander Stallings, September 30, 1863. First lieutenants, Richard A. Wilsey, November 22, 1861; Courtland D. Slow, February 19, 1863; Alexander Stallings, April 15, 1863; Isaac Wilson, September 30, 1863. Second lieutenants, John O'Neil, November 22, 1861; Courtland D. Slow, November 15, 1862; Alexander Stallings, February 19, 1863. Of Company E there were captains: Henry F. Fitton, November 13, 1861; Walter E. Thrall, July 12, 1863. First lieutenant, Walter E. Thrall, November 13, 1863; Eugene S. Thrall, July 12, 1863. Second lieutenant Phillip L. Cox, February 20, 1862. In Company I, Samuel H. Endicott, of Wadesville, became first lieutenant. The men that formed these three companies were largely from the northern part of the county, and many of the officers were from the vicinities of Wadesville and Stewartsville. They were all organized in November, 1861, but none of the regiment was mustered into the service until the 11th of March of the following year. The companies that were organized

in November at Evansville were, in February following, ordered to Indianapolis to guard the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton. While there the organization of the regiment was completed.

SKETCH OF THE SIXTIETH.

In June the regiment moved from there to Louisville and thence to Lebanon. After remaining there for a time it moved to Munfordsville. At that place on the 14th of September, seven companies of the regiment were captured with several Indiana regiments by the advance of Bragg's army. Three companies of the Sixtieth were at that time guarding a bridge near Lebanon Junction and were not captured. The captured companies were paroled and went into camp at Indianapolis, where they were soon after joined by the balance of the regiment. In November, 1862, they were exchanged and at once started for Memphis and joined the Army of the Mississippi. January 10, 1863, it took part in the battle at Arkansas Post, losing a number in killed and wounded. In the campaign against Vicksburg it moved from Millikin's Bend on the 14th of April, making rapid and fatiguing marches through swamps, bayous and streams under scorching suns, drenching rains and engaging in five desperate and hard fought battles. At Port Gibson, on the 1st of May, it was among the first to enter the town; at Champion Hills on the 16th, it was in the advance, and at Black River on the 17th, it behaved with gallantry. In the siege of Vicksburg it took an active part, remaining in the trenches until the surrender on the 4th of July. After this it took part in several skirmishes on its route to Jackson, where it participated in the siege, losing several in killed and wounded. The regiment then returned to Vicksburg and remained until August, when it was transported to New Orleans and joined Banks' army. November 3d it was engaged in the battle of Grand Coteau Plains and lost a few killed and wounded. Soon after this it joined Banks' expedition up Red River. At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads on the 8th of April, 1864, the Sixtieth was actively engaged and suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. Its next battle was at Carrion Crow Bayou, La., where its loss was heavy in killed and wounded. In the following spring a large part of the regiment was discharged at Indianapolis.

CASUALTIES.

Company B started out with 96 men and received during its service 16 recruits. Of these 25 died and 7 deserted. Those that died were Josiah J. Jones, Thomas B. Almon, Thomas Parker, Robert D. Almon, William T. Anderson, Ezra Bowlus, John W. Caulred, Madison Davis, John A. Fitzgerald, William J. Haines, Lemuel Hoskins, Elijah G. Jones, Martin Knight, Henry W. Miller, Jeremiah Overton, William D. Robinson, Charles H. Smith, Elijah Smith, William Lander, Enoch R. Robb, Joseph Walker, Joseph Williams, William N. Defus, George W. McGarvey and Harmon Bennett. The last five were either killed in battle or died of wounds received in action. Company C's original enrollment was 103 and its recruits were 16; of these 29 died in the service and 2 deserted. Those that died from disease were John F. Campbell, William Allison, Thomas Austin, Thomas Barrett, John Bice, Christopher Blewzinger, Isaac T. Cox, Thomas Cox, John P. Cox, James Drake, Richard Edwards, Aaron Gorman, William Graham, John Hall, Z. Johnson, Charles B. Larcum, Isaac Murphy, William Russel, William Slow, James L. Stallings, Samuel Stewart, Josiah Williams, Samuel Wilsey, Enoch Williams and Turner Taylor. Those who were killed or died of wounds were Henry C. Endicott, William P. Coleman, John Coon and John Murry. Company E started out with 97 men and was recruited with 5. Sixteen of these died and 17 deserted. None of the company were killed or died of wounds. The names of those who died of disease while in the service are as follows: Henry Warren, Henry Baldwin, William Benton, Martin Clark, John Calvin, Providence Calvin, William Jordon, Christopher Longstaff, Frederick Mentle, Frederick Nelson, Patrick O'Brien, Joseph Peck, Frederick Roser, James Short, Daniel P. Sketers and William H. Wells. Thus we see that by the close of the year 1861, Posey County had more than 800 men in the active volunteer service of the United States. This is a showing that speaks well for the loyalty of its citizens. Many who had at first been opposed to the war were now the most pronounced in favor of maintaining the unity of the Republic, even though fraternal blood should be the price. The war had now assumed a proportion little dreamed of at the start, and yet the vigor of the nation was scarcely aroused.

AID SOCIETIES.

The people at home took active and early measures for the relief of the families of those who had enlisted. Relief and aid societies were organized in various portions of the county. Some of them had for their object the betterment of the soldier's condition in the field. The women gave entertainments and the proceeds were invested in blankets, socks, shirts and whatever else the wants of the soldiers demanded. These were shipped in boxes to the company, and no doubt gladdened many a sad heart of the boys as they bivouacked on cold and starless nights. It was some consolation to know that at home they were remembered and their solemn sacrifice unforbidden. This prompt action on the part of the people at home was also a stimulus to volunteering. The men knew that their families would be provided for, and they enlisted with more freedom.

A HOSPITAL AT HOME.

At a special session of the county board in April, 1862, an order was granted for \$500, to Milton Black "for the use of a military hospital now being established in Mount Vernon, for the care of such wounded and disabled soldiers as may be brought to Mount Vernon." At the same time the governor was requested to use his influence to have a hospital established at Mount Vernon during the war. The frequency and number of wounded soldiers that landed at Mount Vernon rendered this movement almost necessary in the early part of the war.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Volunteering went on throughout the State and nowhere more actively than in this county. The next regiment that contained a company of men from Posey was the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. That company was organized in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and was assigned the position of A. The officers were, captains, Walter G. Hodge, August 11, 1862; John M. Duckworth, June 24, 1864. First lieutenants, Moses Ashworth, August 11, 1862; John M. Duckworth, January 1, 1864; William Wimpleberg, June 24, 1864; William P. Finch, April 6, 1865. Second lieutenants, Barney York, August 11, 1862; John M. Duckworth, October 9, 1863; William Wimpleberg, January 1, 1864; William P. Finch, September 1, 1864; Harrison C. Stout, June 1, 1865.

This company was organized in the first days of August, and the officers' commissions dated the 11th. The 20th it was mustered into the service at Evansville with 97 men, and it was afterward recruited with a total of 16 men. Twenty-five were killed and died, and 5 deserted. Those who died were Warren T. Jackson, John W. Perkins, James T. Black, Samuel M. Weare, John Acuff, John T. Bates, Charles Bacon, James Floyd, James Florida, H. B. Gano, Joseph Gilley, John H. Harshberger, W. T. Jones, Romelia Kelley, Willis Overton, Thomas Price, Andrew Stallman, John Trafford, H. B. Wallace, Ephraim Olinger, Charles Vanostren. The killed were Timothy D. Crunk, Lewis Harper and James C. Munsey. Besides this company the Sixty-fifth Regiment contained a large number of men, and in several other companies, but no one made up entirely of Posey men. Capt. Hodge was promoted lieutenant-colonel the 24th of May, 1864, but his death occurred before he was mustered in as such. William Wimpleberg became adjutant of the regiment.

SKETCH OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

In August a few days after its organization, the regiment engaged Adam Johnson's rebel force at Madisonville, Ky., with a slight loss. The companies were distributed in various portions of Kentucky, where they remained doing guard duty until August, 1863. Before then the regiment had been mounted and joined the cavalry. It was engaged on the 20th of September, 1863, at Zollicoffer, and on the 22d at Blountsville. In the fight at Rheatown on the 11th of October, Company A, had one man wounded. November 17, it was engaged at Walker's Ford, Tenn. After Longstreet's retreat, it fought at Bean Station with his infantry, December 14, losing 2 killed, 10 wounded and 5 missing. The following day it fought at Powder Spring Gap and at Skaggs' Mill. Being dismounted it joined the army of Sherman then moving on the Atlanta campaign. In that campaign it sustained a loss of 11 killed, 23 wounded and 5 prisoners. After a pursuit of Hood's army and engaging in several other battles and skirmishes the regiment was mustered out the 22d of June, 1865.

THE DRAFT OF 1862.

The third call of the Government for troops was issued on

the 4th of August, 1862. The number asked for was 300,000. Indiana already had 93,041 in the service, and to fill her quota under this call it became necessary to resort to a draft. The number yet required from the State was 3,003. Posey County had furnished at that date 1,343 soldiers, more than one-third of the entire militia force of the county, which was then numbered at 2,441, in addition to those already in the service. If Robinson Township had furnished thirty-four more men the county would have escaped the draft which took place on the 6th of October. The officers of the draft in this county were John A. Mann, draft commissioner; J. M. Templeton, marshal; John Conyngton, surgeon. Soon after the outbreak of the war an act of Congress authorized the payment of \$100 in bounty to all volunteers. This lasted until the middle of July, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS OF 1863 AND 1864.

No further calls for troops were made during the year 1862. In June of the following year a call for 100,000 men was issued, and under this Indiana was to raise four regiments. This was done without delay. On the 17th of October, 1863, the President issued another call for 300,000 men, increased on the 1st of February to 500,000, and on March 14th to 700,000. Under these calls the quota of Indiana was declared to be 45,529, and 683 was the share of Posey County. These calls were all filled without resorting to a draft. On the 18th of July, 1864, another call for 500,000 men was issued, and Indiana's quota was 25,662. To fill this a draft became necessary. The call for 100 days' men in April, 1864, was promptly met by the county. A bounty was offered by the county of \$100 to those who would enlist under this call. One hundred men enlisted for 100 days, and the county paid them \$10,000.

Under the draft that followed the call of July 18, 1864, 186 men were taken from the county. The total that had now been sent out was in excess 2,200 from Posey County alone, a showing that by no means is unfavorable to the patriotism of the citizens.

MEN FOR THE EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

The call of August, 1862, gave a new impetus to the volunteering in Posey County, and another company was soon ready

for the field, This was F, of the Eightieth Regiment. It was organized in August and mustered into the service. All of its officers were captains, Russell J. Showers August 27, 1862, and James S. Epperson July 1, 1864; first lieutenants, James S. Epperson, August 27, 1862; Thomas S. Craig, June 24, 1864; John M. Wolfe, January 17, 1865. Second lieutenants, James H. C. Lowe, August 27, 1862; Alexander R. Smith, January 30, 1863. Capt. Showers was at Resaca May 14, 1864, and Lieut. Craig at the same time. Company F started out with 88 men, and received 19 recruits. Of these 69 were from this county. Twenty were killed and died, and 1 deserted. Of the Eightieth Regiment Charles Denby, of Evansville, was made colonel. Alfred Dale Owen, of this county, became lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Perryville, one month after organization, the regiment bore a conspicuous part, and lost in killed and wounded 150 officers and men. It remained in Kentucky and Tennessee most of the time until it started on the Atlanta campaign, in which it was engaged in all the important battles. It then pursued Hood's army, and was at the battle of Nashville. On June 22, 1865, the regiment was mustered out.

THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In August, 1862, about 200 men from Posey County volunteered in the Ninety-first Regiment. Company A was made up almost entirely of men from this county, while Company D had 57, and G 38 men, also from the county. Company A was officered as follows: Captains, James M. Carson, August 10, 1862; K. D. Wise, September 12, 1863; John Corbin, June 1, 1864; first lieutenants, K. D. Wise, August 10, 1862; John Corbin, September 10, 1863; Bedford L. Farris, June 1, 1864. Second lieutenants, John Corbin, August 10, 1862; Enoch Snelling, September 12, 1863; Thomas J. Robertson June 1, 1864; Jacob Boucher, November 1, 1864. Capt. Carson was promoted major September 12, 1863; and Lieut. Robertson died August 4, 1864, of wounds received in action. Of Company D Luke A. Burke was made captain at its organization, and served until it was mustered out in June, 1865. The same may be said of First Lieut. Benjamin A. Williams. Richard Harris, the second lieutenant, resigned in May, 1863, and he was succeeded by Josiah

L. Barrett, who died, July 31, 1864, of wounds received in action. Joseph A. Leonard was made adjutant of the regiment, Robert Robson and E. V. Mitchell were surgeons. The Ninety-first Regiment was organized at Evansville, and John Mehringer, of Jasper, became the first colonel. Until the winter of 1864 it performed guard duty in Kentucky. February 22, of that year, Company A had a sharp skirmish with 1,200 rebels near Cumberland Gap. The regiment was with Gen. Schofield at Pine Mountain, and in the campaign around Kenesaw and Lost Mountains. It took part in the Atlanta campaign, and then pursued Hood as far as Nashville, and then went into North Carolina. It was discharged in June, 1865.

THE TENTH CAVALRY.

Under the call of October, 1863, two more companies were raised in this county for the Tenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment. These were A and K. Company A had for its captains, Sylvanus Milner, November 19, 1863, and Thomas Claiborn, May 1, 1865. First lieutenants, Thomas Claiborn, November 19, 1863; William F. Dixon, May 1, 1865; James H. Chaffin, June 1, 1865. Second lieutenants, William F. Dixon, November 19, 1863; James H. Chaffin, May 1, 1865; James K. Vint, August 20, 1865. Capt. Milner was promoted major May 1, 1865. The officers of Company K were captains, Dewitt C. James, January 11, 1864; William H. Whitworth, June 1, 1865. First lieutenants, Alexander G. Twigg, January 11, 1864; Jenkin T. Hugo, June 1, 1865. Second lieutenant, Leonidas L. Walker, January 11, 1864; Edward A. Pitts, August 20, 1865. Capt. James was promoted major, June 1, 1865. Before them W. H. Whitworth had been adjutant of the regiment. Lieut. Twigg was promoted captain of Company C, and was lost on the steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865. Company A's total enrollment was 97 men, and all but 13 were from Posey County. During its term of service it lost 21 in killed and by disease, while 5 deserted. Of the 101 men of Company K, all were from this county except 22; 13 died and 11 deserted. The Tenth Cavalry Regiment of Indiana saw some hard service. It was organized at Vincennes in the fall and winter of 1863, with Thomas N. Pace, of Rockport, colonel, but it did not leave the State until May following. In

the vicinity of Nashville it engaged Hood's forces and was in several other battles with an aggregate loss of 3 field officers, 12 killed, 48 wounded and 75 prisoners. On the other hand the regiment in these several engagements captured from the enemy 4 stands of colors and 300 men and officers with their arms. In the following winter it succeeded in capturing 10 pieces of artillery and 150 officers and men, and a supply train consisting of 150 wagons and 500 mules. The regiment was mustered out at Vicksburg in August, 1865, and a little later was discharged at Indianapolis.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The last full company organized in Posey County was G, in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment. This was the company of 100 day men, before spoken of. Joseph Moore was captain, Ebe W. Murray, first lieutenant, and James J. Parrett, second lieutenant. All efforts to raise troops in Indiana for the war was abandoned April 14, 1865. Up to that date Posey County had by draft, voluntary enlistment and otherwise, been credited with having furnished a grand total of over 3,000 men. This is a showing of which its citizens may well be proud, and no one can truthfully say that "old Posey" did not bear her full share of the burdens of war. In this estimate every man, of course, has been counted as often as he enlisted. It must not be supposed that these men were all in the field at once, for they were not. Many of the men were enlisted twice and some of them three times, and they were counted for each enlistment.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

The bounty and substitute money spent by the county and its citizens was large. The relief fund too was larger than most counties. A table of these as expended in the various townships is here given.

TOWNSHIPS.	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Posey County.....	\$10,000 00		\$5,178
Black Township.....	41,486 00	\$6,474 20	
Lynn Township.....	13,538 00	1,264 71	
Point Township.....	1,490 00	678 20	
Harmony Township.....	20,940 25	3,262 10	
Robb Township.....	24,907 80	1,465 00	
Marrs Township.....	31,478 20	2,266 40	
Robinson Township.....	25,523 00	1,672 80	
Smith Township.....	1,662 00	762 84	
Bethel Township.....	3,326 25	576 39	
Center Township.....	13,910 00	962 20	
All the townships.....		15,000 00	
Totals.....	\$203,202 60	\$34,384 84	\$5,178

This makes a grand total of \$242,766.14 expended by the county on account of the civil war.

But this bloody tragedy of the nation was at last ended. Thousands of America's brave sons had laid down their lives upon the field of battle in defence of the principles that seemed to them ought to prevail. The great question of National or State sovereignty had been settled by the stern arbitration of war. Whatever may have been the plausibility of the arguments upon which the doctrine of secession was based there is now little doubt that they were fallacious and that the issue was brought to a happy termination although the trial was conducted through fraternal blood.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BLACK TOWNSHIP.

ELIJAH ALLDREDGE, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born June 17, 1820, and is one in a family of six children born to Henry and Marian (Self) Alldredge. His early days were passed on his father's farm, in Black Township, and in going to school, and after attaining his majority he began the battle of life for himself. In June, 1840, the nuptials of his marriage with Rebecca Duckworth were celebrated. She is a daughter of Thomas and Catharine Duckworth, and was born in Posey County April 7, 1821. To their marriage these children were born: Marshal, Sarah, Sylvester, Alphonso and Winfield, deceased; and Mary, Victoria, Della, Sally and Elijah, living. In 1845 or 1846 Mr. Alldredge purchased 120 acres of heavy timber land. He cleared it all but about five acres. His political views are Democratic, and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church.

ALANSON ALLYN is the son of Abijah and Catharine (Hooper) Allyn, who were the parents of fourteen children. They were born in New York, the father in 1794, and the mother in 1799. They came to Posey County at a very early period, and settled near Farmersville, where they followed the life of farmers. The father died in 1874, and the mother in 1853. Of this parentage was born our subject February 22, 1829. He remained at home aiding his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to California, where he operated a gold mine of his own for some time and succeeded fairly well. He then returned home, married, and began his career as a tiller of the soil, and now owns 220 acres of fine land, well im-

proved. April 17, 1856, he took for his helpmate through life Mary E. Chalier, to whom were born eleven children, nine now living: Josephine, Matilda, Anson, Taphenas, Emanuel, Cora. Bertha, Stella and Ezbon. Mrs. Allyn's father was a native of France, and her mother of England. They came to Posey County about 1839. Mr. Allyn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically has always been a Republican. He is quite a prominent man of the county, and is considered an enterprising and successful farmer.

DANIEL O. BARKER, attorney at law, Mount Vernon, Ind., and native of Posey County, was born July 31, 1853. His parents were Hiram and Elizabeth A. (Fitzgerald) Barker, who were natives respectively of Gibson and Posey Counties. The father, who is a practical farmer and stock raiser of Gibson County, resided in Posey County during 1851-53, and then returned to Gibson, where he has since made his home. Our subject secured a collegiate education, attending the State University at Bloomington, and graduated from the law department in June, 1875. He then practiced his profession about one year in Princeton, with Judge William M. Land. In 1877 he removed to McPherson County, Kas., where he remained practicing his profession until March, 1885, when, against the solicitation of his many friends at the bar and in the county, he relinquished his large and remunerative practice, and returned to his native State, where he is now engaged in practicing before the courts. In 1876 he was united in matrimony to Alice B. Doss. They have three children: Mabel D., Roscoe U. and Loyett. Mr. Barker is a warm Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to office, having refused to run for various offices of note while in Kansas, such as State senator and congressman. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree.

RICHARD BARTER, SR. Of those early settlers of Posey County, Ind., whose subsequent career was, in a high degree, crowned with financial and social success, was, Richard Barter, Sr. He was born on May 14, 1797, at a village named Houl, in Devonshire, England, where his parents resided and where his father, John Barter, was the village blacksmith. His mother's maiden name was Mary Foote. She was the daughter of an English surgeon and, in that land of titles and snobbery, where

society was so cut up and divided by shades and shadows, this unequal union can be accounted for only on the theory that John Barter was the only available young man in all the country around and about, who had sufficient nerve to tackle the fiery and untamed Mary Foote. What the exact character of this lady was as a young wife is not now known, but, as the mother of a grown-up family, she is known to have been extremely dressy, handsome, proud and exacting, frequently carrying this latter characteristic to the extent of boxing her son Richard's ears long after he was a husband and father, and it is said to have been a touching exhibition of filial obedience to see the great six-footer, who feared no man, stand up and submissively receive the punishment inflicted by his mother, while tears coursed down his stern cheeks.

Of this family there were six brothers: John, Richard, Edward, William, George and James, and three sisters: Jane, Mary and Phillippa. Edward was the only one of the brothers who died in Europe; he died in Bristol, England. George died in Pennsylvania, unmarried; he is said to have been endowed with "second sight," and could foretell certain events hid from others by the curtain which separates the present from the future. The three sisters each married and, in all probability, died in England. The father, John Barter, and the mother, Mary Barter, and their other four sons, John, Richard, William and James, died in, or near, Mount Vernon, Ind., and were buried here. Of the wives of these four brothers only one, John's, was English, the others being natives of the United States.

The children of John Barter, who lived to man's and woman's estate, were Catharine, who married Harrison O'Bannon, the union being a barren one; John H., the manufacturer of buggies, wagons, etc., of Mount Vernon, who twice married and now, 1885, has five boys and two girls, and Mary, who married Joseph Shepard and died leaving three boys and three girls.

The children of Edward Barter, who lived to man's and woman's estate, were John Beadle, George, Jane (who is the widow of the late John Johns). These live near Cardiff, in (Wales) England. Edward, another son, died in Wales, and Mary, Mrs. William Nott, who has but one child, a married daughter, Mrs. William Dixon, lives in Mount Vernon, Ind.

The children of William Barter, who lived to man's and woman's estate, were William, who now, 1885, owns and manages a fruit and dairy ranch near Pennoyn, Cal.; Mary, who married Ebenezer Cooper and died on her farm, leaving one child, a girl; Rebecca, who married William Dixon and died on her farm without issue; Job, who married and died on his farm leaving issue; Richard Foote, who married, lives on his farm and has two boys, and Jane, who married French Dixon and lives on her farm. Richard was a Union soldier. The children of James Barter (he was married three times), who lived to man's and woman's estate, were: John, Richard, Edward, George (who died in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion), Henry Clay, Mary, Jeannette and Cornelia. Richard, George and Henry Clay were Union Soldiers.

"Richard Barter," a fly-leaf of the old family Bible informs us, "left Old England on Good a Friday, in the yeare of Our Lorde, 1819." He crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel, and, after a long and tempestuous voyage, landed at Philadelphia. From there he went to Chambersburg, Penn., where he worked at the family trade, blacksmithing, for several months and from thence he made his way to Pittsburgh, and in the spring of the year 1820 embarked on a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio River to the straggling village of Mount Vernon, Ind., then just four years old. Here he was prostrated with ague and for several months was unable to do any manual labor; he had expended all of his money and his wardrobe was bordering on the ragged state. At this time there was a public sale of the personal effects of a man who had died in the neighborhood, and among these effects was a suit of "butternut-jeans" clothing. Richard Barter was the purchaser, with Wilson Jones as security. From this time onward his health improved and soon a log smithy was erected on Lot 11, Williams' part of Mount Vernon; iron was purchased of the keel-boat men from Pittsburgh, stove coal was boated down in pirogues, from "The Yellow Banks," now Owensboro, Ky., and soon the cheerful tones of the blacksmith's anvil awakened the echoes in the village. Speaking of this period of his life in after years, he said: "Many and many's the time that I worked nineteen out of the twenty-four hours, and I was much happier then, in anticipation, than I have ever since been in the possession of riches."

The smithy was a financial success, but it was merely the central point from which other enterprises were to be inaugurated; soon a barrel of Monongahela whisky was added. In those early days the use of spirituous liquors was very common throughout the West, and the sale of it was regarded as being as honorable as the sale of any other class of merchandise, but the subject of this sketch lived to see the day when he looked upon it in a far different light.

December 10, 1825, Richard Barter was married, by Rev. Erza Lee, to Martha Ann Aldridge, of Posey County, Ind. The young bride was of Southern nativity and possessed of unusual physical beauty, rare purity of language and, added to these, were a sweet temper, great native force of mind and untiring industry. After this important event the smithy and barrel of whisky began to spread out; Pittsburgh ale, foreign wines and a general stock of groceries from New Orleans were added and, within a year or two, dry goods, hardware, stationery, medicines, jews-harps, fish-hooks, ribbons, nutmegs, laces and all of the other appurtenances belonging to a successful early times country store, followed. Along sometime during the year 1828 or 1829, a large, two-story frame building (still standing, 1885,) was erected on Lot 10, Williams' part of Mount Vernon, just across Main Street from the smithy; the business was removed to this building, the east rooms of which were used for store and counting-houses, and the south and second-story rooms served as a residence—in this house were born most of the children of Richard and Martha A. Barter.

By the year 1830 the blacksmithing department was given up and the capital of the now firmly established business had become sufficiently strong to admit of using a portion of it in speculations and in permanent landed investments, and now the young merchant launched forth into new channels. Some lands were entered from the Government and others were purchased at a low price from persons who did not appreciate the ultimate value of that which they owned. He was now able to sell goods in large quantities and on long time, the profits being enormous, and during the fall and winter seasons, after the farmers had killed their hogs and gathered in their crops of corn, the collections were made for the year's business. This necessitated the erection of

a pork house, which was built (of brick) on the southeast corner of Lot 10, and here every winter the dressed hogs from the country were received, cut up, packed, the lard rendered and much of the proceeds made into bacon. The corn crop, which was already becoming an important interest all along the borders of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, was received into flat-boats and, with the pork and bacon added to the load, floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and disposed of at remunerative prices, and heavy groceries, wines and liquors, were brought up on the return trip from New Orleans. In addition to corn and pork the pecan crop (the Wabash River bottom lands were alive with pecan trees) was not an unimportant one, there being during the season, in those days, hundreds upon hundreds of bushels of them disposed of in this market, and venison hams, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pair, were quite a common article of commerce, being on the market in fresh, dried and smoked states; much of this article was also sent South to sell in the Southern cities.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that, during the many years of this branch of his business, of the hundreds of flat-boats run South by Richard Barter not one of them was ever sunk, and of the scores of houses owned by him, first and last, only one, an unimportant structure, was ever burned, and yet he scouted at there being such a thing as "luck." Well, in all probability, there is no such thing, but those who have lived long and scrutinized closely cannot gainsay the certainty of terrestrial rewards and punishments, for the "Book of Books" says: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land," and, while the stern man of business was uncomplainingly receiving unmerited chastisement at the hands of his fiery tempered mother, is any one prepared to say that he was not planting the seeds of a long, useful and prosperous career?

December 17, 1846, Martha Ann Barter, his wife, died in the same hospitable house which she had gladdened for over twenty-one years. At the time of her death she was the mother of six sons, one of them being absent at college, and one daughter, all of whom are still living, 1885. Regarded in the light of wife, mother, friend or neighbor, she was a very superior lady; she attended strictly to her own home affairs and never had an enemy.

During the year 1848 Richard Barter was married to Miss

Mary H. Walker, of Evansville, Ind. She was the daughter of Capt. William Walker, of Evansville, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista during the early part of the war with Mexico, and sister to the late William H. Walker, at one time mayor of Evansville, and of Drs. George B. and John T. Walker, once professors in the Evansville Medical College. She was a well educated and highly intelligent lady, possessing a remarkable memory and capacity, in a marked degree, of communicating her knowledge to others. Her greatest enjoyment was with books.

About the year 1856 he removed his family to his favorite farm, on the Mount Vernon and New Harmony Road (going north on the east side), not a mile from the city, and here he spent the most of his time until, April 15, 1864, he ended his days on earth and was buried by the Masonic order, of which he was an honored member, in the Barter private graveyard on the hillside to the east of the residence. During the month of November (Thanksgiving day), 1876, Mary H., his second wife and widow, died and was buried beside him to his left, his first wife, Martha Ann, having been buried beside him to his right. Further on to his right, their graves marked by a heavy marble slab, rest the remains of John and Mary Barter, the father whom he honored and the mother whom he so much loved.

Richard Barter was a born business character. It was his boast that at the age of thirteen years he had a plentiful supply of nice clothing, carried a good silver watch and chain and had a sufficiency of money, all earned by the sweat of his own brow. He was liberal toward his relatives, indulgent with his children, moderately charitable toward the poor, never forgot a friend or an enemy, and they never forgot him. He was eminently energetic and enterprising, made things happen, paid all his debts and died honored by many and respected by all who knew him.

The children of Richard and Martha Ann Barter, who attained to man's and woman's estate, were John M. Barter, who was from his boyhood up to the last, his father's trusted secretary, confidential business manager and, later on, partner. If there is "a black sheep" in every flock, commonly, there is one in most flocks that is whiter than the other members. John was always regarded, by the community in which he resided and did business, as the "white sheep" of his family. He is now (1885) the head

of the firm of Barter, Neal & Fuehling, hardware, stoves and furniture merchants, Mount Vernon, Ind. He married Miss Sarah Catherine Lichtenberger, of Mount Vernon, Ind.

Jane Barter, who has been twice married, the first time to John W. Baker, formerly a merchant of Mount Vernon, Ind., and the second time to Capt. John Martin, a merchant of Uniontown, Ky. She had one son who attained to man's estate and was a merchant in the State of Kansas, but he died young and unmarried.

James M. Barter, who was attending college at Greencastle, Ind., when the war with Mexico broke out, and in January, 1847, took French leave of absence and joined the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. James H. Lane, with which he served as color-guard on the line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and five miles beyond, under Gen. Scott, until the close of the war. During the war of the Rebellion he was a captain in the First Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Col. Conrad Baker (subsequently governor of Indiana) and in 1879 he established the *Weekly Sun*, of Mount Vernon, Ind., a Republican newspaper of which he is now (1885) editor and manager. October 9, 1858, at Elizabethtown, Ill., he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Kate Lee Leflar (died March 15, 1885), by whom he has five sons now living.

George Barter, who, before the war of the Rebellion, was a steam-boat captain and owner, and during that war was a gun-boat pilot. He married a Miss ——, somebody, by whom he had a family.

Richard Fulton Barter when a lad attended the military academy at Drennon Springs, Ky., of which Hon. James G. Blaine was then a professor. He started into the war of the Rebellion as adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, commanded by Col. (afterward Major-General) Alvin P. Hovey. He was with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh, was soon afterward promoted, for bravery, to be major and subsequently was advanced to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. As lieutenant-colonel he was at the siege of Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, and as such commanded his regiment at the battle of Champion Hills, back of Vicksburg, the colonel, Spicely, having been in command of a brigade. This was one of the bloodiest battles fought during that bloodiest of wars. The Twenty-fourth

Indiana Infantry went into it 450 strong and came out of it with over one-half of its officers and men either killed or wounded. During the most destructive part of the fight, when the air was all filled with leaden hail and the men were falling like leaves in wintry weather, Col. Barter was among his command encouraging his officers and soldiers by his near presence and cheering them by his fearless bearing. Near the close of the combat when, if possible, the firing was heavier than it had before been, the color-bearer fell and the regimental colors went down with him. Quick as thought the Colonel sprang down, raised the colors with a cheer of defiance, and quickly afterward an explosive rifle ball from the enemy crashed through and shattered his hand, at the same time cutting in two the flagstaff which he was holding. After this he was promoted, "for bravery in the face of the enemy," to a full colonelcy and commanded a brigade under Gen. Hovey, in Sherman's march to the sea. He was never married and is now (1885) in the war office at Washington City, where he has been for several years.

Henry Clay Barter, long before he had arrived at man's estate, about the year 1856, entered into copartnership with his brother James M., in the hardware, stoves and tinware line in Mount Vernon, Ind., and in this line he has continued, with occasional intermissions, ever since. During the war of the Rebellion he was first lieutenant of a home guard company and drew his pay and spent it like a veteran. He is now (1885) the head of the firm of Barter, Burtis & Templeton, hardware, tinware, stoves and furniture dealers, Mount Vernon, Ind.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Barter is the youngest member of this family. He never entered into any regular pursuit. He married Miss Laura Larkin, of Mount Vernon, Ind., and after they, together, had frittered away his fortune she deserted him, procured a divorce and married a fellow named Bill Nelson. She left him with two small boys, all the living offspring they had, to rear and educate.

Of the family of Richard and Mary H. Barter, who grew to man and womanhood, were: Victoria Barter, who married Edward T. Green, a farmer and fine cattle breeder, near Mount Vernon, Ind. They have six children. Elizabeth Barter, who married Charles H. Foshee, the brick manufacturer and building con-

tractor, of Mount Vernon, Ind. They have two girls. Benjamin Barter, who married Miss Vina Kettles, of Farmersville, Posey Co., Ind. Benjamin died within a year after his marriage and left one boy.

JOHN H. BARTER was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 30, 1825, and is the youngest of two children of John F. and Ann (Arthur) Barter, natives of England. They were married about the close of the war of 1812, and came to the United States shortly after, locating first in Pennsylvania and later in New York State. About 1830 they came to Indiana and settled in New Harmony, where the father followed the blacksmith's trade a few years and then moved to Mount Vernon, where he afterward resided. He died about the close of the war of the Rebellion, and the mother about seven years before. Our subject was raised in Mount Vernon and at the age of ten years began learning the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. In 1847 he began doing business for himself in a shop eighteen feet square. Later he added a wood-work shop, next a carriage trimming and paint shop, and in 1875 introduced steam-power in his building and is now engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and plows, which gives employment to ten or twelve men. In 1846 he was married to Mary Ashworth, a native of Posey County, who died in 1867, leaving three children: Charles H., William and Emma F. In 1868 he married his present wife, Elizabeth J. Depriest. They have five children: Arthur, Ella S., John A., Freddie and Festus. Mr. Barter is a Republican and has been a member of the city council and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JULIUS BARTER is one of Posey County's wide-awake young citizens and farmers. He was born December 3, 1856, in Black Township, and is one of four children born to the marriage of John and Jane C. (Templeton) Barter. The father was a native of Posey County, Ind., and was born in 1830, and followed merchandising as an occupation. The mother is also a native of this county, born in 1835. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and received the education of the average farmer's boy. He is unmarried and is living with his mother on the old homestead. In 1879 he purchased forty acres of land and farms enough of the old home place to make about 130 acres of land. He

is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

ROMELIA BENNER was born in Posey County, Ind., November 4, 1839. His parents, John L. and Mary (Mills) Benner were the parents of fourteen children, our subject being the fifth of the family. The father came from his native land (Germany) to America when but ten years old. He followed the occupation of farming and died in 1861. The mother is a native of the county and still lives in Marrs Township. Our subject was raised on a farm and obtained a somewhat limited education. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, when he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers and served over three years. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh and Atlanta. Coming from the war he began farming where he now lives. He has been fairly successful and owns eighty acres of very fertile land. December 21, 1865, he was married to Jane Oliver, daughter of Josiah and Ruth (Downen) Oliver. To their union twelve children were born, seven of whom are living: John L., Ruth E., Nancy J., James O., Mary, Victoria and Thompson P. Mr. Benner is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always been a Democrat politically. He and wife are members of the General Baptist Church.

SAMUEL BENTHALL is one of nine children born to Cornelius and Rachael (Rowe) Benthall, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky. The father came to Posey County, Ind., when a young man. Here he married and followed the life of a farmer. Our subject was born December 9, 1841, on the farm where he now lives. He was left an orphan when only eleven or twelve years of age, when he worked as a farm hand until becoming grown. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers and served his country faithfully and well for three years. By exposure and army hardships he received injuries for which he now receives a pension. He was at Fort Henry, Shiloh and participated in numerous other engagements. Whilst at home on furlough he was married to Elizabeth Downen, July 12, 1863. They became the parents of six children: John D., William D., Rachel J., Cornelius C., Otis and Samuel. After his return from the war Mr. Benthall located on his present farm where he has met with

good success. He owns 205 acres of good land, all under cultivation but about thirty-five acres. He is a Democrat and he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

MILTON BLACK, probably the oldest living native pioneer of Posey County, Ind., was born near the present city of Mount Vernon January 2, 1809. He was the third in a family of seven sons and one daughter, born to James and Margaret (Todd) Black, who were natives of North Carolina, where they were raised and married, immigrating soon after to Kentucky. In 1806 they came to Indiana, where the father entered a tract of land. Later he removed to what is now Lynn Township, where he built a mill on Big Creek. There he lived and engaged in farming and grist and saw-milling until his death in 1838. The mother died about ten years previously. Our subject, in boyhood, worked on the farm and in the mill, and on one occasion went to the Southern States by flat-boat on the river. He received such education as could be obtained by attending school three months during the year, and also by applying himself to his books at home. When twenty-five years old he worked for a Yankee clock firm and traveled over southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, remaining with them about two years. In 1836 he began working in the first large steam-mill erected in Mount Vernon, and assumed considerable control of the business until the mill caught fire and was consumed in 1837. He then worked on the river, and in 1839 was engaged in a geological survey of Iowa and Wisconsin under David Dale Owen. He returned in 1840 and purchased an interest in a saw-mill at Mount Vernon, which he operated two years. In 1842 he married Mary Jane Jones and located on a farm which he owned west of Mount Vernon, where he remained until the spring of 1849. He then went to California in search of gold, with a party of six from this county. They made the journey with ox teams and remained in the gold region over a year, meeting with good success, financially. In the latter part of 1850 he returned home and resided on the farm, until his wife's death in 1858. He then came with his four children (three of whom are living) to his mother-in-law's near Mount Vernon where he has resided ever since. His daughters, whose names are Margaret E., Anna M., and Virginia B., fell heir to the place at their grandmother's

death and still reside with their father on the farm. Mr. Black has been engaged in buying and trading real estate for a number of years and has met with good success. He owns 500 acres of good farming land. In 1862 he helped start the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, and has been one of the stockholders ever since. He is now vice-president of the institution. He has always been a Whig and Republican, and he is a Mason and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of Posey County's leading and respected citizens. Mr. Black had three uncles on his father's side and two on his mother's side who participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. John Black was killed in the battle. His mother preserved his hat which bears the mark of the fatal bullet.

I. NEWTON BLACK, a well to do farmer, is a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born March 14, 1857. He is one of a large family of children born to the marriage of Ezekiel Black and Mary Ann McClary. The father, a native of Virginia, was born in 1808 and followed the life of a farmer. His death occurred July 31, 1875. The mother was born in New Jersey in 1833. Our subject was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until twenty-one years old. October 22, 1882, he was married to Matilda Broadhead, daughter of James and Sarah Broadhead. She was born in Posey County, October 22, 1858. They have one child, Sarah K. Mr. Black's political views are Democratic. He cast his first vote for Winfield S. Hancock. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. RUSSEL BLACKLEY is a native of Fairfax County, Va., born December 30, 1817. He is one of eight children born to N. and Nancy (Cornwall) Blackley. The father was a native of Scotland and came to the United States when quite a small boy. He was a merchant tailor by trade. Russel received a common school education and remained at home aiding his mother until he attained his majority. March 30, 1837, he took for his life companion, Julia Haskinson, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary Haskinson. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born February 13, 1820. She and her husband became the parents of these ten children: William (deceased), George (deceased), George (deceased), Mary, Charlotte, Thomas, Franklin, Martha, Harriett and John. In 1837 Mr. Blackley purchased forty acres of land

in Ohio and lived there ten years when he sold out and came to Posey County, Ind., where he has lived ever since. His political views are Democratic and he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren. He was a member of the State Legislature during 1878-79.

FRANK P. BLACKLEY, an enterprising young farmer of Posey County, Ind., was born in the county, October 14, 1853, and is a son of Russel and Julia Blackley (elsewhere written). He was reared at home receiving a common school education. He resided under the parental roof until he attained his majority. He took for his life companion Geneva W. Curtis and their marriage was celebrated March 12, 1878. She is a daughter of John S. and Margaret Curtis, and was born December 17, 1856, in Posey County. To their marriage were born these children: Hallie, Homer and Boyd C. Mr. Blackley is a moderately successful young farmer and owns forty acres of land in Black Township. He is politically a Democrat and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM L. BOYCE, secretary and treasurer of the Mount Vernon Mill & Elevator Company and a native of Posey County, was born October 8, 1848. He is the elder of two children born to the marriage of Washington Boyce and Martha Kivett, natives respectively, of Dearborn and Posey Counties, Ind. The father came to this county in 1835 and located on the river above town. In 1853 he moved to a farm near Farmersville and resided in that vicinity until 1868 when he moved to his farm near Mount Vernon and followed farming, stock raising, and also engaged in the milling business in town. His death occurred March 24, 1885, the result of an accident at the mill. Our subject received a good education and completed his freshman year in Wabash College at Crawfordsville. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in the grain business here and in 1874, he went to Colorado and sold drugs there until 1877, when he returned and re-engaged in buying and selling grain and became a member of the firm of Fuhrer, Boyce & Co. In 1882, when the new firm was organized, he accepted the position of superintendent and two years later assumed his present office. April 11, 1880, he married Martha W. daughter of John B. Gardiner. They have one

child named Edna. Mr. Boyce is a Republican and Mason, and is recognized as one of the enterprising men of the county.

DAVID BREECE may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of the county. His parents, James and Lucretia (Culley) Breece, were born and raised near the sea-coast in North Carolina. They moved first to Sumner County, Tenn., and after remaining there three years, came to Posey County, Ind., and located on a farm near Mount Vernon. The father's death occurred in 1846 and the mother's in 1844. Our subject was born in North Carolina, January 27, 1812, but was raised in the woods of Posey County. When twenty-two years old he began working for himself, receiving \$10 per month for his services. A year later he purchased a small tract of land and worked on this and his father's for some time. He has been very prosperous and owns over 500 acres of good land, lying in three different farms. He is a member of the Regular Baptist Church and a Democrat in politics. December 31, 1840, he was married to Jane Rogers who was born October 7, 1817, and died December 2, 1868, leaving five children: James A., Jeremiah C., Maria, David R. and Silas. Mr. Breece makes his home with his son James, who farms the home place.

LOUIS BRETTNER, proprietor of the Brettner Hotel at Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Bavaria, April 25, 1849, son of Simon and Elizabeth Brettner, natives of the same country, where the mother died and the father still resides. Louis secured the ordinary German education and at the age of thirteen began learning the hatter's trade, after completely mastering it, he worked in the land of his birth until 1870, when he came to the United States and worked six months at his trade in Newark, N. J. He then came to Evansville, Ind., and remained until 1877, working at his trade and retailing liquors. He then located in Mount Vernon and engaged in the same business until 1881 when he began keeping hotel at the corner of Third and Store Streets, but discontinued there in March, 1884, and took charge of his present hotel. He keeps a first class house in every respect and commands the leading trade in the city. In February, 1878, he married Emma Schoellkopf. They have one child named Otto L. Mr. Brettner is a member of the A. O. U. W. and was born in the Catholic faith, but is not a member of any church. He is

considered one of Mount Vernon's most honest and upright business men.

HENRY BRINKMANN was born in the Duchy of Lippe-Detmold, June 16, 1825. He attended school until fourteen years old, and obtained a very fair education; he worked for about six years in a brickyard, and then for about five years at learning the wagon-making trade. In 1850 he embarked for the United States and came almost directly to Evansville, Ind., where he remained for about two months, and then came to Posey County, settling in Mount Vernon, where he obtained steady employment at wagon-making, and at the end of the year formed a partnership with his employer, Gotlieb Koerner. They remained in this connection two years, when they dissolved partnership, and for about eight years afterward, he was engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements and wagons on his own responsibility. He and John H. Barter then became partners in the same business, continuing together until 1861, when he again began business for himself in a shop of his own. About this time he began manufacturing the "Brinkmann wagon," having but one apprentice to assist him in his labors. He found ready sale for his products, and business has gradually increased so that he now employs from twelve to fifteen hands during the year in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, which are noted for their excellence and durability. He invented the plow called the "Posey Clipper," and is also engaged in the manufacture of drain-tile, and employs about thirty-five men. From 1869 to 1875, he was engaged in making brick, and two years later, he with William Burtis as partner, began selling all kinds of agricultural implements in Mount Vernon. In 1881 Mr. Burtis retired from the business, and Mr. Brinkmann then took his sons, Henry and Charles, into partnership with him. The sales of the firm in this department reach the handsome sum of \$40,000 per annum. They now have added a stock of hardware, which greatly augments their yearly sales. He has been president of the Manufacturers' Aid Society of Mount Vernon, a number of years, and he was elected member of the city council in 1869, re-elected in 1878 and 1880, and is now holding the same office; he has been a Republican since the first election of Abraham Lincoln. He was married, in October, 1852, to Margaret Hahn; they have

ten children—four sons and six daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Brinkmann is essentially a self-made man, he started in life a poor boy but by diligence and economy built up an excellent trade, and is now endowed with his share of worldly goods. By his upright and honest dealings he has won the respect and esteem of all. He was the Republican nominee for commissioner of the First District in 1876, but was defeated owing to the great difference in strength of the two parties. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and he is a Mason.

EUGENE BRYAN is a son of Gabriel and Susan M. (Hayden) Bryan, and was born in Daviess County, Ky., July 29, 1855. Both parents were born in Kentucky, and the father died in our subject's native county, February 8, 1873. The mother still makes that place her residence. Eugene was raised in his native county, securing the ordinary common school education; he worked in a tobacco factory in Owensboro, from 1868 to 1873, and then worked on a farm until 1875. He was then employed on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for four years, and in 1876, removed to Mount Vernon, where, three years later he began tending bar in that place, continuing until November, 1884, when he began keeping his present saloon and restaurant. He has the finest bar and restaurant in the city, and controls the leading trade in his line of business. March 12, 1882, he was married to Nettie Williams, a native of Posey County. They have one child named Eda. Mr. Bryan is a Democrat and Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is recognized as one of the enterprising young business men of the city.

CHARLES CARPENTER, cashier of the International Bank, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1845. In 1850 he came with his father to the United States, the mother dying in her native land just before starting on the voyage. The father's demise occurred just after arriving in this country. Charles spent his boyhood days in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., where he secured a fair education in the city schools. At the age of sixteen he began working as mail clerk for the Buffalo *Express*, a leading newspaper of that city, continuing there two years. He came to Evansville, Ind., in 1863, and clerked for John E. Martin, secretary and treasurer of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, and then worked in the employ of the

Government as paymaster's clerk on the United States steamer "Fair Play." At the close of the war he returned to Buffalo, and was employed on the *Express* one year. He then removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he married Frances Z. Lord, in March, 1867. The following year he returned to Evansville, and was employed as book-keeper for the Evansville National Bank until February, 1873, when he came to Mount Vernon, and was cashier for the Mount Vernon Banking Company. In March, 1882, he returned to Evansville, and was treasurer for the Armstrong Furniture Company until September of that same year, when he returned to Mount Vernon, and accepted his present position. He is a Republican in politics, and a warm advocate for the principles of his party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of P. fraternities, and is the father of four living children: Clyde L., Wealthy S., Lottie B. and Earl L. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the wide-awake business men of the town.

EDWIN W. CARR was the third in a family of six children born to Amasa and Louisa (Foote) Carr, who were natives of New York. Edwin was born in Thompkins County, N. Y., May 1, 1828, and came to Posey County, Ind., in 1837 with his parents, with whom he remained until about twenty-one years of age. March 31, 1852, he was married to Emily Robb, who died January 8, 1872, leaving six living children: William F., James C., David R., Betheny, Mary Z. and Emma. July 30, 1873, he married Elizabeth (Ridenour) Duckworth, who bore him one son, who died in infancy. This wife died in 1874, and he took for his third wife America M. Robb, May 9, 1875. To their union six children were born, four now living: Edwin W., Ida, John W. and Clarence F. Mr. Carr has been quite prosperous, and owns 124 acres of very fine land, well improved. He is a member of the General Baptist Church, and politically he has always been a warm Republican. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

VINCENT M. CARTWRIGHT, recorder of Posey County, Ind., was born in Harmony Township, January 17, 1843, being one of ten children born to Presley and Sida M. (Moye) Cartwright, natives respectively of this county and North Carolina (see father's sketch in Harmony Township). Vincent M. was

raised on a farm in his native township, securing the ordinary education of his day in the county schools. He improved this, however, in later years by attendance at school, and also much desultory study, in order to prepare himself for a higher sphere in life than the ordinary laborer attains. When nineteen years old (in 1862) he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in this capacity in the Rebellion until its close. He was seriously wounded in the left leg at Blountsville, Tenn., and also received a flesh wound in the same leg in a skirmish with guerrillas in Kentucky. After his return home, in 1865, he went to Missouri and taught school a few months, and then went to Kansas and engaged in the timber business. Here he lost his left hand, in 1866, at Salina, Kas. He returned home the following November, and improved his education, as above stated. He then taught school and farmed in Harmony Township until 1871, when he moved to Lynn Township, where he continued at the same work until November, 1883. During his residence there he held various local offices of trust, and was trustee of the township two terms. In November, 1882, he was elected to his present office, taking his seat in November the following year. He has filled the office ably and efficiently ever since. March 25, 1869, he married Elizabeth Wilson, a native of the county. They became the parents of five children: Cynthia M., William P. (deceased), Emma Ethel, Fannie O. and a daughter who died, unnamed, in infancy. Mr. Cartwright has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county. He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee during the campaign of 1884, and his constituents presented him with a beautifully engraved gold headed ebony cane after the close of the campaign, as a token of their appreciation of his faithful services during that trying time. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge, Past Chancellor, and he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. Cartwright is a successful and enterprising citizen, and is justly popular as a politician and official of the county.

ANDREW J. CLARK, jeweler and watch-maker, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 29, 1844, and is one of eight children born to Sarsfield and Elizabeth (Diemor) Clark, who were natives respectively of Ireland and

Columbus, Ohio. The father came with his parents to the United States when quite a small lad, and located at Columbus. Here he married and brought up his family. He was engaged in several occupations, the theatre show business being the chief. He built the Athenæum Theater, of that city, and was one of the inventors of the hot air balloon. In 1860 he removed to Xenia, Ill., where he died in 1872. Andrew J. was raised in Columbus, and began working at the jeweler's trade when fourteen years of age. After 1860 he resided in the following places: Cincinnati, Ohio; Little Rock, Ark., and later at Xenia, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business. He went to Cincinnati in 1867, and worked at his trade about three years, when he returned to Xenia, Ill. Here, in 1871, he wedded Nannie Oliver. He was engaged in the jewelry business in that place until 1876, when he came to Mount Vernon, Ind., and engaged in his present business, and has met with pronounced success. He manufactures watches, clocks and jewelry of all kinds, and carries an excellent and complete line of silverware. He gives especial attention to repairing, and controls the leading trade in the county. Mr. Clark's political views are Democratic. He is a Mason, and is one of the reliable business men of Mount Vernon.

NOBLE CRAIG, a prominent citizen of Posey County, Ind., was born in Leesburg, Va., October 2, 1809, and is one of a family of four sons and three daughters of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hughes) Craig. The parents moved from their native State (Virginia) to Kentucky, where they passed the remainder of their lives on a farm. About this time, when Noble was eighteen years of age, he and his brother Hector came to Mount Vernon, Ind., and engaged in the merchandise business, continuing together until the latter's death, in 1835. About 1837 or 1838, Mr. A. C. McCallister became a partner in the business with him, and remained as such until 1858. Since that time Mr. Craig has lived a somewhat retired life, trading to some extent in land notes, etc. He has been very successful from a financial standpoint and now has quite a comfortable competency to sustain him in his declining years. In 1837 he took for his life companion Elizabeth Baker, a native of Kentucky. They have had five children, all of whom are now dead. Mr. Craig has been a Republican ever since the existence of the party, and was a Whig before that time.

He was a warm advocate for the Union cause during the Rebellion and contributed funds and assistance liberally during that time. He and wife are leading members of the Christian Church. He is an esteemed and respected citizen of the county and a supporter of all laudable enterprises.

JOSEPH K. CRALLEY, blacksmith, manufacturer and dealer in wagons, buggies, plows, etc., was born in Evansville, Ind., April 28, 1848, and is a son of Vinson and Rosanna (Brandis) Cralley, natives of the United States and England, respectively. The father, who is a carpenter by trade, removed to Mount Vernon in 1851, where he has since resided. Joseph K. obtained a common education and remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it here and in various towns in Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois ever since. In 1875 he engaged in his present business here and has met with the best of success. He has the agency of the Columbus (Ohio) Buggy Company, and is doing an extensive business. In 1871 he took for his helpmate through life Laura Greenfield, a native of Kentucky. They have three children: Walter, Edward and Florence. Mr. Cralley is a stanch Republican and was a member of the city council during 1883 and 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is an excellent citizen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER CRUNK was born in Marrs Township, Posey Co., Ind., October 7, 1836. His grandfather, John Crunk, was a native of Tennessee and immigrated to this State and county about 1808. His son, Timothy D., father of our subject, was born in this county and was married to Ruth Barton in 1832, and to their union four children were born—three sons and one daughter. Alexander's parents died when he was but thirteen years old, and he then made his home with his uncle, Lewis Barton, for whom he worked three years for his board and clothes. He then worked one year for another uncle and received \$80 and his board as compensation. As he was of an independent disposition he began chopping wood, for which he received 50 cents per day. He was engaged at this and farm work for about three years. September 17, 1857, he led to Hymen's altar Miss Louisa Dixon. To their union nine children were

born, five of whom are now living. After marriage he followed the life of a farmer, meeting with the best of success. He then removed to Mount Vernon, where he held the position of jailer about eighteen months. The same year he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for sheriff and was elected by a full majority, and defeating Herman Munchoff. He was re-elected in 1872, defeating Jonathan Burlison, the most popular candidate on the Republican ticket. He served in this capacity until 1875, when he returned to his farm, remaining there till 1878, when he again received the nomination of sheriff. He was renominated in 1880 and defeated Braddock McGregor, a very popular candidate. In all his years of public life he maintained his principles of honesty and uprightness, and by his impartial conduct in the management of business affairs he has won the respect and confidence of the community. He has always been a warm and outspoken Democrat and has labored faithfully and well to maintain and perpetuate the institutions of Democracy. Since the expiration of his office he has given the most of his time and attention to farming, being the possessor of 800 acres of valuable land, 650 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. His children's names are Jennie, William D., Edward, Eva and Celia.

JOHN M. CRUNK was born in Posey County, Ind., February 25, 1828. He is the youngest in a family of nine children born to John and Patsy (Downen) Crunk. The father was born in Tennessee, and came to Posey County, Ind., during its very early settlement, and followed the occupation of farming. Our subject was born and raised on a farm in Posey County. He obtained but little schooling, and that under many difficulties. He remained with his mother until attaining his majority, when she died, his father having passed away at a much earlier period. Our subject then assumed control of the home farm for several years, when he purchased a farm about four miles from Mount Vernon, and has followed that occupation exclusively and with good success ever since. He owns 318 acres of exceptionally fine farming land, but is a resident of Mount Vernon where he owns town property. His marriage with Nancy Lewis was solemnized in 1853. Their union resulted in eight children, five of whom died in infancy, and one after becoming grown. The living

ones are Robert J. and Martha V. Mr. and Mrs. Crunk are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and politically he is and always has been a Democrat.

MERRIT CURTIS is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Aldridge) Curtis, and was born in Posey County, Ind., October 11, 1821. The father was born in North Carolina about 1795, and followed the occupation of farming. At an early day he came to Indiana, and located in Posey County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1845. The mother was a native of the same State as her husband. She died in 1877. Merrit spent his boyhood days on a farm, and obtained a very good education in the common branches. He was married to Jane Harrison, July 2, 1842. She is a daughter of John and Alice Harrison, and was born in England in 1822. They became the parents of eight children: Mary (deceased), Sarah, Alice, Nancy (deceased), Frances M., John, James and Ellen. Mr. Curtis has been quite prosperous and owns 100 acres of very good land. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, JR., was born in Posey County, Ind., June 28, 1860, and is one of a family of three sons and two daughters born to Thomas C. and Emily E. (McDaniel) Curtis. He was reared on a farm, and obtained a very fair common school education. When twenty-one years of age he began working for himself, and March 4, 1885, he wedded Miss Carrie Brasel daughter of Francis M. and Elizabeth Brasel. She was born in Morrison County, Ill., March 14, 1866. George W. is a warm Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland. In 1881 he commenced teaching, and taught one term, meeting with good success. He has abandoned this however, and is now an energetic tiller of the soil. He and wife are church members.

JOHN D. DIETERLE was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 11, 1827, son of Michael and Katharine (Hurler) Dieterle, who were natives of the same country, where the father died when John was six months old, and the mother when he was fourteen years of age. John D. obtained a very good education, and at the death of his mother began learning the butcher's trade, and followed that occupation in the old country until 1851,

when he came to the United States and followed his trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., until 1855. He then came to Mount Vernon, and engaged in the butchering business with John Pfeffer, Sr., and John Scheisler. He and Mr. Pfeffer continued in this business and also in grist-milling until 1878, when our subject leased a farm in Black Township and worked it five years. He then re-engaged in butchering in Mount Vernon, and in 1885 opened his restaurant and saloon. In 1855 Anna M. Larch, a native of Baden, Germany, became his wife. They became the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living: Carrie, Charles, Mary, Catherine, Lena, Louisa and William. Mr. Dieterle was a Republican during the war, and served in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the 100 days' service. He is now a Democrat. He has been a successful business man, and owns 160 acres of land in Point Township, besides considerable property in Mount Vernon. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F., and Harugari and German Aid Societies. He and his family are German Lutherans.

JUDGE WILLIAM P. EDSON was born in Mount Vernon, Posey Co., Ind., May 14, 1834. Here he has always resided. His father, the Hon. Eben D. Edson, was an early settler and talented lawyer of southwestern Indiana. He immigrated from Otsego County, N. Y., in 1828, and located in Mount Vernon, where he resided until his death, March 4, 1846. He held several offices of trust, and was a representative in the Legislature, and held the position of prosecuting attorney at the time of his death. Sarah L. Phelps, Judge Edson's mother, was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and removed to Leavenworth, Ind., where she married. She lived to see her son attain a high position among his fellow men, who reposed unlimited confidence in his ability and worth. Her death occurred September 2, 1868. Judge Edson entered the schools of Mount Vernon when quite young, and later obtained an excellent education in the seminary at that place. Before reaching manhood he had read every volume in the Posey County Library that was calculated to be of benefit to him in later years. He has always been a close student, consequently his mind has been a store-house for the many valuable works he has read. After finishing his education he obtained a

position as teacher in a country school. Finishing one term there, he taught two terms in his native town. When nineteen years old he began studying law under Judge John Pitcher, with whom he remained two years, when he was admitted to practice. In October, 1856, he was elected representative in the Legislature, being the youngest member of that body. He was placed on some very important committees, among which was the joint (Senate and House) committee on the State Library, of which he was chairman. He introduced a bill providing for the geological survey of the State to aid in its mineral development, and made several powerful speeches advocating its passage, on which he was highly complimented by the leading newspapers of the State. It was adopted at the next session of the Legislature. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Posey and Gibson Counties, and held the position one term. In November, 1871, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Posey, Gibson, Vanderburg and Warrick Counties, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his knowledge of law and business dispatch. January 1, 1862, he was married to Miss Ruphene Lockwood, of Mount Vernon. To their union five children have been born, three of whom are living. Previous to the late civil war Judge Edson was a Democrat, but since that time he has been a zealous Republican. He was nominated judge of the supreme court at the Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis, and with the entire ticket was defeated. In all matters of a public character he has taken an active part, and is one of the best known and respected men of the county.

HOLMAN FREEMAN, a prominent citizen of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Indiana, October 28, 1838, son of James M. and Farbia (Johnson) Freeman, natives respectively of Alabama and South Carolina. The father came to Indiana in 1856, locating in Lawrence County where he remained two years and then came to Posey, taking up his residence in Mount Vernon, where he began butchering. He soon after began farming and in 1865 returned to his native State where he died in 1874. Subject received a good education in the city schools, and at the age of seventeen came to Indiana with his parents, and became a resident of Mount Vernon, where, in 1860, he engaged in the butcher business, meeting with more than ordinary success. He

is also engaged in buying and shipping stock and trades in farming lands. Since 1883 he has given his entire attention to farming and owns about 400 acres of good land on the Wabash River. He is an excellent judge of cattle and was selected, in 1882, as judge from Indiana at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, Ill. November 24, 1864, he married Sarah A. Jackson of English extraction, but a native of Posey County. They have two children: Della and Margaret. Mr. Freeman is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. JAMES W. FRENCH, a native of Posey County, Ind., was born September 17, 1852, being the eldest of a family of thirteen children (eleven now living) born to Lardner C. and Elizabeth (Wilson) French, who are natives of the county. (See sketch of Lardner C. French in Lynn Township.) Our subject was reared on a farm, by his parents, until he was eighteen years old when he entered the State Normal School of Terre Haute, Indiana, attending that institution until June, 1874, when he graduated, and soon after began teaching the "young idea" in Muncie, Ind., remaining there one year when he returned home and taught one year in the Mount Vernon public schools. The following year he taught in the public schools of the county. He was a very successful teacher, and in June, 1877, the people showed their appreciation of his efforts by electing him superintendent of public schools for Posey County. He served two terms of two years each. In the meantime he had begun the study of law with the intention of making it a profession. In September, 1881, he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, Ill., and graduated from that institution in June, 1883. He then returned to Mount Vernon and established a law office, and the following October was appointed deputy attorney under Philip W. Frey, serving until January 1, 1885. His political views are Democratic, and he has taken an active and important part in the political affairs of the county. In August, 1884, he was nominated by his party to represent them in the State Legislature, and was elected to the office at the fall election and served with honor and success in the regular and special sessions of 1885. Since then he has devoted his entire time to his fairly large and remunerative law practice.

OLIVER N. FRETAGEOT, clerk of Posey County Circuit Court was born in New Harmony, February 16, 1850, son of Achilles E. and Cecelia (Noel) Fretageot. The father, who was born in Paris, France, October 24, 1813, came to the United States with his mother and located in New Harmony. Oliver N. was raised in and around New Harmony. His mother died when he was but three years of age. He secured a common school education in the then limited town schools. From the age of sixteen to twenty-three he followed a farmer's life near town and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, with his brother in New Harmony, they having succeeded the father in the business. He continued in the business until November, 1882, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket to his present office, and in 1883 disposed of his interest in the mercantile business, and began his present duties, which he has discharged faithfully and efficiently ever since. September 18, 1870, he married Mary E. Highman, a native of the county and daughter of Capt. John K. Highman, notice of whom appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Fretageot became the parents of three children: Alexander E. (deceased) Eugenia (deceased), and Katie S. In politics Mr. Fretageot has always been an ardent Democrat. He has been very successful in his business enterprises and is a popular and courteous official.

COLUMBUS FUHRER is a native of Pittsburg, Penn., born March 26, 1850, and is one of a family of twelve children born to Gregory and Elizabeth (Johns) Fuhrer. The father, who was a gardener by occupation, was born, October 13, 1807, in France. He came to the United States and located first in Pittsburg, where he remained for some time, and in 1857 moved to Posey County, Ind., and located on a farm of forty acres in Black Township. Here he remained until his death, which occurred January 16, 1883. The mother was born the 29th of July, 1820, and is yet living near Mount Vernon, with her daughter, Josephine. Our subject obtained a common school education. He made his home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old; August 2, 1881, he married Rachel Philips, born in Posey County, Ind., in 1862. She is a daughter of Barney and Rebecca Philips, and became the mother of two children named Archie G. and Edward B. Mr. Fuhrer is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

JOHN B. GARDINER, a prominent pioneer citizen, of Posey County, Ind., was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 17, 1809, being the eldest of four children born to James and Elizabeth (Grover) Gardiner, who were natives of the same place, where they lived and died. Our subject was raised in the city of his birth and secured a good education in the schools of that place. At the age of seventeen years he began clerking in the stores of the city and followed mercantile pursuits there until 1837, when he came West and located at the mouth of the Green River in Kentucky, where he followed merchandising two years. Here he married Mary Holcomb, in 1838, and the following year came to Posey County and located at New Harmony, where he was engaged in merchandising three or four years. He then removed to Blairsville, in 1843, and remained there until 1856, when he was elected treasurer of Posey County by the Democratic party, and the following year removed to Mount Vernon and filled the office two years, faithfully and efficiently. In 1860 he was elected auditor of the county and served two terms, of four years each. In 1864 he, together with a number of other prominent citizens, organized the First National Bank, of which he was made president. He filled this position several years and then accepted the position of cashier caused by the resignation of S. M. Leavenworth and served until January, 1883. In August of the same year, he assisted in organizing the International Bank of Mount Vernon, and was elected president, and is now holding the position. He is and always has been an unswerving Democrat in politics, and besides the county offices already named, he was elected mayor of Mount Vernon in 1880, and served two years. He is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. They raised a family of seven children, five of whom are living: Henry B., Charles A., Mary B. (wife of William Bailey), Martha W. (wife of William Boyce), and Flora (wife of F. B. Test). Mr. Gardiner is among the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Posey County, and is known to be an enterprising and successful business man and a trustworthy citizen.

DAVID H. GREATHOUSE was the third of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Lorenzo Greathouse and Parthenia B. Stinson. The father was born September 5, 1818, and was raised in Point Township, Posey Co., Ind., where he

afterward farmed. He died February 17, 1883. The mother was born in Kentucky, September 5, 1819, and died January 23, 1884. Our subject was born on the farm of which he is now a resident, January 29, 1849. His services being much required at home, his educational advantages were somewhat limited in his young days. He remained at home with his parents until their death, when he continued cultivating the home farm. He owns eighty acres of good land, and also farms extensively on other land. He and his sister live on the old homestead. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically has always been a Democrat. He is quite a prominent man and well respected by all.

GEORGE S. GREEN, auditor of Posey County, Ind., was born February 19, 1850, and is one of a family of nine children, five of whom are living, born to the marriage of George S. Green and Martha A. Lockett. George S. Green, Jr., was raised on the homestead farm near Mount Vernon, and secured a very fair education. He followed the life of the average farmer's boy until he was fifteen years old when he left home and learned the carriage trimmer's trade in Evansville, Ind. He remained in that and other cities for about four years when he returned home and worked as deputy county recorder under F. A. Pentecost. In 1872 he was appointed deputy auditor under Frank D. Bolton, and served in this capacity during the entire term and also under A. D. Owen. In November, 1882, he was elected auditor of Posey County and took his seat in March, 1883. He has filled the office faithfully and efficiently to the present time. He is a Democrat and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county. January 16, 1873, his marriage with Emma Foshee was celebrated. They have two children: George B. and Stella. Mr. Green is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. His father, Judge George S. Green, was born in Washington, Mason Co., Ky., March 4, 1809. He removed to the "Hoosier State" about 1837 and located near Mount Vernon, where he continued to reside until his death. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, but gave up his military career for the profession of law. Upon leaving West Point he became a disciple of Blackstone and pursued his legal study with so much zeal, that in a short period he passed a very creditable examination before the Supreme Court of Indiana. He was subsequently

elected to the State Legislature and at a still later period, was chosen probate judge of this county. After his term of office had expired, he resumed his practice of law, and established a reputation which ranked him among the first lawyers of the State. He was an eloquent pleader and sagacious counselor, and possessed an exceptionally refined and cultivated literary taste. Owing to physical disability he was prevented from attaining high positions for which his mental qualities so fitted him. He took an active and deep interest in the extension and perfection of school systems and his relations both at home and abroad were of the most exemplary kind. His death occurred at his farm near Mount Vernon, Ind., September 11, 1857.

JOHN K. GREGORY, proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable in Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Lynn Township, Posey Co., Ind., January 19, 1841. The father of our subject was born near Clarksville, Tenn., and died in Mount Vernon, April, 1884. Our subject's mother was a Miss Pitts, and after marrying Mr. Gregory became the mother of five children, two of whom are dead and three living. John K. has always advocated the principles of the Democratic party. He is quite a horse fancier and is considered a very good judge of horse flesh. He has been the owner of several very speedy pacers and trotters and keeps the best livery stable in Mount Vernon.

EDWARD S. HAYES, sheriff of Posey County, Ind., was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 21, 1836, being next eldest in a family of seven sons born to John and Catharine (Sweeney) Hayes, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively, but both of Irish descent. The father who was a school teacher by profession and a carpenter by trade, removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1844 and the same year went to Clark County, Ohio, where he followed the carpenter's trade until his death in November, 1844. The mother died the July preceding. Our subject came to Posey County with his mother's brother, at the death of his parents and was raised by him on a farm and learned the cooper's trade. When seventeen years old he left home and followed his trade in Ohio until March 4, 1855, when he enlisted in Company D, of the Fourth United States Cavalry serving five years when he was discharged and came to Mount Vernon and followed his trade till the breaking out of the

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Rebellion when he enlisted as first lieutenant of Company H, First Indiana Cavalry and remained with his regiment until the following January when he resigned and was engaged in the quartermaster's department at Memphis, Tenn., until the following November, when he returned to Mount Vernon and resumed his trade, continuing until January, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was appointed second lieutenant of the company which position he held till the close of the war. He then returned home and that same year was elected first marshal under the city charter and served three years. He was defeated in 1868, but filled out part of his opponent's time as he (the opponent) had been convicted and sentenced to State prison for handling counterfeit money. After that he held the office eight years by re-election. In 1878 he was defeated by twenty votes for nomination on the Democratic ticket for sheriff but served again as city marshal from 1880 to 1882, and four years as deputy sheriff and jailer. In November, 1882, he was elected by his party to the sheriff's office and was re-elected in 1884. May 28, 1863, he married Anna E. Musselman, a native of the same place as our subject. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Cora A. (wife of Lewis Stinson), Augusta M., George B. McClellan, Anna Belle, Zadia R., Helen L. and Edward S. Mr. Hayes' political views have always been Democratic. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and he is recognized as an upright, enterprising citizen and a courteous able official.

GEORGE HENRICH was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, October 15, 1835, son of Anton and Barbara (Korn) Henrich, both born in Germany. They immigrated to the United States in 1837, and started for St. Louis by the Ohio River, but the father was taken sick with fever on the way and stopped off at Evansville where he died three days later, leaving the widow and five helpless children alone in a strange country. Mrs. Henrich purchased a small farm in Marrs Township, Posey Co., Ind. When George was about ten years old they came to Mount Vernon where the mother died in October, 1853. George received no education in early days but learned to read, write and cipher by his own exertions. When fifteen years old he went to Louis-

ville, Ky., where he learned the barber's trade and worked at that business off and on until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted as bugler in Company C, First Indiana Cavalry and served in this capacity for three years. He was seriously wounded in the left arm at the battle of Fredricktown, Mo., and was mustered out in 1863 but re-enlisted in 1864. In 1865 he returned home and began working at his trade, and keeping a stock of gents' furnishing goods which combined enterprise he has since conducted very successfully. In 1867 he built his present commodious business block, and now controls the leading trade in his line in the city. In 1858 he married Nancy A. Leffel. They have seven children: George A., William F., Charles E., Mollie A., Lou Cecelia, Cornelia Estella and Arthur E. Previous to the war Mr. Henrich was a Democrat but since that time he has been a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a leading business man of Mount Vernon.

GEN. ALVIN P. HOVEY is a son of Abiel and Frances (Peterson) Hovey and grandson of Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Cleveland) Hovey. His mother was born in Vermont, May 20, 1780 and died in Posey County, Ind., September 6, 1836. The father also died in Posey County, July 17, 1823. The parents were married in 1802 and removed to Indiana in 1818. Here the father followed the life of a farmer. He was an active and energetic man with good judgment and noble principles. Our subject was born in Posey County, Ind., September 6, 1821, and is unquestionably one of the most distinguished men of Indiana. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of the State of Indiana in 1850. He was judge of the circuit court for eleven counties in the southwestern part of Indiana, from 1851 to 1854, and was judge of the supreme court from 1854 to 1855. He held the position of United States district attorney for three years. He was then removed from office by President Buchanan for supporting Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Daniel Voorhees was installed in his place. He served with great ability in the war of the Rebellion and was considered a brave and skillful officer. He was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and was promoted brigadier-general April 13, 1862, and July 9, 1864, was raised to the rank of brevet major-general of United States Volunteers for his distinguished

and gallant conduct on the battle field. He was commander at the celebrated battle of Champion Hill which opened the way to the capture of Vicksburg, and was highly complimented by Gen. Grant for his knowledge of military tactics. He was appointed minister to Peru, South America, August 12, 1865, and resigned after five years' service. He married in Posey County, November 24, 1844, Mary Ann James, born in Baton Rouge, La., February 22, 1825, and died in Mount Vernon, Ind., November 16, 1863. He took for his second wife the widow of Maj. W. F. Carey and daughter of Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln. To his first marriage were born these children: Esther, Enoch J. (deceased), Charles J., Mary (deceased) and Mary Ann (deceased). The General with his surviving children and grandchildren, resides in Mount Vernon, Ind., where he is highly honored as a citizen, soldier and patriot.

THEODORE HUDNUT, proprietor of the Favorite City Mills, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Washington, Mason Co., Ky., July 15, 1820, son of Joseph and Catharine (Dalton) Hudnut, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Our subject left the parental roof in his twelfth year, and learned the carpenter's trade which he followed in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana about fifteen years. He then engaged in the milling business in Johnson County, Ind., remaining there until 1860. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, as first lieutenant under Col. Meredith, and served about six months. He then resigned and went to Indianapolis and built a hominy-mill, operating it about four years. He then engaged in a similar business in Mattoon, Ill., and in 1866 moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he has been engaged in the hominy-mill business ever since. He conducts his business on an extensive scale, and has met with good success. In 1877 he established his present hominy-mill in Mount Vernon, and has operated it successfully ever since. Mr. Hudnut was first married in Madison City, Ind. His wife died in Johnson County, having borne him five children—a son and a daughter now living. He married his present wife in Indianapolis. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Although not a resident proper of Posey County, he is considered by all an enterprising business man of the place.

ROBERT K. HUNTER, a wealthy retired citizen of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in County Down, Ireland, November 2, 1811. He is a son of James and Ellen (Robb) Hunter, who were natives of Scotland. The father who was a manufacturer of linen and woolen goods, started to the United States in 1832, with his family, but died while *en route* on the Atlantic off Cape Breton, and was buried in the ocean. The mother died a month later of cholera while on Lake Erie, and a day later one of his sisters died of the same dread disease. Robert K. came with the surviving members of the family to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he engaged in the retail boot and shoe business, and later engaged in farming in the State. In 1857 he immigrated west and located on a farm near Mount Vernon, Ind., where he resided twelve years. In 1869 he moved to Mount Vernon where he has since made his home, and engaged in buying and selling real estate. Mr. Hunter has met with more than ordinary success financially, and has now a very handsome competency. In 1838 he married Martha Pollock, a native of Pennsylvania, who died October 4, 1872, leaving no children. Mr. Hunter is an unswerving Democrat, and is an elder and member of the Presbyterian Church. He is recognized by all as one of the leading citizens of the town and county, and a thoroughly upright man.

ALEXANDER HUTCHINSON, insurance and real estate broker of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Gallatin County, Ky., September 22, 1847, and is one of seven children born to John Hutchinson and Lydia Ann Fuller, natives of Connecticut and Kentucky, respectively. The father, who was a hatter and bookbinder by trade, followed these combined occupations early in life. He was married and raised his family in Kentucky, and moved to Indiana about 1850. Two years later he removed to Illinois, where he resided on a farm until his death in 1869. Alexander was raised on a farm in Illinois, and secured a fair education in the English branches. He followed the occupation of teaching from 1866 to 1871 in Illinois, and then came to Posey County and continued that vocation until 1879, meeting with the best success. In 1879 he established his present business in Mount Vernon, and has remained there ever since. He was married to Parthenia Conlin, a native of the county, in 1876. They have two

children named Thomas and John. Mr. Hutchinson is a staunch Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a prosperous business man of the town. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. ENOCH R. JAMES (deceased), was born in Kentucky, July 4, 1800, son of Samuel and Frances (Randolph) James, both natives of Virginia. Subject came to Posey County about 1816, and after becoming of age, went to Louisiana, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Between 1830 and 1835 he returned to Posey County, where he followed a similar occupation. He was a Democrat, and served as treasurer of Posey County, and was elected senator for that and Vanderburgh Counties in 1859. During the Rebellion he was commissioned colonel of the First Regular Indiana Militia, and was a warm advocate of the cause of the Union. He also became a Republican at that time. He was married to Esther Lowry, a native of Baltimore, Md., who died June 21, 1849, leaving five children, who grew to maturity: Lawrence; DeWitt; Juliet, widow of Gen. William Harron; Mary (died in 1863), wife of Gen. A. P. Hovey, and Cornelia (deceased). Our subject died August 11, 1863.

SILAS P. JONES was born February 21, 1850, in Posey County, Ind. His parents, John D. and Elizabeth (Green) Jones, were natives of Hamilton County, Ill., and Posey County, Ind., respectively. The father, born December 31, 1823, and the mother March 27, 1825. They were married in Posey County, and after making several changes of residence, finally located on a seventy-five acre farm in Black Township. Here the father, after an illness of fourteen years, died August 20, 1870. Silas remained at home aiding his mother until he was eighteen years of age. July 16, 1868, he married Louisa Platt, daughter of Jenison and Sarah Platt. She is a native of Posey County, and was born October 10, 1848. They have five children: John J., Columbus, Lulu, Herbert and Elizabeth B. Mr. Jones has been quite prosperous, and owns seventy-five acres of land, all under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden. He is an F. & A. M.

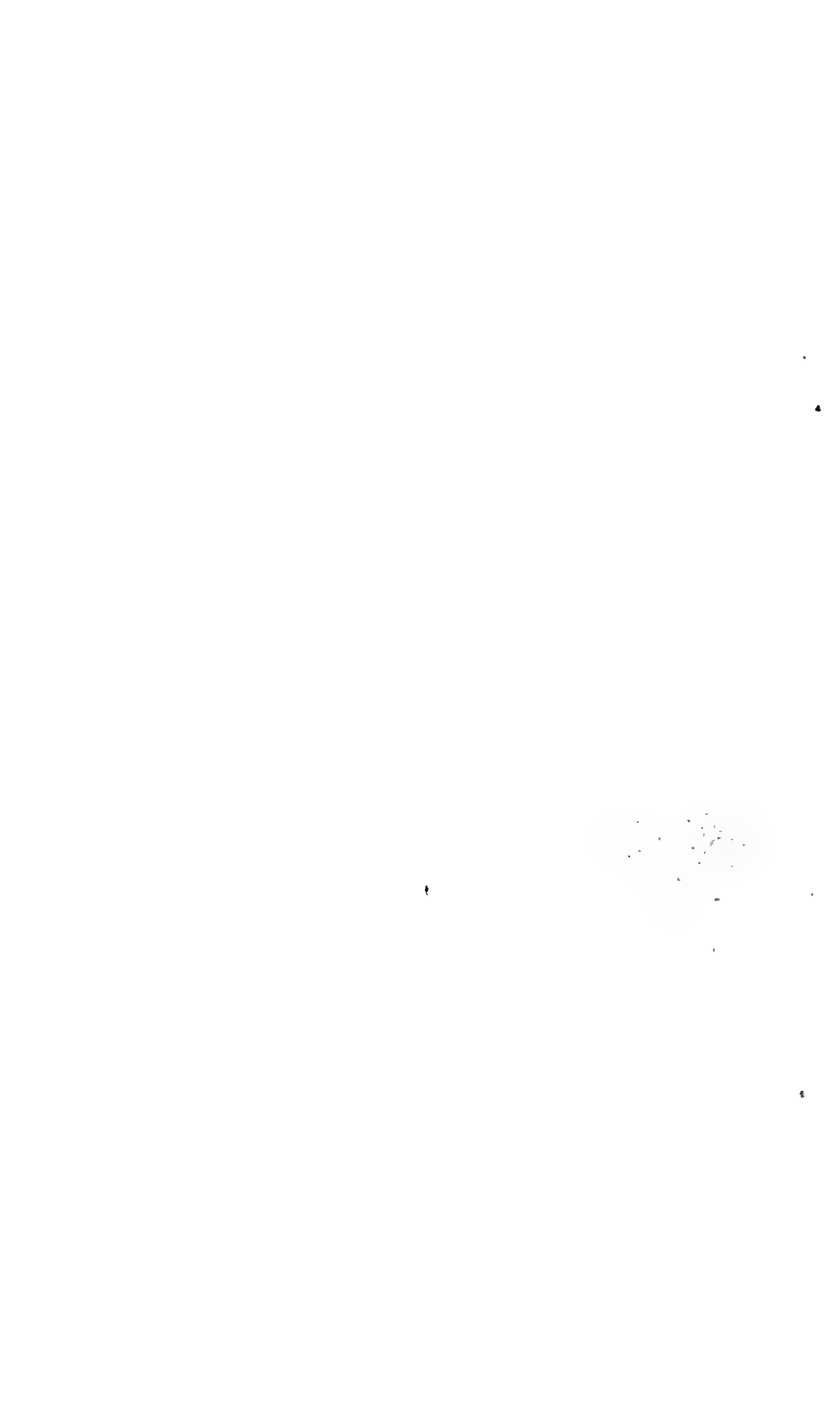
CHARLES P. KLEIN was born in Rhein Hessen, Germany, March 16, 1852, and is one of twelve children of Carl Joseph and

Eliza (Pretorius) Klein, who were born in the same country. Here the father died in 1864. The mother still resides there. Charles P. was raised in the country of his birth and secured a good English and German education. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States, and two years later located at Evansville, Ind., and began selling produce on commission. In 1877 he returned to Germany on a visit, and six months later came back and located in Henderson County, Ky., and engaged in the merchandise business, continuing there until 1881, when he came to Mount Vernon and engaged in the general grocery business, which calling he has followed ever since. He bought out the firm of C. & A. Wasem and carries on the business very successfully by himself. He has a select stock of goods and controls a large share of the trade in town and county. In 1878 he was married to Katie M. Schwerdt, a native of Evansville; they have one child named Otto Carl. Mr. Klein is a Republican and Mason.

JOHN C. LEFFEL, one of the proprietors of the *Western Star*, was born in Posey County, Ind., March 8, 1850, son of Daniel and Barbara (Richenbacher) Leffel, who were natives of Baden, Germany. The father, who was born in 1809, came to the United States when about twenty-three years of age, and followed the cabinet-maker's trade in New York City and Pennsylvania. He came to Posey County about 1845, and purchased large tracts of land where Blairsville and Wadesville now stand. In 1856 or 1857 he removed to Mount Vernon, where he engaged in the merchandise business a number of years and then retired from active life. He was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1873. John C. was raised in Mount Vernon, and secured a good English and German education. When fourteen years old he went to St. Louis, and served a five years' apprenticeship at harness-making. He then returned home and began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Mount Vernon *Democrat*, published by Thomas Collins, and later was its compositor and foreman. February 1, 1876, he established the *Western Star*, and conducted it alone until 1881, when S. Jett Williams became his partner. In 1876 Mr. Leffel began publishing a German paper, but finding that it was detrimental to the *Star*, discontinued it. July 2, 1871, he married a daughter of Henry Brinkmann. Five



Very truly,
James W. French.
1888.



children blessed their union: . Edward, Lillie, Herbert, Daisy and Otto. Mr. Leffel is a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. and Harugari orders. He is a Democrat in politics, and his paper is devoted to the interests of that party..

JOHN M. LOCKWOOD, a prominent pioneer of southern Indiana, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., April 24, 1809. His father, Isaac, who was a hatter by trade, settled in Westchester County and followed his trade there a number of years. In 1818 he came West with his family, arriving in Evansville in June of that year. He then went North, and entered 160 acres of land near Princeton, Ind., where he died in 1820. His wife died the year before, thus leaving our subject an orphan at the age of twelve years. John M. was then taken to raise by James Evans (a brother of Gen. Evans), with whom he remained as a bound boy until he was of age. Mr. Evans was a kind master and employer, and gave our subject all the advantages accorded to a member of the family. Thus he secured a fair education and received a thorough knowledge of farm life. He spent a considerable portion of his time at work on Mr. Evans' carding machines, and kept books for his employer and took full charge of the machines after he had attained his fifteenth year. At the age of twenty-one he began working for his employer, receiving one-sixth of the income from the carding machines. By the next fall he had saved a considerable sum, and in addition had \$100, which was given him by Mr. Evans when he attained his majority. He and Dr. Neely purchased a flat-boat and took it South loaded with corn. At Bayou Sara they disposed of the corn, and here Mr. Lockwood had an attack of yellow fever. After a fortnight's illness, he returned to Princeton, and in September, 1831, he entered into the grocery business in Evansville with a capital of \$250. By hard and incessant labor he succeeded well in that business, and in 1834 he added a stock of dry goods, continuing in this with success until 1836. He was instrumental in organizing a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Evansville, and in 1834 was one of the managers of the famous "Canal dinner" given at Evansville. In politics he is a Republican, but is not radical in his views. He was a member of the Evansville city council in 1833-34, and was instrumental in securing the right of way, voting for the tax in Prairie Town-

ship, Vanderburg County, for the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad. In 1836 he removed to a farm near Evansville, and resided there and in the city until September, 1852, when he removed to Mount Vernon, where he has since resided. He has taken an equal interest in private and public enterprises in Posey County, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, of which he is a large stockholder. He was president of the bank for fifteen and a half years. He has also contributed freely to the cause of Christianity, and is well and favorably known in the county as one of its wealthiest but most generous citizens. In 1834 he married Caroline C. Newman, his present wife, who is a daughter of James Newman, who settled in Evansville in 1819.

CAPT. ABSALOM MACKEY, a prominent pioneer citizen of Posey County, Ind., was born in Monroe County, Ohio, May 15, 1824. He is the eldest of eight children born to Thomas and Matilda (Sutherland) Mackey, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. The father came with his family from Ohio to Posey County, Ind., in 1839, and farmed until his death in 1846. The mother died six years previously. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on a farm. He received but little schooling, but by contact with business life in later years he has overcome this to a considerable degree. At the age of sixteen he began flat-boating on the river, and later became connected with steamboat trade as pilot and captain. He owned an interest in the "Idaho" and "Tom Scott," and in 1877 he built a steam ferry boat, which he now plies on the Wabash River at Ashworth's Ferry. The Captain has been quite successful in life from a financial standpoint, and in addition to his river trade he has given considerable attention to farming, and now owns about 1,200 acres of good land. In 1847 he married Margaret Rowe, who died in 1851, leaving two children: Henry C. and Sarah. He took for his second wife Elizabeth Ashworth, who died in less than a year after marriage. In 1859 he married Mary K. Weever, his present wife. They are the parents of two living children: Absalom and Edith L. Capt. Mackey is a Republican, and a warm advocate for the principles of his party. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving on the gunboat "Conestoga," plying on the Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers four

months, when he was taken sick and then served irregularly as a pilot till the close of the war. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and is recognized in the community as a successful and upright citizen.

MAGILL BROTHERS are blacksmiths, wagon, buggy, plow and harrow manufacturers, of Mount Vernon, Ind. Robert Magill, senior member of the firm, was born in Mount Vernon, July 26, 1838, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Templeton) Magill, who were natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. The father came to Mount Vernon about 1820. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a house carpenter by trade. He resided in Mount Vernon until his death in 1845. The mother died March 12, 1885. Robert began learning the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed until 1861, when July 26 of that year he enlisted in Company H, First Indiana Cavalry, and served three years. He then returned home, and in 1865 engaged in his present business with his brother. The firm has succeeded well, and has a first-class standing in business circles. He was married to Mary Parks in 1870. She is a native of Tennessee, and he is a member of the G. A. R. James T. Magill, junior member of the firm, was born in Mount Vernon in the house where he now lives, June 14, 1841. He worked at the blacksmith's trade about eighteen months, and then flat-boated on the river to New Orleans until 1861, when he followed the occupation of farming in Posey County until 1865. In 1864 he married Martha Williamson, a native of Tennessee. They became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Magill is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Gilbert Magill, brother of Robert and James Magill, was born January 3, 1844. He received an ordinary education, and at the age of twenty learned the cooper's trade, and followed this and farming until 1878, when he learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he has worked in his brother's shops ever since. In 1872 he married Margaret Hausser, a native of Germany. They have one living child, Arthur T. The three brothers are stanch Republicans in politics.

PHILIP MANN, merchant tailor of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, September 15, 1835, and

is the youngest of four children born to John A. and Fredericka (Klein) Mann, who were natives of the same place, where they lived and died. Philip was raised in his native country until he was seventeen years old. He received the ordinary compulsory education of that country, and afterward learned the tailor's trade. About 1852 he came to the United States and worked at his trade two months in Philadelphia, and then came to Mount Vernon, Ind., and a year later went to Henderson, Ky., where he followed his trade until 1864, when he returned to Mount Vernon and worked at merchant tailoring in an establishment of his own. He began business on a small scale, but has increased his business and capital from year to year by integrity and economy, until he now has the largest establishment of the kind in the city or county. In 1860 he married Catharine Wittmer, a native of Germany. They are the parents of seven living children: Catharine, Anna, Mina, William, Charles, Susannah and Fredericka. Mr. Mann is a Republican, and a member of the city school board. He is a Mason, Royal Arch degree, and he and family are members of the Trinity Church.

WILLIAM M. McARTHUR, M. D., druggist of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Ohio April 30, 1827, son of Thomas and Nancy (Morton) McArthur, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The father always followed farming as an occupation. He married and raised his family in Ohio. He died in 1846, while on a visit to Tippecanoe County, Ind. Our subject secured an ordinary common school education and began teaching in 1848 to secure money to enable him to obtain a medical education. In 1852 he entered the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1854. He then moved to Missouri and practiced his profession until 1855 when he came to Mount Vernon and engaged in the drug business, in which he has remained ever since. He has a large and select stock of goods and is doing a profitable business. In 1857 he married Mary D. Flower, who died in 1864, leaving two sons: Thomas and George F. In 1867 the Doctor married his present wife, who was Melissa A. Thomas, a native of Crawford County, Ind. They have one child, Mary A. Dr. McArthur is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and is one of Posey County's most prominent men.

THOMAS M. McARTHUR, a prominent young business man of Mount Vernon, is the eldest son of Dr. William M. McArthur, of whom proper mention is made elsewhere. He was born in Mount Vernon, Posey Co., Ind., January 10, 1860. He remained with his parents until his mother's death in 1864, and then made his home with an aunt living in Grayville, Ill., (Mrs. Rosamond Agniel), until 1868, when he returned home and entered school, completing the high school course in 1876. He then taught school in Mount Vernon and in Posey County from 1878 to 1882, and was principal of the West School building of Mount Vernon, three years. In June, 1882, he engaged in the book and stationery business, and has carried on that enterprise ever since with marked success. He has a select stock of goods, books, stationery, wall-paper, mouldings, musical goods, toys and fancy articles. He is a Republican in politics.

OSCAR L. McCALLISTER, merchant of Mount Vernon, Ind., and native of the town was born May 28, 1850, and is the elder of two children born to the marriage of Alexander McCallister and Evelina E. Newman. The father was born near Evansville, Ind., June 4, 1822, and removed from there when a boy to near Henderson, Ky. Between 1836 and 1838 he came to Posey County with his parents and the family located on a farm in Black Township. Soon after Alexander C. came to Mount Vernon and began clerking in stores and in 1837 or 1838 he and Noble Craig formed a partnership and engaged in the general merchandise business. They remained together in this connection until 1858 when he purchased his partner's share of the stock and carried on the business alone until 1871 when he took our subject into partnership with him. They remained in this connection until the father's death, November 23, 1884. He was well and favorably known as an enterprising and successful business man and an honorable and upright citizen, of this county. His wife still survives him. Oscar L. obtained a good education in the city schools, and since forming the partnership with his father he has done well financially. He carries a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, and other goods pertaining to his line of business. October 31, 1877, he married Lida Goshorn, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children: Alexander C. and Alfred G. In politics Mr. McCallister is a Republican and an enterprising and worthy citizen.

BRADDOCK MCGREGOR was born in Virginia (now West Virginia) July 24, 1845, and is one of eight children born to James and Eliza Jane (Morrison) McGregor, who were natives of Scotland and Virginia, respectively. Braddock obtained the ordinary English education, and at the age of fourteen went to Ohio to live with his grandparents. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faithfully until 1866. He then came to Posey County, and purchased a farm near Mount Vernon. A year later he engaged in the saw-milling and steam-threshing business, and in 1873 returned to Virginia. Here he followed mercantile pursuits until November, 1876, when he returned to Posey County and took up his residence at Farmersville, and resumed the saw-milling business. In 1880 he and his brother, William A., bought a farm of 1,000 acres on the Wabash River. They have devoted their time to clearing this farm and sawing up the lumber. In 1883 he removed to Mount Vernon, and March 1, 1884, purchased a one-half interest in the saw-mill and stave factory owned by Ford & Vandergrift, retaining Ford as partner. They carry on an extensive business and employ fifty men in their factory. In 1869 Mr. McGregor was married to Kate Monroe. They have three children: Ollie, Inez and Charles M. Our subject is a staunch Republican, and is an efficient member of the city council. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and is director in the Mount Vernon Building and Loan Association.

HON. GUSTAVUS V. MENZIES was born in Boone County, Ky., December 24, 1844, and is a son of Dr. Samuel G. Menzies and Sally (Winston) Menzies. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1810, and was a graduate in his profession. He served as surgeon of the First Kentucky Regiment, and during his service contracted disease which resulted in his death December 21, 1882. Our subject received a good education in the high school of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Kentucky Regiment, and served until September of the same year, when he was appointed midshipman in the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., graduating in 1864, and served on European, West Indian and South American squadrons. He was flag lieutenant on the staffs of Admirals Dahlgren and Turner, and temporarily with

Poor during the insurrection in Cuba in 1869, and held various naval offices. During 1870-71, while instructor in the academy at Annapolis, he studied law, and in the latter year came to Mount Vernon and began practicing his profession with his father-in-law, Gen. A. P. Hovey. November 11, 1869, he married Esther, only daughter of Gen. Hovey. They have three children. Mr. Menzies is a Democrat, and was elected to the State Senate in 1878. He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884. He is a Mason and a K. of P.

MAJ. SYLVANUS MILNER was born August 24, 1833, in Stark County, Ohio. He remained in that State until he was eight years old, when he removed with his parents to Mount Vernon, Ind. Here he received a very good education in the public schools, and also attended the State University of Indiana for some time. When but eighteen years old he was appointed deputy postmaster of Mount Vernon, and served under John Wilson. Here he remained for two years. He then began learning the wagon-maker's trade, but, after serving an apprenticeship, never worked at the trade. From 1854 to 1862 he followed the occupation of merchant's clerk, and at the latter date was appointed surveyor of Mount Vernon, and held this position until 1863, when he enlisted in the service of his country to quell the Rebellion. He organized Companies A and K, Indiana Volunteers, and was made captain of the former company. He was soon made major of the regiment, and held that position until the close of the war. After his return from the war he engaged in the mercantile business for a short time, and then began manufacturing brick. This led to the erection of the Masonic Temple, with which he is identified. He was appointed postmaster by President Grant in 1869, and held the position until 1882, when he resigned. He is a prominent Mason and a stanch Republican. He is a bachelor and a man of genial and friendly disposition.

EDWIN MONROE may be mentioned as one of the prominent settlers of Posey County. He was born May 30, 1815, in Cuyahoga County, N. Y., and is a son of Joshua and J. (Fairchild) Monroe, who were the parents of seven children. Our subject was educated in the district schools in his neighborhood. When he was but thirteen years of age his parents died, and he was then obliged to support himself. July 15, 1840, he

married Miranda Jane North, daughter of Darius and Mary North. She was born July 18, 1824, in Posey County. To their union these children were born, namely: Julia E. (deceased), Darius, Mary J., Charles (deceased), Kate, Nathaniel D., Alvin H., Emma, William, Ira H., Emma M., Edmund S. and Ella. January 8, 1846, Mr. Monroe purchased 160 acres of land, and on this he has ever since lived. He is one of the old settlers of the county, and has lived to see it transformed from a wilderness to well cultivated farms. He is a Republican, and his first vote was for Harrison.

MRS. CHRISTENA MORLOCK, wife of Christian Morlock (deceased), was born January 27, 1845, in Germany. She came with her parents to the United States when but nine years of age. They located for a short period in Evansville, and then moved to a farm about ten miles from that city. Mr. Morlock was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1830. He always followed the occupation of farming, and January 27, 1868, he led to Hymen's altar, our subject, Christena Willimann, daughter of Adam and Mary Willimann. To their union were born six children, named Frederick, George, Mary, John, Edward and Emma. In 1867 Mr. Morlock purchased eighty acres of land in Section 11, Black Township, Posey Co., Ind., and afterward added sixty acres more which made him a comfortable home. After his death which occurred March 4, 1880, his widow moved to Mount Vernon, where she remained four years and then purchased and moved on her present farm of eighty acres. She is a worthy member of the German Methodist Church.

GEORGE NAAS, a prominent merchant of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Vanderburg County, May 8, 1840, and is the eldest of ten children of Frederick and Malinda (Weis) Naas, who were born in Germany. The father came to the United States in 1830, and located on a farm in Vanderburg County, where he remained tilling the soil until 1860, when he removed to Gibson County. That same year he volunteered his services for his country, and enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and died during service at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. The mother still resides in Gibson County. George was raised on a farm, and when fourteen years old he left home and began clerking in a store at Blairsville, and later at Saint Wendel. In 1861 he

engaged in the general merchandise business for himself at the latter place and carried on a lively trade there until 1874, when he was elected treasurer of Posey County, and removed to Mount Vernon. He served two terms by re-election. In 1878, he engaged in the general merchandise business here in partnership with Anton Raben. They handle a large and select line of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing, and a general stock of groceries. They have the largest store of the kind in the county, and command the leading trade in city and country. In 1860 Mr. Naas took for his wife, Louisa Neff, who died in 1876, leaving seven children: Katie, Henry, Anna, Sophia, Peter, John and Mary. For his second wife he took Mary Greb, his present wife. They have two children: William and Adaline. In politics Mr. Naas has always been an unswerving Democrat. He was a member of the city council four years, and he and family are members of the Catholic faith. Mr. Naas is an honest and successful business man of the county, and a thoroughly moral citizen,

THORNTON W. NEALE, son of Thomas and Margaret (Winn) Neale, was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., November 20, 1817, and is the youngest of eleven children (only two of whom are now living). His parents were natives of Virginia, and afterward moved to West Virginia where they resided until their respective deaths. Thornton W., passed the life of the average farmer's boy but secured a limited education. As he was an ambitious and enterprising young man, he at the age of nineteen years, took Horace Greeley's advice and came as far west as Indiana and located on a farm about twelve miles below Evansville, on the river, here he remained until the spring of 1850 when he removed to Henderson County, Ky., and in 1853, came to Posey County and located on a farm which he purchased four miles north-east of Mount Vernon, where he followed farming exclusively until 1864, when he removed to Mount Vernon and has since given his attention to dealing in real estate and grain. Mr. Neale's life has been a success in every respect. He owns 300 acres of good farming land and twenty-nine acres within the city limits. May 12, 1840, his marriage with Elizabeth Cloud was celebrated. She was a native of Indiana, and died in 1854, having borne six children, four now living: Harriet, the wife of Washington Hall; Thomas

H., Thornton, Daniel and John D. June 12, 1855, he married his present wife whose maiden name was Martha Wallace. They also became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Henry C.; Olive, wife of George Welker; Julia M., and Luella. Mr. Neale is a stanch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has been a member and supporter for fifty years.

CHARLES NEBE is a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born October 15, 1853, and is the eldest of six children born to Conrad and Kathrina Nebe, who were natives of the same country as our subject. The family came to the United States about 1857, and lived in New York City about three years and then removed to Evansville, Ind., where the father and mother now reside. Charles was raised in Evansville, and secured little or no education, but has since secured a comparatively good education by his own efforts and by contact with business life. He learned the machinist trade and worked at that occupation until 1874. He then followed various callings with indifferent results till 1877, when he came to Mount Vernon and worked as clerk for C. F. Tente until November, 1883, when he began keeping a grocery and saloon in partnership with Valentine Schneider, and continued with him until February 12, 1885. Since that time he has conducted the business by himself. He carries a good stock of goods and is doing a thriving business. In October, 1880, he was married to Lizzie Dietz, a native of Germany. They have one child, Emma. Mr. Nebe is a Democrat and a member of the Harugari order.

TURNER NELSON, deceased, was born in North Carolina, August 8, 1799, and came to Posey County in 1828 or 1829, and followed the occupation of farming and school teaching. In 1835 he was elected clerk of the Posey County courts, and held the office until 1867, when he was appointed to the Ute Indian agency under President Buchanan, but refused the appointment. He married Jane Walker, a native of Kentucky, and they became the parents of ten children, four of whom are living: Angeline, Evaline, James M. and William, who was born May 22, 1837, and married Josephine E. Whitworth, who bore him four children. He was appointed clerk of the county courts in 1867, to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death, and served until 1875. Turner Nel-

son, our subject, was known by all as an enterprising and active citizen, a faithful and efficient official, and a worthy member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred August 7, 1867.

JOHN I. NIEDERST is the eldest of six children born to Martin and Odelia (Bailey) Niederst, and was born in Alsace, France, December 13, 1847. His parents were natives of the same country and came to the United States and located at Vincennes, Ind., where the father engaged in the merchant tailoring business until his death in 1861. John I. was raised in Vincennes and received a common school education in his native and the English language. At the age of fourteen years he began learning the printer's trade and after having mastered it was in the employ of the Vincennes *Sun* until 1863, and then worked on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad until 1867, when he began retailing merchandise through Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, until 1870. He then located in Shawnee Town, Ill., and engaged in the retail liquor business. In the fall of 1881 he removed to Mount Vernon, where he has since been engaged in the same business. He built his present business block in 1881. In 1868 he married Mary Guyer, a native of Vincennes. They have four children: John, Richard, Florence and Garnet. Mr. Niederst is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic faith.

WILLIAM J. L. NOEL is a native of the county in which he now resides, and was born September 26, 1820. He is a son of John and Margaret (Lowrey) Noel, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland respectively. The father was a farmer and distiller and also operated a copper still, the first in the county. In 1850 he removed to Mount Vernon, where he is now living a retired life. Our subject was raised in the county, but secured a limited education owing to the undeveloped school system of that day. In 1842 he began farming in Lynn Township, continuing with good success until 1858, when he removed to a farm near Mount Vernon. About 1867 he began selling general merchandise and dry goods and at the end of two years he began selling grain and continued the management of his farms in the county. In 1841 he married Harriet J. Nettleton, a native of the county. To their union four children were born, two of whom are living, named John M., a merchant of Poseyville, and Edward W., a

dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines in Mount Vernon. Mr. Noel is a staunch Republican in politics and is recognized as one of the successful business men of the county. December 28, 1875 his wife died and he then moved to Mount Vernon where he now resides.

FREDERICK W. NOLTE, a native of Herford, Prussia, was born June 14, 1847, son of August and Charlotte (Schwartz) Nolte, who were native Germans and came to America in 1856, settling in Evansville, Ind., where the father supported his family by shoe-making. Frederick obtained a good German education in the schools of Evansville, but has since acquired his English education by his own exertions. When thirteen years of age he began clerking in a dry goods and boot and shoe establishment in Evansville, continuing there a few years when he engaged in an exclusive dry goods store. Here he remained seven years. Later he became managing proprietor of a large dry goods store, but being rather unsuccessful he discontinued this after about eighteen months' trial. He then became traveling agent for Sweetser, Caldwell & Co., of Evansville, and remained with them in that capacity for about five years. In 1880 he moved to Mount Vernon and has been carrying on farming very successfully ever since. He owns 1,400 acres of very fertile land and has 650 acres under cultivation. He was married in 1875 to Lizzie Link, of Vanderburg County, who lived but seven months after her marriage. He took for his second wife, Mary Broadhead Edision, a native of Mount Vernon. They have four children: Mary E., Lola E., Fred E. and James E. Mr. Nolte has always been a very zealous and ardent Republican. He is now chairman of the Republican Central Committee and in this capacity he has always been connected with his party in both Vanderburg and Posey Counties.

DAVID DALE OWEN, M. D. (deceased), was born at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, June 24, 1807, being the third son, who lived to manhood, of Robert Owen, the philanthropist. He received his education during the years of 1824-25-26, at Hofwyl, near Berne, Switzerland. He also took a course in chemistry with Dr. Ure, of Glasgow, Scotland, and then attended the University of London. He received his diploma as M. D. in this country, from the Cincinnati Medical College

in the times of Dr. Locke Eberle and associates. He was engaged the greater part of his life as geologist, devoting his winters to chemical analysis connected with the geological surveys. He was first State geologist of Indiana, and in 1830, was appointed United States geologist for Iowa, and from 1848 to 1850 worked in the same capacity for Minnesota and the remaining Northwestern Territory. The results were published in a large quarto volume besides plates and maps. He was for many years afterward State geologist for Kentucky, his labors for that State being embodied in four large octavo volumes. Later, as State geologist for Arkansas, he published two octavo volumes. He married the third daughter of Dr. Neef, an associate of Pestalozzi. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Alfred D., Anna (wife of Charles Crawford), William H. and Nina (wife of Charles A. Parke). Mr. Owen's death occurred November 13, 1860. It is said of him that his ability as a geologist was only equaled by his manly spirit and modesty. Works treating on geology and chemistry have given him a national reputation in scientific circles.

COL. ALFRED DALE OWEN, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born, and lived until he was thirteen years old, in New Harmony, Ind. His birth occurred October 16, 1840, and he is the eldest child of Dr. David Dale Owen. In 1853 he was sent to Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he completed his education in German. When sixteen years old he returned to the United States and completed his education at the Western Military Institute, of Nashville, Tenn. The war of the Rebellion breaking out, he enlisted in 1861 as private in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in this capacity for five months. He was then promoted to lieutenant in the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and at the end of six months was made adjutant of the Eightieth Regiment; six months later, commissioned lieutenant colonel, and in 1863 (October 15), was made colonel of the Eightieth Regiment, serving until the close of the the war. He then returned home and engaged in the mercantile business at New Harmony until 1875, when he was elected auditor of Posey County, and served until 1883 by re-election. The latter year he was appointed cashier of the Mount Vernon Banking Company, and is filling

that position efficiently and well at the present time. In 1866 he married Anna Caldwell, a native of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have five children—three sons and two daughters. Col. Owen is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities, and is also a member of the G. A. R.

SIMEON H. PEARSE, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., April 29, 1830, being the oldest son of a family of three sons and three daughters born to Benjamin H. and (Mary Heath) Pearse, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The father who was a practical farmer, settled in Alleghany County, N. Y., in 1812, where he led a long and useful life. His death occurred August 13, 1885, in his eighty-fifth year. The mother died there in 1874. Our subject was raised in his native county, and secured a fair education, completing his academic course, and securing a State teacher's license at the age of twenty-one. He taught school during the winters and thus obtained means to enable him to pursue the study of medicine. He attended the Castleton Medical College of Vermont, and graduated from this institution in 1854. He then practiced his profession in Onondaga and Alleghany Counties for four years, and then spent one winter in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and in March, 1859, he came to Mount Vernon where he soon established a good practice, and has remained ever since, meeting with more than ordinary success in his profession. September 12, 1855, he married Lucy A. Abbott, born in the Doctor's native county. They have two children: Eliza M., wife of Andrew E. Lewis, of Princeton, Ind., and Warren M., a druggist in Louisville, Ky. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, and a Mason, P. W. M. and H. P. of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 163. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Pearse has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the general advancement or welfare of the county. He was one of the prime factors in establishing the graded school system in Mount Vernon. He was a member of the school board from 1868 to 1878, with the exception of two years from 1870 to 1872. He is justly recognized in the community as a worthy citizen and a competent and successful practitioner.

MILTON W. PEARSE (deceased), was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., July 4, 1841, and is a brother of Dr. S. H. Pearse. He was raised on a farm and secured a good education. In early life he attended the same institution of learning as the Doctor, and prepared himself for teaching, which profession he began at the age of sixteen years. In August, 1860, he came to Mount Vernon and taught in the town schools until 1864, when he enlisted in the 100 days' service in the war of the Rebellion. After his return home he taught the following winter, and then began the study of law with the view of making it a profession. In 1866 he was admitted to practice in the county, and soon became well and widely known as one of the foremost practitioners of the county. May 11, 1865, he married Mary S. Edson (a widow), who died June 20, 1880, having borne to him one child, now living, May W. March 5, 1884, he married Mrs. Adelaide Wellman, who still survives him. His death occurred April 22, 1884. He was a Democrat and a Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

GEORGE R. PECKINPAUGH, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Crawford County, this State, June 5, 1854, and is the next youngest of twelve children born to Nicholas and Eleanor (Sheckell) Peckinpaugh, who were born in Hardin County, Ky. The father was a pioneer citizen of Crawford County, immigrating there with his parents in 1818. Here he was raised and married and brought up his large family. He followed farming, merchandising and steamboating with considerable success; he was a member of the State Legislature from that district, and was well and favorably known throughout the region as one of the few Whigs who was a successful aspirant to office; he died in 1859. George R. remained on the farm until he was seventeen years old, when he attended the Hartsville Indiana University and later, the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and completed his sophomore year; he then took a two years' course in chemistry and some other branches pertaining to the medical profession, and in the fall of 1878 he entered the Cincinnati Medical College and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1881. He came here in September of the same year, and has been practicing his profession, in which he has been reasonably successful; he has capital invested in the drug

business; he is a Republican in politics, and a Mason and member of the State and county medical societies.

JOHN PFEFFER, SR., is the only living child of four sons born to Frederick Jacob and Margareta (Wessinger) Pfeffer, and was born in Germany, January 19, 1826. John remained with his parents until seventeen years of age when he left home and learned the butcher's trade. In 1849 he immigrated to the United States and followed his trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., and in 1856 came to Mount Vernon, and in connection with John D. Dieterle and John Schiesler, kept a meat-market in Mount Vernon. He then continued this business with Mr. Dieterle and also carried on grist-milling until 1877. Since that time he and Philip Traudt have carried on the milling business very successfully. In 1849 Mr. Pfeffer married Fredericka Gemehl, a native of Alsace, France (now Germany). To their union three children were born: John, Louisa (wife of Dr. O. T. Schultz) and Caroline (wife of Dr. Ernst Heusler). Mr. Pfeffer is a Republican, and was a member of the city council for six years and trustee of the city schools nine years. He is a Mason and a member of the Harugari and German Aid Societies; he and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JUDGE JOHN PITCHER, a native of Watertown, Conn., where he was born August 22, 1795. He was raised in his native State, and at the age of seventeen began studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1815. A year later he came West, making nearly the entire journey on foot, and located first at St. Louis, Mo., and came to Indiana in 1820 and practiced his profession in a number of the counties of Indiana; he came to Posey County in 1835 and has practiced his profession for forty years. He is a Democrat, but previous to the war was a Whig. In 1832 he was chosen to represent Spencer and Perry Counties in the State Legislature and was judge of the probate court for Gibson, Posey, Vanderburg and Warriek Counties. In 1815 he married Eliza Gamble who died in 1832, leaving three children, one now living, Thomas Gamble, who is a retired colonel of the United States Army and is governor of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y. Judge Pitcher took for his second wife Amanda Cissna who died in 1854. She left two living children: Henry C. and Kate. Our subject is the oldest Mason in Indiana.



A. E. Fretagnot



JOHN W. POWELL, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Henderson County, Ky., June 16, 1844, and is the only son of eleven children born to James M. and Matilda (Greene) Powell who were born in Kentucky and Virginia respectively. The father was a farmer and resided in the county of his nativity all his life with the exception of two years' residence in Indiana, in 1841-42. John W. secured a good literary education, attending the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., in 1864-65, and the Washington College at Lexington, Va., in 1866-67-68. In 1870 he began the study of medicine entering the medical department of the university of Louisville, Ky., and graduated from that institution in March, 1872. He then began practicing his profession in his native county, continuing there with good success until 1880. In December of that year he came to Indiana and located at Mount Vernon where he has since resided and now controls a large and remunerative practice. In 1882 he was appointed county physician and is serving in that capacity at the present time. In 1870 he was married to Belle Dorsey. They became the parents of six children, three of whom are living: Lila R., Wesley Dorsey and Clyde E. The Doctor is a Democrat and Mason and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DOUGLAS C. RAMSEY, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Clay County, Ill., where his father Dr. George D. Ramsey was a practicing physician for a number of years, and where he now lives a retired life. Our subject was raised in his native county with his father, beginning the study of medicine under him at the age of seventeen years. He received a good literary education in the public schools and by private instruction. In 1877 he entered the St. Louis Medical College attending three terms and graduating in 1880. Six months later he came to Mount Vernon where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with good success. November 16, 1882, he married Letitia Lappin, of Xenia, Ill. They had one daughter named Ruby now deceased. In politics he is a Democrat and is United States pension surgeon for Posey County, receiving his appointment under Cleveland. He is secretary of the county board of health, member of the American Medical Association,

Mississippi Valley, State of Indiana and Posey County Medical Societies.

GEORGE W. ROBERTSON, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 23, 1842. He is the son of Thomas and Lydia (Frost) Robertson, who were natives of the States of New York and New Jersey, respectively. George was raised in the county of his birth and secured a good education in the common schools and in the Marietta (Ohio) College. At an early age he began merchandising with his father and worked at that business previous to his entering college. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States Navy and was immediately promoted paymaster's clerk and upon attaining his majority, was promoted to the office of paymaster and was ordered to duty on the gunboat "Carondelet." He was retained in the service until six months after the close of the war, being promoted paymaster of a fleet of fourteen vessels. He was compelled to abandon his career in the navy on account of sickness contracted during service. After returning home he completed his education in the Marietta College. He then enlisted in the service of the United States as deputy assessor of the Fifth District, and at a later period, served in the United States collector's office at Evansville, Ind. In 1874 he accepted the position as head book-keeper in the Citizens' National Bank of Evansville, and later removed to Monticello, Ind., where he accepted the position as cashier of the Citizens' Bank of that place, remaining there until October, 1882, when he removed to Mount Vernon, and accepted his present position, which office he has filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. In June, 1875, he was married to Anna P. Lockwood, daughter of John M. Lockwood; they are the parents of one child, Estella. Mr. Robertson is a Mason—Knight Templar degree, and a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EVERSON W. ROSENKRANS, cashier of the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ind., is the next youngest of four children born to John B. and Margaret (Hornbeck) Rosenkrans, who were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Our subject was born in Sussex, N. J., in 1830, and was raised in his native State on a farm. When he was about ten years old his father died, and he remained with his mother and

received an ordinary education in the common branches. At the age of twenty years he became book-keeper for a dry goods house in St. Louis, Mo., and remained there three years. He then returned home and two years later he came to Evansville, Ind., and engaged as clerk in a wholesale dry goods store. In 1858 he came to Mount Vernon in company with John Burtis, and engaged in the grocery business, continuing at this five years, when he bought out his partner's interest and carried on the business alone until 1871. He then accepted a position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and in 1883 was promoted to his present responsible position, and is now filling that office in a very satisfactory manner. In 1860 he married Emily L. Lockwood, daughter of John M. Lockwood. To their union five children were born: John L. (deceased), Lucas, Natallie, Everson (deceased), and Carrie. In politics Mr. Rosenkrans is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Rosenkrans attends regularly and contributes largely to its financial support. He is a reliable and worthy citizen of the county.

GEORGE D. ROWE was born in Posey County, Ind., August 16, 1828, and is one of seven children born to the marriage of Samuel Rowe and Mary Duckworth. The father was born December 5, 1784, in Kentucky. He came to Indiana in 1809, and resided on two different farms in Posey County, and then moved to Harrison County, where he died March 23, 1870. The mother was born in 1799, in North Carolina. She died July 2, 1878. Our subject received a very good common school education, and when eighteen years of age left home and began flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, continuing at this work for about six years. March 3, 1852, he married Martha Hamilton, born August 10, 1833, daughter of Francis and Malinda Hamilton. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowe were born eleven children: Samuel, Joshua, Mary, Sarah (deceased), Julia, George, Mattie, Rebecca, America, John and William. Mr. Rowe has been moderately successful as a farmer, and has been trustee of Black Township for six terms. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Winfield Scott. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD SARLLS, a prominent business man of Mount Vernon, was born in Carroll County, Ky., August 13, 1839, and is one of a family of eight children born to the marriage of Richard Sarlls and Julia Evertson. The father and mother died within three months of each other, when our subject was but eight years of age. After their deaths he came to Mount Vernon and lived with his uncle, J. R. Evertson, until he was eighteen years of age, learning the miller's trade. He worked at that occupation in Mount Vernon and Uniontown, Ky., until the close of the war, when he began buying and selling grain, and has continued in this business ever since, engaging, also, at times, in the dry goods and merchandise business. He was a member of the firm of Fuhrer, Boyce & Co. from 1874 to 1880. Since the latter date he has engaged in the grain and real estate business, and has also given considerable attention to farming, and owns 750 acres of good bottom land in Kentucky, besides good residence property and business blocks in Mount Vernon. In 1860 he was married to Libbie Hinkle, who died in 1879, leaving seven children: Richard, Edward H., Jessie, Walter, Howard H., LeRoy and Louis P. In June, 1883, he married his present wife, Miss Fannie Hinch, a native of the county. Mr. Sarlls has been very prosperous financially, and is considered one of the foremost business men of the county. He is independent in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EBERHARD P. SCHENK, a very prominent farmer of the county, was born May 12, 1821, in Germany, and is one of six children born to Frank and Elizabeth Schenk. The parents were native Germans, and came to this country in January, 1837, and located in the eastern part of Posey County, Ind. There the father died in 1846, and the mother about 1872, having lived to be over ninety years of age. Our subject was about sixteen years of age when he came to the United States. He received a very good German education, but his English education has been acquired by self application. When twenty-six years old he married and settled in Marrs Township, on a farm where he lived until 1855. At that time he came to Mount Vernon with a brother and began keeping hotel, which business he abandoned in 1861, and moved on his present farm of 190 acres. He has

excellent buildings on his farm, and is one of the wealthy citizens and farmers of the county. In 1847 he was married to Margaret Deig (died January 9, 1874), who bore him these children: Mary Anne, Katie, Frank, Andrew, Barbara, Maggie, Lizzie. Mr. Schenk and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he has always been a Democrat politically. He has been county commissioner for six years. His son, Andrew A. Schenk, was born April 8, 1857, in Mount Vernon. He has always made his home with his parents. September 18, 1884, he was married to Katie Grabert. He follows the occupation of farming, in which he has been very successful.

EBERHARD B. SCHENK was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., July 10, 1844. He is a son of Francis and Maria (Deig) Schenk, who were natives respectively of Prussia and Bavaria. Francis came with his parents to the United States when quite young, and located in Marrs Township, Posey Co., Ind., where he was raised, married and lived until 1854 or 1855, with the exception of a short residence in Vanderburg County, where our subject was born. In 1855 they removed to Mount Vernon, where they have ever since resided. They kept the Union Hotel until the father's death, February 14, 1865. The mother died June 9, 1880. Our subject secured a good education, and after his father's death he assumed control of the hotel business, and continued at that work five or six years. The five following years he was engaged in the pump and steam-pipe business, and since that time has kept a large and select stock of stoves, tin and hardware, and is doing a thriving business. In 1871 he took for his companion and helpmate through life, Elizabeth Stahlhoefer, born in Vanderburg. They have four living children: Elizabeth, Edward J., John and Clemens. Mr. Schenk's political views are Democratic, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

SCHIELA BROS., John F. and Charles, are manufacturers and dealers in furniture in Mount Vernon, Ind. The business was originally started by their father, Charles Schiela, who was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He came to the United States in 1854, and in the fall of that year established his furniture store in Mount Vernon, and remained in that town until his death, November 22, 1880. In June, 1854, he married Christina Raetz, who still survives him. John F., senior mem-

ber of the firm, was born and raised in Mount Vernon, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade of his father, working with him until within ten months of his death. Since that time he has been an equal partner with his brother in the business. September 22, 1880, he married Mollie C. Keck, a native of the county. They have one child, Eliza C. John F. is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles, junior member of the firm, was born and raised in Mount Vernon, also. In 1880 he took his father's interest in the store, and he and his brother have conducted the business very successfully ever since. They have a select line of all kinds of furniture, and have a large and remunerative trade.

HENRY SCHNUR, SR., proprietor of the Bellville Roller Grist-mills, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 6, 1825, and is the youngest in a family of five children born to George Henry and Catherine Schnur, who were natives of the same country. The father was a brewer and distiller in his native land, and came to the United States with his family in 1838, and located in Marrs Township, Posey Co., Ind., where he followed the life of a farmer. His death occurred in 1852 or 1853, and the mother's in 1840. Henry's English education is quite limited, but he acquired a fair knowledge of German before coming to this country. At the age of nineteen he began farming on land given him by his father. He farmed here successfully until 1874, when he came to Mount Vernon and engaged in the grist-milling business, which occupation he has followed ever since with good success. His mill, which was of the old stone buhr pattern, he had remodeled in 1884-85, putting in the new improved rollers, and now does a large business. June 17, 1848, he married Louisa Bodemer, a native of Germany. They have five sons and two daughters living, and nine children who are dead. Mr. Schnur is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

OSCAR T. SCHULTZ, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., springs from a family whose members have for three centuries back been either physicians, or have held prominent offices of trust in church or state in Silesia, Prussia. The only surviving

relative in Germany is an uncle, *Sanitaets-Rath*, Dr. Robert Schultz, of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia. Our subject was born near Breslau, November 9, 1848, and is the eldest son of Theodore and Henrietta (Weber) Schultz. The father came with his family to the United States in 1853, and located first in New York City, but after two years residence in that place, removed West and located at Evansville, Ind., where he still resides engaged in the practice of medicine. Oscar T. received his education in the public schools of Evansville, graduating from the high school in 1866, and in the fall of that year went to Owensboro, Ky., and began keeping a private school. From 1868 to 1874 he was superintendent of German in the public schools of Evansville, or of Owensboro. During this time he perfected his general education, and began the study of medicine under the tutelage of his father while at Evansville, and Dr. C. H. Dodd, a prominent physician of Owensboro. February 26, 1875, he graduated in medicine from the Hospital College of medicine at Louisville, Ky., at the head of his class. April 17, 1875, he came to Mount Vernon, Ind., where he has since resided, and by professional ability and close application to business, he has succeeded in establishing a large and remunerative practice, second to none in the city or county. May 9, 1876, he married Louisa, daughter of John Pfeffer, whose sketch appears in this work. To their union six children were born, four of whom are living: Oscar J. T., Rudolph R., E. Erwin and Fredericka Vera. The Doctor is a Republican and Mason, and a member of the Harugari order. He and family are prominent members of the German Evangelical Trinity Church. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and vice-president of the Posey County Medical Society. He is medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies, and until August, 1885, was United States pension examining surgeon for Posey County. The Doctor is an active medical writer, and is the author of several very important medical articles. He is the owner of the mound farm on the Wabash River, a very beautiful and fertile farm of 620 acres. It takes its name from a natural mound which was the only land on the lower Wabash that remained unsubmerged during the floods of 1883-84.

JOHN L. SHORE is a son of William and Mary (Jeffries) Shore, who were born in North Carolina. The father came to Indiana in 1847, and located in Rush County. In 1848 they removed to Hancock County where the mother died in 1855, and where the father still resides. John L. was born in Rush County, Ind., August 8, 1848, but was raised on a farm in Hancock County, where he secured a fair education in the common branches. He followed the profession of teaching there for one year. At the age of twenty-one years he began learning telegraphy and followed this profession in the employ of the South Eastern Railroad (now Louisville & Nashville), until 1874, when he came to Mount Vernon and worked for three years at the same business. In 1876 he engaged in the coal business, and has continued at that ever since. In the spring of 1883, he began buying and selling lumber with Dr. G. R. Peckinpaugh as partner, and the firm now do a thriving business. June 13, 1876, he was married to Sue Beauchamp, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, a son, named William B. Mr. Shore is a Mason and Democrat, and is considered one of the prominent business men of the town, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES SMITH, SR., is one of seven children born to Jacob and Catharine (Schefer) Smith. The parents were native born Germans, and lived and died in their mother country. The former's death occurred in 1848, and the latter's in 1828. Of this ancestry was born the subject of our sketch. In 1821, when twenty-eight years old, he came with his wife and five children to America. They located first in White County, Ill., where they remained five years and then came to Mount Vernon. Two years later he purchased and began operating a saw-mill, continuing there until the spring of 1884, when it caught fire and was consumed, being without insurance. He, however, rebuilt the mill and has since been very prosperous. The firm is now Charles Smith & Sons. In 1842 he was married to Catharine Leicht. The result of this union is eight children: Catharine, Charles, Frederick, Lena, Charles August, William, Louis and Caroline. Mr. Smith has always been a Republican. His son Charles was born in Germany, in 1844, and was married, January 7, 1869, to Lizzette Armsbruster. They have seven living children: Ardella M.,

Charles, William, Frederick, Ira C., Winona A. and an infant about six months old. Charles, Jr., is also a Republican.

ELLWOOD SMITH, dentist, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Pike County, September 12, 1845, and is one of two surviving members of a family of seven children, born to Warren and Narcissa (Traylor) Smith, natives respectively of Indiana and South Carolina. Our subject was raised in Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind., and secured a common school education. He began life for himself, clerking in stores, and followed that occupation in Princeton and Missouri for several years. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of dentistry under Dr. L. H. Pumphrey, of Princeton, and remained with him over two years. In 1870 he came to Mount Vernon, and was in the employ of Dr. J. W. Hollingsworth, for some time, but bought out his employer the latter part of the same year and has since conducted the business in a highly successful manner. He gives considerable attention to fine stock raising, making a specialty of Jersey cattle, Berkshire and Jersey Red hogs, and also raises fine poultry. He has a small tract of land in the northeastern part of the city where he has a live stock exchange building. In 1873 he was united in matrimony to Kittie Barter. They have four children: Katie Louise, Ethelda, Ellwood and Frank Folsetter. The Doctor is a Mason, and a Republican in politics, and was mayor of Mount Vernon from 1882 to 1884.

FRANK SMITH, a prominent grocery merchant at Mount Vernon, Ind., and a native of Posey County, was born November 9, 1845, being one of two living members of a family of fourteen children born to Michael and Christina (Fassbender) Smith, natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1836 and located first in New Orleans, and in 1838 came to Posey County and began farming in Robb Township. He farmed there and in Harmony Townships until his death in the latter township in 1879. The mother died in 1847. He then lived with his mother's sister, and was raised in Louisiana and Florida, and secured a good education in New Orleans and Key West. He clerked in his brother's grocery store in New Orleans, and at the age of sixteen years he went with his aunt to Germany, and attended school about five years in Speirs on the Rhine, and in Heidelberg. In 1865 he returned to the United States and located in Posey

County, Ind., at New Harmony, where he engaged in the dry goods business with Fretageot, Son & Thrall, as clerk, and afterward worked for Ford & Filton. In 1872 he came to Mount Vernon and clerked in various dry goods and grocery stores until July, 1885, when he engaged in the grocery and queensware business for himself, carrying a full and select line of goods, and commands a large share of the trade of town and county. In 1867 he married Catherine Beckley, a native of Germany. They have five children living: Frank M., Walter T., Morris F., Henry, Horace C., Anna E. and Martin W. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and a Mason, and a wide-awake and prosperous business man of Mount Vernon. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. RICHARD SMYTH is a native of Ireland, where he was born April 28, 1830. He is one of fourteen children born to the marriage of Thomas and Susan (Dudgeon) Smyth, who were natives of the same place and came to the United States in 1839. They located on a farm in Gibson County, Ind., where the father died a few years later. Our subject was raised on the home farm and secured a good education in the Princeton Schools. When sixteen years old, he went to Evansville and began clerking in a drug store in order to secure means to obtain a medical education. He attended the Evansville Medical College in this manner and graduated in 1852. He located in Wadesville, Ind., the same year where he practiced medicine until 1864, and then returned to Gibson County and practiced at Princeton until 1878, when his health failed him and he removed to Kansas. In 1881 he returned to Posey County and has since practiced his profession in Mount Vernon, and has met with marked success. The Doctor was first married to Jane Hunter in 1853, but she died about a year later. In 1854 he married Maria E. Pitts, his present wife. They have five children—two sons and three daughters. He is Independent in politics and has been a Mason and Odd Fellow, but is not a member of any lodge at present.

ALBERT A. SPARKS, editor and proprietor of the Mount Vernon *Democrat*, was born in Clay Village, Shelby Co., Ky., February 22, 1855, and is the next oldest in a family of three sons and one daughter born to the marriage of Walter J. Sparks and Eliza A. Terrell, natives of Louisville and Hancock County, Ky.,

respectively. Our subject was raised in Shelbyville, Ky., securing an ordinary English education. At the age of twelve years he began learning the printer's trade which he mastered after a four years' apprenticeship with the *Shelby Sentinel*. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and worked on the *Evening News* of that city two and a half years, and later for a short time on the *Courier-Journal*. In 1873 he came to Evansville, Ind., and was employed as compositor on the *Journal* of that city. He then went to New Orleans, La., and was employed in the office of the *New Orleans Times* and also the *Democrat*, for about two years. In 1877 he returned to Evansville and accepted a position on the *Courier-Journal*, remaining there two years, when he came to Mount Vernon and purchased the *Democrat*, which he has since conducted in an able manner. Mr. Sparks is, as his paper implies, an unswerving Democrat and advocates the principles of that party through the columns of his paper in a bold and fearless manner. He was appointed postmaster at Mount Vernon, Monday, November 2, 1885, and entered upon his duties November 16, 1885. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. In February, 1879, he was married to Henrietta (Winings) Roche, daughter of Dr. Moses Winings, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. She has two sons by her first marriage named Peter W. and John D. Roche.

EDWIN V. SPENCER, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., is a son of Matthias and Harriett (Smith) Spencer, natives respectively of Connecticut and Vermont. The father who was an edge-tool maker by trade, located in Warren County, Penn., after marriage, and then followed his trade five or six years, meeting with the best of success. He then invested in a large tract of land in Erie County, and there spent the remainder of his days. Edwin V., the subject of this sketch, was born in Warren County, Penn., October 9, 1825, and is one of a family of nine children. He was reared to man's estate in his native county, where he secured a fair literary education and attended the academy at Sherburne, N. Y. When nineteen years old he began the study of medicine with the view to making it a profession. He attended the Cleveland, Ohio, Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1851. In the spring of 1852 he came to Posey County, Ind., where he has for over thirty years continually practiced his pro-

fession. He is one of the most successful practitioners of southern Indiana, and is one of the men who have helped make the county what it is. In February, 1852, he married his present wife, Sarah J. Baxter, a native of Erie County, Penn. They became the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Harriett (the wife of J. D. Brown), Edwin V., Jessie (the widow of John Rosenkrans), George W. and Guy. Mr. Spencer's political views are Democratic. He is a member of the Indiana State and Posey County Medical Societies.

ELIJAH M. SPENCER, attorney at law, of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Erie County, Penn., December 6, 1831, and is the next youngest of a family of seven sons born to the marriage of Matthias Spencer and Harriett D. Smith, natives, respectively, of East Hadam, Conn., and Montpelier, Vt. The father, who was a local Methodist Episcopal minister, immigrated from Connecticut to Sherburne, N. Y., when he was a young man. Here he married, and a few years later moved to Pennsylvania, being one of the first settlers of that part of the State. Some years later he removed to Erie County, where he spent the remainder of his days, following his chosen calling. He was an edge-tool mechanic and blacksmith by trade, and followed these occupations and farming with good success. He was born in November, 1795, and died in May, 1883. The mother died in April, 1879, in her seventy-ninth year. Our subject was raised in his native county, and secured a very fair education. When eighteen years old he began teaching school, in order to secure means to obtain a collegiate education. The following year he entered Alleghany College, at Meadsville, Penn., and alternately studied and taught school until he graduated from the institution, June 28, 1855. He then came to Rising Sun, Ind., and read law one year, having given it considerable study while yet in college. In 1856 he was nominated by the Democrats for prosecuting attorney of that district, but declined the nomination. In July, of the same year, he came to Mount Vernon, and at the October election he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district composing Posey and Gibson Counties, serving two years. He then continued the practice of his profession uninterruptedly and with good success until 1861, when he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1862-63-64. Since that time

he has practically retired from public life, and has devoted his entire time and attention to a large and remunerative law practice and the management of his farms in the country. He has been more than ordinarily successful in the latter enterprise, and owns over 2,000 acres of good farming land in the county, 1,500 of which are under cultivation. November 17, 1860, he married Mary Morse, a native of Summit County, Ohio. They are the parents of these children: Charles M., John W., Frank B., Mary E., Estelle and Elijah M. Mr. Spencer has always been an unswerving Democrat in politics. He is a Mason, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is recognized as one of the leading men of the county, and is esteemed and honored by all who know him.

CHARLES SPRINGER, citizen of Mount Vernon, was born near Breslau, Prussia, November 6, 1829, and is a son of Charles and Caroline (Rohleder) Springer, who were natives of the same country. Charles secured a fair German education, and after learning the cabinet-maker's trade came to the United States in 1853, landing in New Orleans. Four months later he came to Evansville, Ind., where he worked at the pattern-maker's trade until 1860. He then came to Mount Vernon and worked in the saw-mill business, and has followed that occupation very successfully ever since. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Hallenberger, a native of the same country as himself. They became the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Charles, Henry, Elizabeth, George, Mary, Eddie, Joseph, Matilda and Frank. Mr. Springer's political views are Republican. He is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are much respected by their neighbors and friends.

GILBERT TEMPLETON may be mentioned as one of Posey County's most prominent farmers and citizens. He is a native of the county, born January 30, 1820, and a son of Samuel and Sarah (Curtis) Templeton. The father was born in South Carolina in 1792, a tanner by trade, and followed that occupation the greater part of his life. At the time of his death (1872) he was a resident of Black Township. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1795 and died in 1870. Our subject was reared at home and received a common school education. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he began working

for himself. April 8, 1847, he married Desire, daughter of Elisha and Elicila Philips. She was born August 12, 1827, and died September 1, 1885, having borne seven children: Sarah, Armenias, Jennie and Frederick, living, and Mary, Thomas and Eva, deceased. Mr. Templeton is in every sense of the word a self-made man. He started in life with no capital except his hands and boundless energy, and now owns 275 acres of very fine land in Black Township and 100 acres in Point Township. He is a warm Republican and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORTH TEMPLETON, trustee of Black Township and native of Posey County, Ind., was born April 4, 1857, son of Gilbert M. Templeton and Martha Jane (Holland) Templeton, natives of Posey County. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was raised and married and brought up his family in this county. He was a son of Thomas Templeton, one of the old pioneer settlers of the place, who came to Indiana from Virginia on the day of the battle of New Orleans. Our subject's father died when he was three years old, and he was then taken by his aunt, Mrs. James McGillton, with whom he lived until he was ten years old, and then went to live with a cousin, Gilbert Templeton. He remained with him until he was fifteen years old, and then worked as a farm laborer during the summer months and attended school during the winters, thus securing a fair education. When twenty-one years old he began farming for himself, but afterward sold his farm for town property. In 1884 he was elected to his present office. He is a Democrat in politics, but was elected to office rather as an independent, and was styled the tax-payer's candidate. June 10, 1879, he married Sally Barter, a native of the county. They became the parents of two children, one deceased, and one living named Archie. Mr. Templeton is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. fraternities. He is a well known and respected citizen and a good officer.

CHRISTIAN F. TENTE, a prominent business man of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Westphalia, Prussia, August 19, 1833, and is the elder of two sons of Henry C. F. and Johanna M. Tente, who were born and raised in Prussia. Our subject was raised by his grandparents in his native country and secured a good high school education in his native language, and also learned

some English. When about sixteen years old he began working in the postal department of his native country and later engaged in the mercantile business, continuing there until 1859, when he, with many others of his freedom loving countrymen, came to the United States. He worked as clerk for a dry goods firm in Louisville, Ky., and afterward traveled and became book-keeper for a wholesale liquor house. In 1864 he came to Mount Vernon and engaged in the grocery business with Charles Leunig. They remained partners in business about one and a half years and since that time Mr. Tente has carried on the business alone. He has met with well deserved success and has, by industry and business integrity, succeeded in establishing a large trade. He carries a full and select stock of general groceries and queensware, and is also engaged in retailing liquors. In 1866 he married his present wife, Bertha A. Leunig. They became the parents of seven children: Emma (the wife of Leroy M. Wade), Gustav H., Otto H., Hattie, Frederick W., Anna M. and John W. Mr. Tente's political views are Democratic. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic and Harugari fraternities. He and wife are worthy members of the Evangelical Association.

HON. GEORGE W. THOMAS, SR., a prominent pioneer citizen of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Tennessee, March 22, 1813. He is one of a family of five sons and three daughters (two sons and one daughter are now living) born to James and Mary (Eblin) Thomas, natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively. The father came from Tennessee to Indiana Territory in 1814 and located on a tract of land two miles west of where Mount Vernon now is, and a year or so later removed to what is now Lynn Township. Here he farmed very successfully until his death in 1854. The mother died there fifteen years previously. Our subject secured such education as could be obtained in the early subscription schools of his boyhood days, and on attaining his majority he began farming and milling for himself, running both saw and grist-mill and also flat-boated on the river. He remained in Lynn Township until 1855, when he came to Mount Vernon and engaged in the wharf-boating business, which he has conducted successfully ever since. He has also been interested in steam-boating, having owned an interest in the "Robert Mitchell" and "West Wind." He also built and ran the "G. W. Thomas."

December 25, 1834, he married Anna L. Noel, a native of Ohio. They have raised eight children to maturity: Cornelia (wife of Capt. A. M. Dusouchet), Enoch E., Cyrus, O. (deceased), Victoria (wife of William Reeves), Alonzo J. (deceased), Virginia (widow of F. A. Pentecost), Aaron J. (deceased) and George W. Mr. Thomas' political views have always been Democratic. He was elected by his party to the State Legislature in 1849, and served until 1850. He held the position of county recorder from 1864 to 1868. He is a Mason of long standing and is among the leading business men of Posey County. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM W. TRAFFORD, is one of seven children born to Edmund and Nancy (Applegate) Trafford, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. The father followed the occupation of farming all his life and at an early day came to Kentucky where he remained but a short time. He then came to Indiana in 1818, and located in Posey County on a farm of eighty acres, where he remained until his death in 1826. The mother was born July 11, 1792, and died March 9, 1858. The subject of our sketch made his home with his people until he attained his majority when he commenced working for himself. At the age of twenty-two years he purchased a farm of eighty acres and has kept adding to this until he now owns 775 acres of land, 220 acres of which are in Illinois. He is a staunch Republican in politics and his first vote was for Lewis Cass. He has always prospered in his undertakings and is one of the county's best citizens.

PHILIP TRAUDT and John Pfeffer are the proprietors of the Favorite Grist-mills of Mount Vernon, Ind. The business was established in 1861, by Fuhs, Pfeffer & Dieterle, who carried on the business until 1868, when Mr. Fuhs died and Philip Traudt purchased a one-third interest. Mr. Dieterle withdrew in 1877 and the business has been conducted by its present proprietors since that time. In 1883 they were running five sets of buhrs, but added four sets of new improved rolls and now have a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and employ six men besides themselves. Philip Traudt was born in the province of Hesse Cassel, Prussia, October 5, 1845, and is the youngest of eleven children born to Coonrod and Elizabeth (Fuhs) Traudt. They lived and died in the old country. Philip received a very good

German education and learned the milling business of his father. In 1865 he came to the United States in the milling business as employe in the city of New York. In 1868 he came West and located at Mount Vernon and engaged in this present business in which he has remained ever since, meeting with good success. In 1868 he married Christina Fuhs, a native of Germany. They have no children of their own but have an adopted daughter, Katharine. Mr. Traudt is a Republican and was a member of the city council two terms. He is a Mason and a member of the Harugari order. He and wife are members of the Trinity Church and he is one of Posey County's most enterprising and successful business men.

LEROY M. WADE, deputy prosecuting attorney for Posey County, Ind., a native of the county, was born August 22, 1862, the eldest of six children born to George W. and Zereldia (Williams) Wade, natives respectively of Ohio and this county. The father came to Posey County in 1850 and located on a farm near Cynthiana, where he has since resided. Leroy M., remained with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Valparaiso Normal School and graduated in the teacher's course in 1880. He then returned home and followed the profession of teaching in his native township and Mount Vernon, being principal of the West Ward schools during 1883-84. In the meantime he had begun the study of law, with the intention of making it a profession, and read with Judge W. P. Edson, and was admitted to practice in November, 1883. In 1885 he established a law office in Mount Vernon and has since been satisfactorily engaged in the practice of his profession and attending to the duties of his office. July 12, 1885, he was married to Emma Tente, a native of Mount Vernon. Mr. Wade is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the political affairs of the county. He is a member of the Christian Church and a rising member of the legal profession. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

PETER WALTER, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel at Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Rhein Hessen, Germany, March 20, 1846, and is one of ten children born to Valentine and Barbara (Diefenbach) Walter, natives of Rhein Hessen and Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. The father died in our subject's birthplace

in 1883. The mother still resides there. Peter received a very good German education, and after reaching the age of fifteen years began learning the confectioner's trade, which he mastered and followed in his native land until 1865. He then came to the United States and worked at his trade in Erie, Penn., and then on steam-boats plying on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1871 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and at a later date engaged in the confectionery and restaurant business in Uniontown, Ky., where he remained until 1874. He then worked at his trade in Erie, Penn., until 1878, and finally came to Mount Vernon where he worked at the same business with good success until September 1, 1884. He then leased the St. Nicholas Hotel and has since kept a first-class house in every respect and controls a large share of the local and transient custom. In 1871 he was married to Margaret Moll. They have seven children: Henry, Charles, Martin, Edward, John, Frederick and Helena. Mr. Walter is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES WASEM, a wide-awake business man of Mount Vernon, Ind., is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born June 14, 1836, son of Karl and Mary Elizabeth (Roesel) Wasem, natives of the same country, where they now reside. Charles was raised in his native country and received a very good education in his native language. In 1858 he came to the United States and worked as a farm laborer in Ohio for over a year, and in 1859 came to Mount Vernon and engaged as a clerk in the grocery business for Andrew Glass, continuing with him until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted in the 100 days' service in 1864 and served his time of enlistment in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1865 he engaged in the retail liquor business here and continued until 1867, when he returned to Germany on a visit and remained there about six months. He then returned to Mount Vernon and re-engaged in the liquor business. In 1869 he built his present business block and has since conducted the business in a strictly first-class manner. He was married to Louisa Pretoreus, a native of Germany. They became the parents of one child (deceased). They have an adopted son named Harry. Mr. Wasem is a Republican in politics, a Mason and member of Harugari order. He and wife are members of the Trinity Church.

ANDREW WASEM, treasurer of Posey County, Ind., is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born, November 20, 1849, son of Karl and Elizabeth (Roesel) Wasem, who were the parents of seven children, our subject being next to the youngest. Both parents are still living in Germany. Andrew was raised with his parents in his native country, and received the ordinary compulsory education. When thirteen years old he left home, and began learning the cabinet-maker's trade in one of the cities of Germany. At the end of four years he came to the United States and located in Mount Vernon, where he remained but a short time, and then went to St. Louis, and there followed his trade until 1869. He then worked at cabinet-making in Louisville until 1870, and then returned to Mount Vernon, and worked as carpenter and millwright in George Wolfing & Co.'s distillery, until 1871. He clerked in Leuning & Co.'s grocery store for two years, and when the company dissolved he entered into partnership with Charles Leuning, continuing with him four years, and then retailed liquors until 1879. He and his brother, under the firm name of C. & A. Wasem, began selling groceries. They met with good success and continued together until November, 1882, when Andrew was elected to his present position by the Democratic party, and was re-elected two years later, and is now filling the duties of his responsible position ably and efficiently. November 21, 1872, he married Bertha Leuning, a native of St. Louis, but of German extraction. They became the parents of four children: Oscar L. and Lulu C., now living. Mr. Wasem has always been a Democrat in politics. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree. He and wife were raised in the Lutheran faith, but are not members of any church. He is an enterprising and prosperous citizen, and an affable and popular official.

VINCENT WECKESSER, a wide-awake and popular groceryman of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in Konigshofen, Baden, Germany, January 29, 1833, and is one of seven children born to John Adam and Anna R. (Andres) Weckesser who were natives of the same country, where they lived and died. Vincent, our subject, was raised in his native land and obtained a fair German education in the schools of that country. When twenty-four years old he left home and friends and came to the United

States, locating in Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the cooper's trade. About two years later (1859) he came to Mount Vernon, where he plied his trade quite successfully for about three years. He then clerked in a hotel and saloon for some time, and in 1864 he and Frank Stoeckler formed a partnership and started a grocery and saloon, continuing together until 1881, when Mr. Weckesser assumed entire control of the business. He has met with the best of success, and carries a full and select stock of general groceries and queensware, and controls a large share of trade, in his line of business, in town and county. In 1866 he married Catherine Rickert. They are the parents of seven children—one son and six daughters. In politics Mr. Weckesser is a staunch Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is one of the stockholders of the International Bank, and it may be truly said of him that he is essentially a self-made man. Starting in life with little or no capital, he has risen step by step, until he ranks among the highest in the county as a business man, and bears the respect and esteem of all who know him,

JOHN B. WEEVER, M. D., of Mount Vernon, Ind., was born in the town of Hallowell, Me., September 25, 1836, being next eldest of seven children born to Charles S. and Mary T. (Trafton) Weever, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Maine. The father, who was a physician and surgeon, came to Indiana in 1837, and located at Evansville where he followed his profession successfully until 1850. He held the position of Professor of Anatomy in Evansville Medical College for one year, and then came to Mount Vernon, where he very soon had a large and lucrative practice. His death occurred April 21, 1861. The mother died in April, 1884. John B. was raised by his father, and secured the ordinary literary education to be obtained in the city schools. At an early age he began studying medicine under his father, and at the age of fourteen years attended a full course of lectures in Evansville Medical College. He continued an irregular course of study until he was nineteen years old, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Penn., from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1858. He then came to Mount Vernon, and practiced with his father until the latter's death, when he assumed entire control of affairs, and

now has the leading practice in Posey County, in which he has been very successful. In December, 1862, he married Emma J. Slocum, a native of Carmi, Ill. They became the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Walter R., George S., and Paul S. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, but takes little part in political matters, devoting his entire time and attention to his profession. He is a member of the American, State and County Medical Societies, and also of the American Public Health Association. He is a very successful practitioner, and one of Mount Vernon's most enterprising professional men.

HON. JOSEPH F. WELBORN may be mentioned among the representative men of Posey County, Ind. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., August 6, 1818, and in 1833 immigrated with his parents to Indiana, and located in Mount Vernon where the father worked for a number of years at wagon-making, and Joseph cultivated a small farm near town until he attained his majority. He then removed to Robinson Township and engaged in stock raising and farming, meeting with good success. He gave especial attention to fine stock and acquired the reputation of being an excellent judge of horses and hogs. In 1844 he married Nancy Mills, whose father was a prominent and early settler of the county. In 1856 Mr. Welborn rented his farm and came to Mount Vernon where he engaged in the pork packing business in connection with William Lowry. In 1872 he, in company with some other prominent men, established the Mount Vernon Banking Company, and he was chosen president. In 1858 he was elected county treasurer for two years, and in 1876 was nominated by the Democrats for representative to the Legislature, and was elected by a large majority. He was for fifteen years chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and was a delegate to Chicago in 1864, when George B. McClellan was nominated for the presidency. Since his retirement from the Mount Vernon Banking Company, Mr. Welborn has given his entire time and attention to dealing in real estate and farm land. He owns about 2,000 acres of the very choicest land in the county, nearly all being improved by tile ditching and other improvements. He has given much time and attention to aid in the extension of railroads, and his name will ever be mentioned with feelings of pride and respect.

ASA C. WILLIAMS, son of Urbane and Nancy (Johnson) Williams, is the fifth in a family of twelve children, and was born October 20, 1818, in Nelson County, Ky. His parents were natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. They were married in Kentucky and came to Indiana in March, 1828, locating near Stewartsville, in Posey County on a farm where they lived about two years. They then purchased a tract of land in Harmony Township, which they cleared and improved, undergoing all the hardships incident to pioneer life. The father's death occurred June 25, 1848. The mother died in February, 1845. Asa C. secured an ordinary education by limited attendance each year in the primitive log schoolhouse, common to the frontier. At the age of twenty-one, he began farming for himself in Harmony Township, and in 1842 he moved to Lynn (now Centre) Township, where he purchased his first piece of land (forty acres). In 1847 he removed to the farm where he now lives. Here he raised his family and farmed very successfully, accumulating over a section of land. November 17, 1867, he came to Mount Vernon, being a stockholder of the First National Bank, and has given his time and attention to this business ever since. He was vice-president of the bank a number of years, and was afterward elected president in 1873, which position he now holds. January 28, 1840, he married Dicy Cox, a native of the county who died August 29, 1844, having borne three children, one now living named Martha, the wife of Charles Hayes. July 17, 1845, he married his present wife, Anna Gwaltney, a native of Posey County, and daughter of Benjamin Gwaltney, a pioneer citizen of the county. By this last marriage Mr. Williams became the father of three living children: Dicy (wife of John W. Cartwright), John T. and Stephen Jett. Mr. Williams has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Van Buren in 1840. He served as county commissioner from 1858 to 1864, and has held other offices of trust, such as township trustee, etc. He has probably settled up more estates in Posey County than any other one resident. Mr. Williams is not a member of any church, yet he attends the Baptist Church regularly and contributes largely to its support. He is recognized as one of Mount Vernon's most influential citizens, and is a man worthy the esteem of all.

DR. MOSES WINNINGS, deceased, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 1, 1799. March 1, 1828, he was married to Eliza Anable, who died August 2, 1828. For his second wife, he took Avarilla Baker, who was born in Kentucky, January 12, 1814, and died March 27, 1864, leaving five children: Mrs. Mary James, of Evansville; Mrs. Henrietta Sparks, wife of A. A. Sparks; Mrs. Kate Humphrey, widow of Capt. S. H. Humphrey; Mrs. Tillie Rodecker, wife of Dr. C. W. Rodecker, and Benjamin L. Winnings. Dr. Winnings came to Evansville in 1850, and resided in that place two years when he removed to Mount Vernon, where he lived forty-five years. His death occurred July 25, 1876.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN M. BAILEY was born in Posey County, Ind., February 22, 1832. He is a son of John A. and Cynthia (Stallings) Bailey, and is of English descent. His father was born at Princeton, Ky., in 1806, and his mother in Posey County, Ind., in 1808. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on the farm, and in attendance at the common schools. In 1854 he went to California and worked in the mines one and a half years, on a farm the same length of time, and was then engaged in the stock business three years. In 1860 he returned to Indiana, and on the breaking out of the war enlisted in Company A, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years or during the war. He was present at the battles of Atlanta, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Nashville, and other places. He was wounded at Pine Mountain, and was honorably discharged, as orderly sergeant, in July, 1865. Since this time he has been engaged in farming. In 1871 he purchased his present farm, and now owns 220 acres of fine land well improved. Mr. Bailey is a self-made man, having risen from nothing to a comfortable competency. He is a man of superior judgment, was a good soldier, and is a leading citizen. He is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of the county, and is a Republican in politics. He was married December 28, 1865, to Miss Susan Stallings, daughter of William and Mary A. Stallings. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three children: John W., born in 1867; William L., born in 1869, and Franklin, born in 1879.

CAPT. JOSEPH A. BARRETT, farmer, a son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Rosberry) Barrett, was born in Smith Township, Posey County, Ind., May 12, 1837, and is of Irish and French descent. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Va., September 9, 1805, and his mother in Tennessee in 1807. His paternal grandfather, George A. Barrett, was a native of Virginia. The Barrett family came to this county in 1816, and set-

tled in what is now Robb Township. There the father died in 1871 and the mother in 1881. The early life of the subject of this sketch was, mainly spent upon the farm. He enlisted September 15, 1861, in Company B, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant September 6, 1862. In February following he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in April, 1863, was made captain of the company. This position he occupied until March, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. At Mumfordsville, Ky., he was taken prisoner, and was retained a prisoner of war two months. After the war he resumed farming, and settled where he now lives seven years ago, where he owns 128 acres of good farming land. He is a self-made man; is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active part in political affairs. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and served as such eight years. In 1882 he was a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, and was beaten by only one vote in the convention. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Kissiah Stallings, by whom he has five children, viz.: Lewis, Emma, Morris, Walter and Bertha.

FRANK D. BOLTON, postmaster, New Harmony, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hodgson) Bolton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 15, 1823. He is of Scotch and English extraction. His father was born at Bolton, England, in 1798, and came to America in 1815, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there until 1826. He then came by flat-boat to Mount Vernon, this county, and overland to New Harmony, where he died in 1870. His mother, who was born in 1800, died in 1844. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent in attendance upon the public schools, and in working at a carding machine. He then clerked in a store, and in a bank, and subsequently began the manufacture of carriages, which he continued for about six years. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, and served two years, during which time he was at the battle of Vicksburg and at Arkansas Post. At first he was appointed commissary-sergeant, and subsequently promoted to quartermaster-sergeant. He was discharged in June, 1863, on account of physical disability. In 1870 he was elected county auditor of Posey County, serving for four years. In 1880 he was elected township trustee of Harmony Township,

and re-elected in 1882. In August, 1885, he was commissioned postmaster of New Harmony. He is a representative of one of the early families of Posey County; in 1852 he was made a member of the I. O. O. F., and he is an ardent and hard-working Democrat, always taking a deep interest in the success of his party. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Mary B. Pooley, a native of Louisville, Ky., by whom he has had four children, only one of whom is living, viz.: Nora, now Mrs. Homer Lichtenberger.

JACOB BREITH, dealer in drugs and family groceries, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 15, 1828, and is a son of Frank and Margaret (Heldebrand) Breith, who were the parents of twelve children. His father was also a native of Germany, a shoe-maker by trade, and served four years in the Bavarian Army. His mother was also of German nativity, both lived and died in their native land. The only education received by our subject was when he was very young. When he was nine years old his father began teaching him the trade of a shoe-maker, at which he worked until arriving at his majority, when according to the law of his country he began serving the regular term of five years in the Bavarian Army. He immigrated to America in 1854, landing at New Orleans, coming up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Evansville, thence to Posey County, and settling at Stewartsville. For about two years he worked by the day on the farm at 50 cents per day, and then began the shoe-maker's trade at Stewartsville, where he continued working at his trade until 1870, since which time he has been a resident of New Harmony. For a short time he continued working at his trade in this place. In 1873 he engaged in the grocery business; in 1876 moved to his present place of business, and the same year added a stock of drugs. He was married, March 1, 1854, to Miss Saloma Shifar, also a native of Germany. Of fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Breith, only three survive: Elizabeth, Caroline and Eleanora. At the time of their marriage they were too poor to buy a bedstead and for six weeks had to sleep on the floor, but by energy, economy and hard labor they have made a comfortable living. In politics Mr. Breith is a Democrat, and withal an estimable and worthy citizen.

GEORGE W. BUCKLIN, M. D., was born in Princeton, Gibson County, Ind., May 14, 1850. He is a son of Horace M. and Elmira (Maxam) Bucklin, and is of both German and Irish extraction. His father, Horace M. Bucklin, was born in 1811, in Pawtucket, R. I., and his mother in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1817. In about 1830 the Bucklin family came to Indiana and settled in Gibson County. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon the farm, attending as occasion afforded opportunity the district school. At the age of eighteen he began his academic education at Princeton, after completing which he taught school four years. In 1876 he began the study of medicine at Princeton under the instruction of Dr. S. E. Munford, and during the winters of 1877-78 and 1878-79 he attended medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, New York, graduating February 27, 1879. He located at New Harmony, Ind., April 10, 1879, and has ever since continued here the practice of his profession, and is so far the only graduate of Bellevue College in the county. He is also one of the most thorough physicians in the county, and his practice has equaled his expectations. He is a member of the State Medical Association, is a member of the A. O. of U. W., and also of the Republican party. He is eminently a self-made man and a most courteous gentleman. Dr. Bucklin was married, May 1, 1879, to Miss Emma Wright, daughter of Amos Wright of Warrick County.

CHARLES CHADWICK, proprietor of the New Harmony Ferry, was born in New Hampshire, February 20, 1842, a son of James and Mary F. (Piper) Chadwick, and of English descent. His father was born near Manchester, England, and came to America in 1830. For a number of years he lived in Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1835 came to Posey County, and engaged in the saddlery business, in which he continued until 1862. From this time until his death in 1865 he was engaged in general merchandising. Mrs. Chadwick was born at Athol, Mass. Her first marriage was with Simeon Dexter in 1838, with whom she lived about two years when Mr. Dexter died, and in 1840 she wedded the father of our subject. To them were born five children, Charles being the eldest. He obtained his education in the New Harmony schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving thirty-five

months. He was at Atlanta, Cumberland Gap, Nashville, and at the close of the war was in North Carolina; he was discharged in 1865. After the war he was engaged in merchandising, continuing two years. In 1873 he purchased and has since run the New Harmony Ferry. In 1882 he built the steamboat "John R. Hugo" for ferry purposes, but finding her too expensive, has since used her for freight; he owns 200 acres of good land, is a prominent citizen, a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the town council; he was married, October 23, 1880, to Miss Helen Robb, who was born in Posey County in 1860. They have two children: Robb C., born March 26, 1883, and Nellie, born May 15, 1885.

HORATIO C. COOPER, of the firm of Vinton & Cooper, was born at St. Paul, Minn., in 1862. He is a son of Hon. Horatio and Laura (Moore) Cooper, and of English descent. Hon. Horatio Cooper was one of the leading early business men of New Harmony, dealing in pork and merchandise in New Harmony and Evansville for a number of years. John Cooper, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from England to what is now Posey County at an early day. He was a farmer and an early school teacher, and his death occurred here in 1880. Hon. Horatio went to St. Paul, Minn., about 1860, and there remained until his death in 1864. His remains were brought to Posey County for interment, and now repose with those of his kindred in the New Harmony Cemetery. He had served as a member of the Indiana General Assembly. The Cooper family has long been prominent in the county, and has done its part in contributing to the general prosperity. The mother of our subject was born in 1840. After the death of her first husband she married Charles Linck, who died in 1868, and Mrs. Linck now resides in Evansville. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools at Evansville, and afterward came to Posey County, where he was engaged in farming one year. He has made two trips to the Pacific coast. He has a 160 acre farm near Red Wing, Minn., and in August, 1885, engaged in the jewelry business in partnership with Albert Vinton. Mr. Cooper is a Republican, and one of the prominent young men of New Harmony.

JOHN CORBIN, a native of Posey County, Ind., and one of New Harmony's most enterprising and influential citizens, was

born March 20, 1840. He is the youngest son in a family of six children born to John and Margaret (Gibson) Corbin, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and the latter in the same State in 1813. In 1832 the family settled at Farmersville, Posey Co., Ind., but twelve years later moved to New Harmony, from whence the father removed to California in 1850, where he died in 1867. The mother died in Posey County in 1842. John Corbin attended the common schools in youth, and in 1854 went to California, making the trip in six months. In 1858 he returned to Indiana, and the year following entered Asbury University, where he remained until April, 1861. Heartily espousing the Union cause he became a member of the Asbury Guards, a college organization, and which afterward became a part of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment. After serving one year he returned home and assisted in raising Company A, of which he was elected second lieutenant. In 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and early in 1864 was promoted to the captaincy of his company. In September, 1866, he was honorably discharged from the service. Capt. Corbin embarked in the milling business at New Harmony in 1867, at which he was continuously engaged until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1885. He is now engaged in the ranching and stock raising business in Greenwood County, Kas. He was married, January 13, 1869, to Mary A. Truscott, and four children is the issue to their union: Laura L., John, Marcia V. and Helen M. Mr. Corbin is a Republican in politics. Briefly speaking, he is a self-made man. Beginning for himself at about ten years of age he has made life a success financially, and has won distinction as a soldier and private citizen.

JOHN B. ELLIOTT, farmer and fruit grower, was born about one mile northeast of New Harmony, Ind., July 27, 1836, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Bennett) Elliott. The father was born at Farnham, England, February 11, 1801, immigrated to America in 1830 and settled at New Harmony, Ind. Was married, February 11, 1834, to Mary Ann Bennett, who bore him six children, three of whom yet live. He died December 10, 1864, an honored and respected citizen. His widow, who was born in Surrey County, England, February 27, 1815, immigrated with her parents to this country in 1818, her father, David H., having been a noted Methodist minister. James Elliott, the

paternal grandfather of John B., came from England, his native country, to this in 1818, first settling at Evansville, but later removing to New Harmony became a member of Number Three Society in the Owen community, in which he held a prominent position. John B. Elliott, the immediate subject of this biography, passed his boyhood on the farm and attending the public schools. He attended school at Evansville one year, one year at the Indiana State University, and one year at the Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, Ky., and Syree Springs, Tenn. In 1854 he assisted in surveying a route for the M. & L.-R. R. R., but in 1855 engaged in stock business. In 1856 was placed in charge of his father's farm and mill, and in 1858 and 1859 was engaged in merchandising. November 11, 1858, he wedded Helen A., daughter of Virgil and Martha D. Soper, who was born in this township February 9, 1838, and died August 19, 1883. Seven children were born to them, as follows: William V., Lena, Elmer E., Marcy, John S., Annie and Morton. The first named is dead. Mr. Elliott is one of the county's most progressive citizens, is an Odd Fellow and a Republican. He was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of the Posey County Agricultural Society, and has held the position of president of that organization two terms.

THOMAS S. FORD, dealer in fine wines and liquors, is a native of Frederick County, Va. He is a son of William T. and Kate Ford, of English and French ancestry, and the second in a family of eight children. He came with his parents to Kentucky in about 1861. For some time he worked in a tobacco factory, and then clerked in a store. Subsequently he began the practice of dentistry, following this profession some years. Since 1871 he has resided in New Harmony, at first clerking in a store, but May 22, 1883, he engaged in his present business, in which he has been successful. He is a Democrat in politics, and an active worker for that party's success. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 87. He has many friends and is well connected, and he is the architect of his own success. Mr. Ford was married, July 2, 1878, to Miss Joseph Walz, daughter of the Hon. John Walz, of New Harmony. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, two survive, viz.: Bessie and Leroy; Katie being the name of the one that died.

ACHILLES EMERY FRETAGEOT was born in Paris, France, October 24, 1813, and received a liberal education. He came to New Harmony in 1826, after which date to the time of his death, which occurred March 1, 1873, a period of over forty-seven years, he was a resident of New Harmony, and closely identified with its prosperity and history. Possessing an active temperament, his life from boyhood was one of industry and great usefulness. Passing a business life of nearly half a century, he has left a name unsullied by a single blemish. Honest, truthful, generous and kind in his dealings with his fellow-men had made him esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Fretageot was a very faithful and zealous Odd Fellow, having been for nearly twenty-one years an honored member of New Harmony Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., and for many years treasurer of that lodge. At the time of his death he was also treasurer of the Posey County Agricultural Society, a position he had held for twelve years, and was county commissioner elect, having been chosen to the last named office at the October election in 1872, his popularity and usefulness being then recognized, as the opposing party placed no candidate in the field and printed his name on all the tickets. This recognition of his merits was worthy of the man. In his youth and young manhood he was a true and trusted friend and counselor of Alexander McClure and Thomas Say. Mr. McClure entrusted the funds and founding of the Workingmen's Institute Library of New Harmony largely to Mr. Fretageot. Their friendship began in Paris, France, during Mr. McClure's residence at that city as commissioner of the United States for settlements of claims of American citizens, being known as "The French Spoliation Claims Commissioner." The friendship thus formed between the boy and man was never disturbed and remained unbroken until death. A complete history of Mr. Fretageot includes the history of Posey County, and of New Harmony from 1826 to 1873. Born on the banks of the Seine, he passed the useful part of his life on the Wabash; born in an empire, he died in a republic; born a subject, he died a sovereign, peer of the noblest and best; he died as he had lived—an honest man. He was the father of twelve children, six of whom were born of his first wife, Miss Cecelia Noell, and six of his second wife, Miss Mary Alexander. His eldest son Alexander M. was a brave soldier, and

among the first to enlist in the First Regiment of Indiana Cavalry, serving in Company C, of that command as a private soldier until his death in the service at Helena, Ark., September 7, 1862. A. H. Fretageot, merchant, New Harmony, Ind., and Oliver N. Fretageot, clerk of the circuit court of Posey County, Ind., are the sole survivors of the male members of the Fretageot family in this country and Europe.

JAMES HINSON, one of the leading farmers of Posey County, was born in Wayne County, N. C., October 1, 1835, the son of John and Smithy (Ward) Hinson, and of English origin. Mr. Hinson is the eldest in a family of three children. His parents were born in Wayne County, N. C., and his father died there in 1843. James came with his widowed mother to Posey County, Ind., in 1854, and in 1877 his mother died. He was reared on the farm, and in 1854 began farming for himself. In 1857 he bought his present farm consisting of 120 acres of well improved land. Mr. Hinson was married, November 10, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Schnee, a native of Lynn Township, daughter of Cyrus and Agnes (Goad) Schnee. Three children were born to them, named James H., Mattie and Mollie E. He is a Republican, and was made an Odd Fellow in 1872.

WILLIAM M. HOLTON, M. D., of New Harmony, was born in Westminster, Vt., July 15, 1827, and in 1835 removed with his people to McDonough County, Ill., where he was reared. In 1849 he went to New York City, and after reading medicine in the office of Prof. Willard Parker, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, which graduated him March 11, 1852. After one year's practice in New York, he returned to Illinois, and in 1859 moved to Stewartsville, Posey Co., Ind. In November, 1861, he joined the Sixtieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was made second lieutenant of Company B. In 1862 Gov. Morton caused him to be transferred to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of which he was made assistant surgeon, but owing to ill health he was compelled to relinquish his position shortly after the fall of Corinth. In March, 1863, he settled at New Harmony and resumed the practice of his profession, at which he has been very successful. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to his profession, and for a number of years has belonged to the State Medical Society and the Ameri-



E. H. Senkhaus

can Medical Association. March 14, 1853, Dr. Holton and Caroline E. Cuyler, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., were united in marriage. Mrs. Holton died March 8, 1873, after bearing eight children, seven of whom survive her. For his present wife Dr. Holton married Mary Fretageot, July 4, 1875. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN R. HUGO, one of the very few old settlers of New Harmony living, was born in the county of Cornwall, England, January 30, 1814. He was a son of Edward and Amy (Read) Hugo. The family went originally from France to England, having been driven thence during religious persecutions. Edward Hugo was born in England in 1774, and Mrs. Hugo also in England in 1784. The family came to America in 1819, landing in Baltimore, Md., whence they came by wagon to Pittsburgh, Penn. In the spring of 1826 they came by flat-boat to what was then known as McFaddin's Bluff, and thence to New Harmony, the father having died, however, near Pittsburgh in 1822. At the time of the removal the family consisted of the widowed mother and seven children. Mrs. Hugo died in 1873. The subject of this sketch before he was thirteen years old began serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which lasted him until he was nineteen years old. He followed this trade until 1848, and afterward for about twenty years he was engaged in steam-boating, and for the same length of time owned the New Harmony Ferry. From 1868 to 1872 he was engaged in merchandising. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1849, and is the only charter member living here of New Harmony Lodge No. 87. In 1838 he joined the General Baptist Church in Gibson County, Ind., remaining a member of that body until the fall of 1845, when by letter he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Harmony, of which he still remains a member. Politically he is a Republican, and is one of the prominent old settlers living in the county, and is one of the old fashioned gentleman. Mr. Hugo was married, August 25, 1835, to Miss Jane McAllister, of Evansville, by whom he had four children, only one of whom is now living, viz.: William H. Mrs. Hugo died March 11, 1846. Mr. Hugo married again, December 3, 1846, Miss Jane K. Craddock, a native of Wabash County, Ill. By this marriage there are three children living,

viz.: Jane, Amy and John K. Mrs. Hugo died December 13, 1853, and Mr. Hugo was married the third time, December 26, 1854, to Mrs. Rachael Griffith, of Pittsburgh, Penn., by whom he had four children, viz.: Jenkin T., Thomas R., May and Racie. Mrs. Hugo died December 10, 1871, and the fourth and last marriage of Mr. Hugo was solemnized November 3, 1872, to Mrs. Elizabeth Craddock, a native of England, who came to America in 1834.

B. PROCTOR HUME, farmer and fine stock raiser, was born where he now resides, in Harmony Township, April 8, 1861. He is a representative of an early family. He is a son of W. W. Hume and Emily J. Hume, whose maiden name was Taylor. He is the youngest of this family, His father was born near Covington, Ky., October 19, 1821, and his mother was born August 20, 1833. His father came to Posey County when quite a young man and settled in Harmony Township, where he resided until recently. He was three times married. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of sixteen he began farming for himself and now owns 160 acres of fine farming land. He lives on the old Hume homestead. For some years he has been giving attention to the raising of fine hogs and cattle—poland-china hogs, and short-horn cattle. He now has the largest herd of short-horns in the county. Mr. Hume is a good farmer and an enterprising citizen. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married March 19, 1880, to Miss Anna Stallings, a native of Posey County, and daughter of Calvin and Mary Stallings. Mr. and Mrs. Hume have one child, Margie, born March 18, 1882.

HENRY HUNSDON, general merchant, notary public, attorney at law and advocate of United States pension claims, is a native of Hertford, England, having been born November 30, 1835. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Mumford) Hunsdon. His parents were born, lived and died in England, both dying while he was a mere boy. His education up to the time when he was thirteen years old, was received at an English charity school. At that time at the request of Thomas Mumford, Sr., he came to America, and almost directly to New Harmony. With Thomas Mumford, Sr., he lived about one year, at the end of which period he was engaged by Mr. Mumford to clerk in his store.

Young Henry remained in this position ten years. In 1863, he engaged in the general merchandising business, forming a partnership with John Cooper, Jr. This partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Cooper in 1874. Since this time, Mr. Hunsdon has remained alone, and, being a practical man, has built up a successful and extensive business. For twelve years past he has been engaged in the prosecution of pension claims. He was admitted to the bar in this county in 1883, is a first-class office lawyer, and does an extensive business in the preparation of legal papers. He was commissioned a notary public in 1874, and has ever since held the office. Mr. Hunsdon is a conspicuous example of a self-made man. Thrown on his own resources in childhood he has won his present position, and earned his success by his own unaided efforts. He was married in 1857, to Miss Louisa J. Woods, of Louisville, Ky. They have three children: George A., Nelson S. and Marion. Mr. Hunsdon has been a member of the I. O. O. F., since 1878.

JOHN HUNTER, farmer and stock raiser, son of William and Margaret (Nash) Hunter, was born in Posey County, September 21, 1825. He is of English and Irish descent, and the fourth in a family of seven children. The father of our subject came from Pennsylvania to what is now Posey County in 1815, and was thus one of the early pioneers of the county. He was a farmer by occupation, bought his land of the Harmony Dutch, and died in this county when our subject was about ten years old. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this State in 1815, and has resided here ever since. John Hunter was brought up on the farm upon which he now resides. When quite young he attended school three months each year for a few years. He has always lived on the old homestead, has more than 400 acres of fine farming land, and is one of the leading farmers of Harmony Township. Prior to the war of the Rebellion, he was a Democrat, but since that he has been a Republican. In February 1850, he was married to Miss Lucinda Wade, born in Posey County in 1830, and a daughter of Isaac M. and Sarah Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have six children viz.: William W., Mary J., Sarah, Virginia A., John N. and Martha B.

CAMMA R. JOHNSON is a pioneer farmer born in Johnson County, N. C., in 1816, the son of Richard and Nancy (Sawyer) Johnson, is of Irish descent and the second of four children. His father was also born in North Carolina in 1784, and died in Arkansas in 1828, while on his way to Posey County, Ind. Camma R. Johnson came to Posey County, Ind., in 1828, was reared on the farm as a "bound boy," from the age of twelve to twenty-one years, by a man whose name was John Osley. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one; for five years he worked at various kinds of employment and then began farming. For some years he lived on "Cut-off" Island, and then removed to his present place of residence, now owning 210 acres of good land. Mr. Johnson is an excellent farmer, a man of limited knowledge of books but of good judgment and practical sense. He was married in 1839 to Rachel Staley, of Pennsylvania. Of nine children born to their union seven still live: Richard, Virgil, Anna E., Haywood, Rigdon, Sidney E. and Louis E. Mrs. Johnson died in June, 1884. Politically Mr. Johnson is a Democrat. He has twenty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Johnson has always borne the reputation of an honorable man.

J. N. JOHNSON, retired farmer, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1826. He is a son of Elias and Sarah (Whitehead) Johnson, and of English and Irish extraction. His father was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1792, and his mother in Virginia in 1796. The former when a young man immigrated to Kentucky where he remained until 1832, when he came to Posey County, Ind. He lived on a farm until his death in 1860, Mrs. Johnson having died two years before. The subject of this sketch is next to the youngest in a family of eight. He remained on the farm with his father until nearly twenty years of age, when he began life for himself. In 1848 he commenced farming and followed agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he retired. He now owns 724 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Johnson is an honorable and honored citizen, and one of the leading men of the county. Politically he is a Republican. In 1878 he was a candidate for sheriff, carrying his own town and township which are usually Democratic, and being defeated in the county by only 232 votes. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary Stallings, a native of Posey

County, Ind. They have had two children, one of whom survives, Martha W. Mrs. Johnson died August 17, 1880.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON, county surveyor, was born where he now resides, January 11, 1845. He is a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Johnson) Johnson, and is of English and Irish descent. His father was born in Posey County in 1817, and his mother in Hardin County, Ky., in 1813. His paternal grandfather, Thomas H. Johnson, was born in Franklin County, N. C., in 1787, and immigrated to this Territory in 1812, where he remained about six years. He then went to Hardin County, Ky., and remained until 1830, when he returned to Posey County, Ind. His death occurred in Clay County, Ill., in 1869. His maternal grandfather was Elias Johnson, also a native of North Carolina, born in 1789, and died in Posey County in 1860. The father of the subject of this sketch was the first elected county surveyor of Posey County in 1854. He was again elected in 1872, and died in office May 9, 1874. He was a man of much general information, gaining his knowledge through his own exertions. He was a prominent citizen and much respected by the entire community. The mother of our subject still resides on the old home farm. He himself was raised on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1863 he entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining two years. In the winter of 1864-65 he attended a course of law lectures at the University by Judge Bicknell. In 1870 he was admitted to the Posey County bar and practiced law for some time. In 1870 he was elected surveyor of Posey County and served one term, and was subsequently appointed to fill the vacancy in that office caused by his father's death. He is a prominent Democrat and takes an active part in local politics. His long service in the office of county surveyor is merely indicative of the fact that he is one of the most reliable surveyors the county has ever had. He was married in 1869 to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barrett, formerly Miss Miller of Posey County, and a daughter of John Miller. Mrs. Johnson died December 17, 1881. She was a most estimable woman, and a devoted member of the Christian Church.

EUGENE V. JOHNSON, insurance agent and president of the Posey County Agricultural Association, was born in Posey County, October 5, 1849. He is a son of Zachariah and Catha-

rine (Staley) Johnson, both of them natives of Posey County, the former having been born here in 1820, and the latter in 1822, He is of German and Scotch descent. His early life was spent upon the farm, and in attendance at the district school, until he arrived at the age of twenty years. In 1875 he engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business in New Harmony, in which he continued until 1884, when on account of ill-health he was obliged to retire from active business. His firm was known as the New Harmony Machine Company. In November, 1884, Mr. Johnson was elected president of the Posey County Agricultural Association. For several years he has been in the insurance business, but did not devote much attention to it previous to 1884. He is a self-made man, has been successful, and is one of the prominent men of Posey County. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the town council. Mr. Johnson was married, in 1878, to Miss Louisa Fretageot, a native of Posey County, by whom he has four children; Eugenia L., John T., Nettie and Gertrude.

CHARLES KEMMERLING (deceased), was born in Germany, March 10, 1828. Both of his parents were also natives of Germany. Early in life he learned the butcher's trade and carried it on for quite a number of years in his native country. In 1851 he immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, coming up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Evansville, and thence to Posey County. For many years he resided near New Harmony, carrying on the butchering and meat market business, and also farming extensively. In 1872 he bought the farm on which his widow still continues to reside, consisting of 245 acres of well-improved land, and familiarly known as the "Old Pelham farm." Mr. Kemmerling was an enterprising and successful man, being worth, at the time of his death, about \$50,000. He died, September 9, 1885, and was mourned by many friends. In politics he was a Democrat, and a prominent, honorable man. He was married, September 15, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Schafer, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (King) Schafer, and born in Germany, in 1832. Of fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemmerling, only eight survive, as follows: Charles, Louisa, Elizabeth, Henry, Jacob, Anna, Mary and Frederick.

JULIUS C. MILLER, of New Harmony, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., January 6, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Fahrlender) Miller, who were natives of Ettenheim, Germany, the former having been born in 1798. Joseph Miller immigrated to the United States, in 1832, and settled where our subject was afterward born. Three years later the family moved to Posey County, Ind., and settled near New Harmony, where the father died in 1858, and the mother in 1863; Julius C. Miller was reared to early manhood by his parents receiving a common school education. In 1851 he went to Evansville and there learned the confectioner's trade. In 1854 he returned to New Harmony where he has since successfully carried on that branch of trade. Mr. Miller cast his first presidential ballot for James Buchanan, but for the last twenty-nine years has been an active Republican. In July, 1861, he was appointed postmaster at New Harmony, and with the exception of about eighteen months during Johnson's administration, he served continuously in that office up to August 15, 1885. He is an Odd Fellow, a Freemason, and is one of the foremost citizens of the place. September 18, 1857, Miss Phebe Grant, a native of this county and daughter of Collin and Margaret Grant, became his wife, and by him, the mother of these two children, now living: Emma G. and Frank J.

JOHN W. MILLER was born March 25, 1847. He is a son of Lavis and Margaret (Wise) Miller, and of English descent. His father was born near Strasburg, France (now Germany), January 16, 1803, as was also his mother, April 11, 1813. They both immigrated from the old country to America when quite young, and came to Indiana in its early days. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of a family of nine children. With his parents and the rest of the family he came to Posey County in 1852, and settled near Stewartsville, where his parents still reside. At the age of eighteen he began learning the marble business at Evansville, under the direction of Uhlhorn & Brinkmann. In 1868 he went to Mount Carmel, Ill., and began the marble business on his own account. In 1871 he came to New Harmony, where he has ever since continued in the same business. He is now one of the most extensive marble and granite dealers in southern Indiana. He handles all kinds of granite, and the following kinds of marble: Tennessee, Whitney, Italian, Mottled

Blue of Vermont, Esperenza of the same State, and the Mottled Blue of New York. He also deals in all kinds of statuary. His work is sold and erected in many towns in Indiana — Evansville, Vincennes, Princeton, Owensville, Mount Vernon, Oakland, Jasper, Haubstadt, Fort Branch, and also in Illinois—Mount Carmel, Grayville, Albion, Carmi, Burnt Prairie and other towns, all of which demonstrate the fact that Mr. Miller is a man of enterprize and energy. He was married, in 1868, to Lydia A. Burrucker of Evansville, a daughter of George and Catharine Burrucker. They have four children: Ralph S., William L., Clarence J. and Oscar M. Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and has been a member of the town council. He became an Odd Fellow in 1868, Lodge No. 87, of Encampment No. 78, and of the A. O. U. W. No. 87.

HENRY MANN, proprietor of the New Harmony lumber yard, and of the New Harmony Washboard Factory and Planing-mill, was born in Posey County, Ind., August 6, 1854. He is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Mann) Mann, and is of German descent. His parents were both born in Germany, his father in 1827 and his mother in 1826. His father came to America when eighteen years of age, and settled in Evansville, Ind. In 1848 he came to Posey County, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm and during the winters attended the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he began business on his own account. In 1876 he engaged in the saw-mill business; in 1878 in the lumber business; in 1880 he opened a lumber yard at Calvin Station, and in 1885 he purchased the New Harmony Washboard Factory and Planing-mill, all of which branches of business he still continues to operate. He is conducting a prosperous business, and employs twenty-five men. He has been an enterprising and is a successful business man; is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mann is also a Presbyterian. He was married in 1878 to Miss Elizabeth Kemmerling, who was born March 3, 1855, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth K. Kemmerling. They have three children: Henry M., born May 30, 1880; Charles J., born February 22, 1882, and Elizabeth, born November 8, 1883.

ANDREW NASH, an old pioneer of Posey County, was born in Butler County, Penn., November 26, 1809. He is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Cavett) Nash, and of Welsh and Irish descent.

His father was born in Delaware in 1765, and was raised in that State. His mother was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1775. The Nash family came to what is now Posey County in 1815. Jesse Nash was a carpenter, a natural mechanic and a farmer. He died here in 1846, and Mrs. Nash in 1857. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm and had very little opportunity to obtain an education. In 1832 he began clearing for himself the farm he now owns. In 1838 he bought his present home for \$5 per acre, and now owns 385 acres of fine land. He has been successful, and has lived to see Posey County transformed from a dense wilderness to one of the first agricultural counties in the State, and now, at the advanced age of over the allotted three score years and ten, he has sufficient property to permit him to rest from active labor. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, in 1831, to Miss Maria Montgomery, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had one child, Eliza J. Mrs. Nash died September 15, 1838. Mr. Nash was again married in 1841, to Miss Julia Ann Smith, a native of Posey County, born May 31, 1820, daughter of George W. Smith, also a pioneer of the county, having come here before 1815. Of this marriage there are nine children, as follows: William C., Mary E., John A., Charles E., Martha A., Nancy A., James, Andrew J. and Eugene W.

DR. DANIEL NEAL, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Posey County, Ind., and for many years a resident of New Harmony, is a son of Max and Ann (Williams) Neal, who were of Irish extraction. These parents were natives of South Carolina, and when Indiana was yet a Territory they removed thither and settled in Posey County, where the subject of this biography was born January 21, 1828. Until 1846 his life was passed upon a farm, and the succeeding three years he attended the Mount Vernon schools. He was employed then as a dry goods clerk for one year, but in 1850 crossed the plains by ox-team to the gold fields of California, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to his native county. In 1853 he began the study of medicine with Dr. F. A. Mott, of New Harmony; in 1854 he attended the Transylvania Medical College of Lexington, Ky., and two years later began the regular practice of medicine. In 1857 he removed to Jackson County, Ill., but in 1866 returned to New

Harmony, which has since been his home. Dr. Neal is a Democrat, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county and an enterprising citizen. To his marriage with Martha Bennett, which occurred in May, 1857, four children have been born: Nellie, Mollie, Benjamin and August.

PROF. RICHARD OWEN, LL.D. Among the most celebrated and eminent men of Indiana, is Prof. Richard Owen, youngest son of Robert Owen, the English philanthropist and social reformer, who was born at Newton, Montgomeryshire, England, in 1771, and who died November 19, 1858. The subject of this sketch was born January 6, 1810, at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland. He was educated chiefly at Hofwyl, Switzerland, but subsequently attended lectures in Glasgow, Scotland, delivered by Dr. Andrew Ure. In 1828 Prof. Owen immigrated to America, and settled at New Harmony, the scene of his father's social experiments. He here engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he was commissioned captain of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, in which position he served until the close of the war. In 1849 he became assistant to his brother, Dr. David Dale Owen, in his survey of the Northwest Territory, under the General Government, and in company with Dr. I. G. Norwood, examined the northwest shore of Lake Superior. Later he was elected professor of geology and chemistry in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, and there remained about ten years. While connected with that institution he published a work entitled "Key to the Geology of the Globe." In 1850, Prof. Owen returned to Indiana, and became assistant, and subsequently State geologist. On the breaking out of the late civil war he was commissioned by Gov. O. P. Morton, lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Rich Mountain and Greenbrier, W. Va., was at the first siege of Vicksburg, under Sherman, at the battle of Arkansas Post, and at the fall of Vicksburg under Grant. He was a true and brave soldier, and was honorably discharged. In 1863 he was elected to fill the chair of natural science in the Indiana State University, which position he filled with great credit and ability. In 1872 he was elected president of the Perdue University, but declined the proffered honor, and in the same year Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1837 Prof.

Owen was married to the fourth daughter of Joseph Neef, the associate of Pestalozzi. In 1869 he visited Europe, extending his travels to Turkey, Egypt and Palestine. He is a great and celebrated naturalist. He resigned his professorship in the Indiana State University at the close of 1879, and a brief account of a portion of his labors since then is here introduced. In 1883 the king of the Belgians offered a prize of 25,000 francs for the work adjudged most meritorious in recommending "The best system of popularizing Geography, and teaching it in institutions of all grades." The award has not yet (September 1, 1885), been made. Prof. Owen's work for the prize consisted of a manuscript in English, French and German, advocating in the study of geography, the advance step by step, from the known surroundings of the student, viz.: the homestead, measured and mapped, to the less known but visited neighborhood, and finally to unknown but well described regions. He recommended models in relief of any country the pupil might be studying, and sent many specimens of such relief maps, etc., besides about eighty-five illustrative maps and diagrams. Since the completion of this work for Belgium, Prof. Owen has sent to the Montreal meeting of the A. A. S., a paper showing that the earthquakes most frequently occurring in Great Britain are transmitted along a great circle, which after leaving Etna and Stromboli, traverse the poles of the land hemisphere in Switzerland, skirt the east coast of England, and passing through a part of Scotland, frequently shaken by slight tremors (comrie), reach Hecla in Iceland. Dr. Owen, having been made a member of the British Association at their Montreal meeting, sent to the Aberdeen meeting a communication on the "Correlation of Solar and Terrestrial Dynamics," endeavoring to show the close connection existing between any changes in the sun, as sun spots, solar storms, etc., and the meteorological and other conditions of our earth, thereby modifying, directly or indirectly, the development and well being of its inhabitants. When the International Geological Congress met in Bologna, in 1881, Dr. Owen, by request, sent a paper on the "Unification of Geological Nomenclature." The president of the congress sent an autograph letter expressing the thanks of the congress for the communication, and requested a translation in French, for insertion in their "proceedings," which request was granted. The con-

gress meets once in four years, this year (1885), in Berlin, Prussia. In response to an invitation by circular to be present or contribute a paper, Dr. Owen transmitted a box, containing a relief map, a section, a painting and a descriptive manuscript, recommending a system of uniform coloring for geological maps, based on a selection of the colors of the rainbow, from red to violet, to characterize geological formations from the oldest to the newest.

ERNEST DALE OWEN, attorney at law, was born at New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., April 17, 1853. He is a son of the late celebrated Robert Dale Owen, and Mary Owen, whose maiden name was Robinson. The subject of this sketch is of Scotch and Welsh ancestry. His father, Robert Dale Owen, came to Posey County in 1825, and settled at New Harmony, with his kinsmen. In 1853 he went to Europe as United States Minister to Naples, Italy, taking with him his son, the subject of this sketch. Ernest Dale Owen received an excellent education at European schools and in New York City. He began the study of law in 1870, and in 1871 was admitted to practice in the Indiana courts, and has built up for himself an extensive practice by industry and rigid adherence to principle. He is a consistent and earnest Republican, and in 1884 was the candidate on the Republican ticket for circuit judge of this judicial district. He is a representative man of southern Indiana, and is widely and favorably known for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. In 1871 he was made a member of the I. O. O. F., and was married April 17, 1873, to Miss Frances Mann, a native of Posey County, Ind. The father of our subject died at Lake George, N. Y., in 1877, and his mother in New Harmony in 1871.

LOUIS PELHAM, Adams Express agent, New Harmony, was born in New Harmony in 1838. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Posey County. He is a son of William C. and Catharine (Gex) Pelham, and of English descent. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1801, and his mother at Vevay, Ind., in 1810. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, came to Posey County in 1825, and died here in 1835. His father came to this county in 1826, and was by occupation a farmer and miller, and died in 1846. His mother died in 1850. The subject of this sketch himself remained in the county until after

the death of his father and mother, and then he went to Mason County, Ky., where he followed farming until 1860, when he returned to his native county, and there followed the same occupation until 1872. From this time until 1881, he was in the insurance business, and in the latter year was appointed agent for Adams Express Company, at New Harmony. For some years he has been giving much attention to fine poultry, making a specialty of the Plymouth Rock variety. He is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pelham was married in 1864, to Miss Mary Chadwick, of Posey County, by whom he had two children: Cassie C. and Charles L. Mrs. Pelham died in 1878, and Mr. Pelham married again in 1884, this time to Miss Eleonora, daughter of D. M. Schnee.

HENRY R. POTE, one of the leading farmers of Harmony Township, was born in Posey County, Ind., November 4, 1842, the son of Thomas and Maria (Coad) Pote and is of English descent. He was reared on the farm, attended school but a short time, working for his father until twenty-two years of age and then beginning for himself. In 1867 he bought what was known as the Ptolemy Wells farm, upon which he resided until 1872, when he removed to his present place of residence, owning in all 101 acres of well improved land. In 1865 he was married to Miss Nancy Bailey a native of this county and daughter of John A. and Cynthia Bailey, and by her is the father of three children, named Thomas B., George W. and Grace. Mr. Pote is a Democrat, and in 1875 was made a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a stock holder of the Posey County Agricultural Society and has been superintendent of the association for six years. He is one of the foremost citizens of Posey County.

MAURICE B. POTE, farmer, was born near New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., July 28, 1844, the son of Thomas and Maria Pote, and is of English descent. He was reared on the farm, attending the early schools in youth, and assisted his father on the home place until he enlisted, in July, 1862, in Company A, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. He participated in the battles of Fort Knoxville, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta, Franklin and numerous other engagements and was discharged July

9, 1865. In 1866 he began farming for himself, and in 1868 bought his present place. He is one of the progressive farmers of this county, and his valuable farm is just outside the corporation of New Harmony. Mr. Pote bought the first sulky plow sold in New Harmony, and had the first wind engine put up in the county, all of which shows an enterprising spirit. May 6, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary Schnee, daughter of Luther and Caroline Schnee and four children, named Carrie M., Annie B., Racie and Sarah B., have been born to them. Mr. Pote is a Republican and was made a member of the I. O. O. F, in 1875. He has been the architect of his own success.

SAMUEL O. RAWLINGS, M. D., one of the successful disciples of Æsculapius in Posey County, was born September 10, 1845, at Olney, Ill., where he was reared and educated. Lloyd Rawlings, his father, was born in the Buckeye State in 1803, and at an early day moved to Illinois. In 1849 he was attracted to the gold fields of California and while there had an encounter with that king of the western forests, the grizzly bear, in which he was not only disabled but suffered disfigurement for life. He died in 1883. The mother of our subject was born in the year 1813. Dr. Rawlings, in 1867, began the study of medicine in his native county under the direction of Dr. M. Vancougdon; and in 1869 attended the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons which graduated him in 1873. In 1870 he established himself in his profession at New Harmony where he has won a desirable practice. Alice Youngblood, of Boonville, Ind., became his wife in May, 1877, and by him the mother of these children: Elbert W., Claude E. and Aden. Since 1875, Dr. Rawlings has been an Odd Fellow. He is a Democrat and leading citizen of the county.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, dealer in hardware, farm machinery, buggies and wagons and grain, was born in Harmony Township, July 17, 1846. He is the son of John J. and Mary (Dunbar) Richards, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was born in North Carolina, October 3, 1819, and his mother in Pennsylvania, in 1826. His grandfather William Richards was also a Carolinian. The Richards family came to Indiana about 1832 and settled in Harmony Township. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood upon the farm until he was eighteen years old. He then taught school four years, and during the

four subsequent years was engaged in farming and saw-milling. From the end of this period until 1884 he was engaged in farming, and he now owns an excellent farm of 180 acres near New Harmony. In 1884 he entered upon the business of selling buggies and wagons in New Harmony, and in the spring of 1885 added a full line of hardware, and now has an exceedingly prosperous business. Mr. Richards is one of the prominent men of New Harmony, having led a successful life. He was made a Mason in 1869, and a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1872. Politically he is a Democrat, and in 1884 was elected trustee of New Harmony Township by sixty-nine majority. He now owns a part of the old Richards' homestead. Mr. Richards was married February 12, 1873, to Miss S. Jennie Wilson, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Wilson. They have four children: Hattie, Nettie, Minnie and Nola. Mr. Richards has been president for two years of the Posey County Agricultural Society, and is one of the most enterprising men of Posey County.

RICHARD RICHARDS, farmer of Harmony Township, and a representative of an early family of Posey County, was born within the county in 1857. He is a son of Joshua and Polly (Wilkerson) Richards and is of Scotch and German origin. His father was born in North Carolina in 1813, came to Posey County in 1832 and here died in 1872. Mrs. Richards was born December 23, 1823, and still resides on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and received his education at the common schools. At the age of seventeen he began farming the home farm, at which he has since continued, and at which he has been reasonably successful, having sixty-seven acres of well improved land. Politically he is an earnest Democrat, and a highly respected citizen. In 1881 he became a member of New Harmony Lodge No. 394, A. F. & A. M. and is recognized as one of the county's best citizens.

LEWIS RICHARDS, farmer, was born in Harmony Township, Posey Co., Ind., September 14, 1861. He is a son of John J. and May (Aldridge) Richards, is of Scotch and German descent, and is the eldest son by his father's second marriage. At twelve years of age he began life for himself as a farmer on the old homestead. He attended the common schools, but being an

extensive reader he has gained more by his own efforts than with the aid of schools. He has succeeded in business also by his own efforts. His father was a leading early settler, and he himself is an active, enterprising man. He is a Democrat in politics, and an earnest worker for his party's success. He was married, March 15, 1883, to Miss Lizzie Schaeffer, who was born in 1855, a daughter of George and Louisa Schaeffer. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have one child, viz., Pearl, born December 22, 1884. Mr. Richards settled in 1884, where he now resides.

DAVID M. SCHNEE, grocer and harness-maker, was born at Lancaster, Penn., November, 1820. He is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Krips) Schnee, and of German descent. His father was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1784, and in 1827 came to Posey County, Ind., with a number of Pennsylvania families. After remaining in Posey County about a year and a half he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there until 1829, when he returned to New Harmony, and settled on the farm. He was a prominent man among the early settlers, and was at one time county judge. He died in 1838. The subject of this sketch was next to the youngest in a family of ten children, only four of whom now survive. He remained in his father's service until nineteen years of age, when he began learning the trade of a harness-maker in Evansville under J. P. Elliott. After serving an apprenticeship of three years, in 1845 he engaged in business for himself at New Harmony. He continued in the harness-making business alone until 1880, when he added thereto the grocery business, both of which he still carries on. Mr. Schnee is one of the prominent and well-known men of New Harmony. In 1850 he was appointed by the General Government to take the census of Posey County. In May, 1851, he became a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been chosen three times a delegate to the Grand Lodge. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. Mr. Schnee was married, in 1845, to Miss Nancy W. Traverse, of Warren County, Ky., by whom he has three children: Eleanora M., Kate M. and Harry T.

THOMAS P. SHEPHERD, farmer and stock raiser, was born near where he now lives, in 1829. He is a son of William H. and Mary (Perry) Shepherd, and is of English descent. Both of his parents were born in England, his father in 1769, and



Albert A. Sparks.

his mother in 1789. The family came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, and after remaining there a short time came to what is now Posey County, Ind., in 1816. Here William H. Shepherd died four months previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Shepherd died in 1860, having, however, attended her own mother at her last illness in her native country. Thomas P. Shepherd was raised on the farm, and attended school in a log schoolhouse. In 1859 he settled where he now lives, and where he has 159 acres of good land, well improved. For some years he has been paying attention to the raising of fine horses. He was married, in 1864, to Mrs. Nancy Jane Lockridge, who was formerly a Miss Randolph, born in Illinois, and came to Posey County in early life. Mr. Shepherd is a Democrat, and a prosperous farmer. Both himself and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

FREDERICK SIEKMANN, farmer and dairyman, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 14, 1821. He is the son of Arnold and Mary (Steinbech) Siekmann, and is the youngest of seven sons. His father was born in Prussia in 1782, and died there in 1832. His paternal grandfather was Peter Siekmann. The subject of this sketch was educated in Prussian schools, and immigrated to America in 1852, landing at New Orleans. He came up the Ohio River to Evansville, and settled in Warrick County, Ind., where he remained until 1876, when he came to Posey County, and settled where he now resides. He now owns 120 acres of good land. In 1883 he began the dairy business, which he still continues. Mr. Siekmann is a self-made man, a good citizen, a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1846, to Margaret Boemer, born February 25, 1826, a daughter of Henry and Mary Boemer. They have had thirteen children, five of whom are living: Caroline, born February 28, 1852; Gideon, born December 22, 1855; Amelia, born August 7, 1862; Eli, born November 3, 1864, and Anna, born July 12, 1867.

JOHN T. SOPER, farmer, was born in New Harmony, Ind., April 8, 1836. He is the son of Virgil and Martha D. (Thrall) Soper, and of English descent. His father was born in Connecticut October 20, 1803, and his mother in the same State July 30, 1809. The former came to Indiana in a very early day, and set-

tled in Gibson County, where he remained until about 1830, when he came to Posey County and settled in New Harmony Township, becoming an extensive land owner, and one of the prominent farmers of the county. His death occurred December 17, 1859. Mrs. Soper died December 26, 1859. The subject of this sketch is the second of seven children. He was educated at the Mount Vernon schools; after which he remained on the farm in the service of his father until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Remaining in the service one year he was discharged at Lebanon, Ky., on account of physical disability, and returning home, he again engaged in agricultural pursuits, which have been his life work. He now owns the old Soper homestead, and in all has 400 acres of the best land in Posey County. In politics Mr. Soper is a consistent Republican. He was married, October 1, 1865, to Miss Jane E. McCollum, a native of Wayne County, Ill., who died July 19, 1866. Mr. Soper married again, October 8, 1874, Miss Julia E. Osborn, a native of Farmersville, Posey County, Ind.

AUSBURN T. STEPHENS, proprietor of the Stephens House, New Harmony, was born in Covington, Ky., November 15, 1819. His father was James Stephens, and his mother Sarah (Trail) Stephens. The former was born in Virginia in 1780, and the latter in Maryland in 1796. James Stephens died in 1825, and Mrs. Stephens in 1879. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in Kenton County, Ky., and remained in Kentucky until January, 1855, at which time he came to Posey County, Ind. He settled on Section 22, Lynn Township, where he followed farming until 1884, when he retired from farm life. In this year he became proprietor of what was formerly the "Randolph House," which he has since improved, and it is now a good hotel. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Hume, a native of Kentucky. Of this marriage there were born five children, four of whom are now living: Orion W., Ezra A., Parthenia and Flora. Mrs. Stephens died in 1881, and Mr. Stephens was married, the second time, in 1884, to Mrs. Hectoreнна Beal, a native of New Harmony. Mr. Stephens has been a Mason since 1854, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES S. STALLINGS, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1821. He is a son of Shadrach and

Nancy) Willis) Stallings, and is of English descent. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and also one of the prominent men among them. He was born in North Carolina, but immigrated to Posey County when yet a young man. He lived here the remainder of his life. Mrs. Nancy Stallings was born in Tennessee. The subject of this sketch is the only one living of thirteen children; he was raised on the farm and his opportunities for obtaining an education were [but meager. He began the life of a farmer for himself when twenty-two years old, settling where he now lives in 1848. He owns 200 acres of well-improved land, lying in the corner of three townships—Harmony, Centre and Lynn. He is a successful farmer, and in politics a Democrat; he was married in 1847, to Miss Maria Nash, a native of Posey County. She is a daughter of Jesse and Nancy Nash, and was born in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Stallings have nine children, as follows: Cynthia, Samuel L., William H., Mary E., John H., Jesse M., Charles, Wilson W. and Andrew.

JASPER NEWTON STALLINGS, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Robb Township, Posey County, May 9, 1842. He is a son of the late Willis and Matilda (Harvey) Stallings, and of English extraction; he is the ninth in a family of thirteen children; his father was born in North Carolina, February 28, 1805, and immigrated to what is now Posey 'County, when he was about ten years of age, in company with his parents; he lived in Harmony Township until he was twenty-two years old, when he removed to Robb Township, and settled on the farm where he lived until his death, August 3, 1885; he accumulated much property, was a leading, early day citizen, and died surrounded by a large circle of relatives and many friends; he was twice married, and is survived by his second wife, who lives on the old homestead. The mother of our subject died when he was six years old; his education was received at the common schools. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being on a visit to a relative in "Sudsdam." January 1, 1863, he re-enlisted in same company and regiment; he took active part in seventeen different engagements, the principal ones being Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Resaca and Raleigh. He was honorably discharged August 12, 1865. After the war he resumed farming, which he continues to

the present time, residing now on the old homestead. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a good and useful citizen. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Rachel Homer, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Homer, who was born April 30, 1850. They have two children: Annabel, born in 1868, and Truman Homer, born in 1872.

ELIJAH WILLIS STALLINGS, farmer, was born in Robb Township, July 26, 1845. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county. He is a son of Willis and Matilda (Harvey) Stallings, the tenth in a family of thirteen children, and is of English descent. His early life was spent on the farm, and his early education was obtained at the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself as a farmer, and has followed that honorable occupation ever since. He removed to where he now lives, about fifteen years ago. He is a successful farmer, and in politics a Democrat. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Ellen Homer, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Homer, and born July 5, 1847. They have two children: Luella, born in May, 1868, and Milton, born in September, 1872. Mr. Stallings has of late years given considerable attention to the raising of short-horn cattle.

GEORGE W. STALLINGS, a representative of one of the early families of this county, was born in Harmony Township, September 16, 1846. He is a son of William and Mary A. (Johnson) Stallings, and of English descent. William Stallings was also a native of Posey County and died here in 1879. The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was passed on the farm, and in attendance upon the district schools. At the age of twenty-one, he began life on his own account. In 1869 he became engaged in the milling business in partnership with his father. In 1873 he retired from this business and began his present occupation, that of a farmer, and has now one of the best 175 acre farms in the county. Upon this farm he erected, in 1884, a fine residence forty-two-foot front, with a twenty-eight foot L, costing \$2,500. He was married, January 2, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Murphy, of Posey County, Ind. They have six children: Frederick, born November 27, 1870; Mary, born August 21, 1872; Ida, November 23, 1874; Elvie, October 22, 1876; Nellie, October 3, 1878, and Ora E., born October 5, 1881. Mr

Stallings is a representative farmer of the county, and has recently been paying considerable attention to short-horn cattle.

ELIAS STALLINGS, farmer, was born where he now lives, May 11, 1854, and is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of the county. He is a son of William and Mary A. (Johnson) Stallings. His father was born in this county, and died here in 1876. He was a farmer and miller by occupation. His mother was a native of Kentucky, came to this county when about twenty years of age, and still resides on the old homestead, with her son, the subject of this sketch, who was raised on the farm. At twenty years of age, he began life for himself, working on the farm. In 1874 he went to California, and after remaining there one year, returned to the scenes of his childhood, and to farm life on the old Stallings homestead. Here he has since continued to live and now owns the place, a well improved farm of 175 acres. He is a prosperous farmer, and is now paying attention to raising short-horn cattle. He is a Republican in politics, having cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He was married in 1877, to Miss Seraphine Pitts, who was born at Springfield, Posey County, in 1855. Their children are as follows: Arlenia, born July 24, 1879; Malcolm, born May 26, 1881, and Kelly, born August 4, 1883.

THOMAS J. TRUSCOTT, attorney at law, and retired farmer, was born October 17, 1840, in Wabash County, Ill. He is a son of George and Margaret (McCleary) Truscott, and is of English descent. His father was born in England, July 17, 1802, and his grandfather, Truscott, was born in England, in 1775. He immigrated to America in 1817, and settled in what was then known as Edwards County, Ill. About 1820 he removed from Carlisle to Albion, where he died in February, 1851. The father of Thomas J. left England in 1818, and settled at Carlisle, Ill., residing there until about 1820, when he removed to Albion. In 1832 he married Margaret McCleary, of McCleary's Bluff, Ill. In 1853 he removed to Mount Erie, Wayne Co., Ill., where he died in July, 1865. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, in 1809, and died December 12, 1844. Thomas J. Truscott was raised on the farm and attended district school. He has always been a hard student. He taught his first school in 1860, in Wayne County, Ill., and continued teach-

ing at intervals about ten years. In June, 1861, Mr. Truscott enlisted in Company E, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving, however, less than a year, being discharged on account of physical disability. In 1863 he re-enlisted in Company H, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was elected first lieutenant. He was a good soldier and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service in April, 1864. After the war he resumed agricultural pursuits and continued thus engaged until 1875, when he removed to New Harmony, where he has since resided. He has several fine farms in Lynn Township. In 1860 he began the study of law, and in 1876 was admitted to the Posey County bar. From 1882 to 1884 he was a special examiner in the United States Pension Bureau. He was a representative man of Posey County, and one of her best citizens. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in May, 1864, to Miss Catharine Wilson, of Posey County. They are the parents of these children: Mary, born February 15, 1865; Elizabeth B., born July 5, 1866, and Frederick W., born August 12, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Truscott are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JOHN WALZ, manufacturer of boots and shoes, was born in Germany, February 28, 1829. He is a son of Phillip and Mary Ann (Litzler) Walz, both of whom were natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch immigrated from Germany to America in 1851, landing in New York, where he remained until the following fall. At that time he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the spring of 1852 removed to New Harmony, where he has since resided. Mr. Walz is by occupation a shoemaker, having learned that trade in his native country. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce for President in 1852. In 1874 he was elected to represent Posey County in the Legislature of Indiana, by a majority of 1,800, and in 1880 he was re-elected over an Independent Democrat, by a majority of about 500. In this position served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and introduced a number of bills which became laws. He is a prominent and leading man, and one of the most popular men in Posey County. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Walz was married, in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Soll, of Kentucky, by whom he had five chil-

dren, and who died in 1871. Mr. Walz was married the second time, in 1875, to Miss Ina Schnee, a native of Posey County, by whom he has one child: Neva Walz.

PETER WEBER, merchant tailor, one of the prominent citizens of Posey County, a son of George and Catharine (Tanfertshoefer) Weber, was born in Germany, in 1849. Both his parents were Germans by birth. In his early youth he attended the German schools, and at nine years of age began learning the tailor's trade under the direction of his father. At sixteen years of age he was completely master of his trade. He served in the regular army three years, was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, and served in a number of the prominent battles of that great conflict of arms. In 1871 he came to America, remained for a time in Philadelphia, and in 1874 came to Posey County, settling in New Harmony where he has since remained. Upon his arrival he engaged in, and has since continued in the merchant tailoring business, of which he has made a success. Being a public-spirited and enterprising man, he is bound to succeed. He left his home at thirteen years of age, and has made his own way in life ever since. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Lone Emge, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he has two children: Mary, born in February, 1880, and Henry, born in November, 1881. Mr. Weber is one of the leading citizens of New Harmony, and an honorable gentleman.

JOHN WILKERSON, one of the few living old settlers of Posey County, was born on the Neuse River, North Carolina, in 1816, the son of James and Louisa (Cooper) Wilkerson, of English-Irish descent, and the eldest of six children. His father and mother were born in North Carolina in 1792. His paternal grandfather was a native of Maryland, and a drummer in the Revolutionary war. The Wilkerson family immigrated to Indiana in 1821, and settled in Posey County, where the father of our subject died in 1857, and his mother in 1863. Thus they were among the first settlers of this locality. John Wilkerson was reared on the farm and attended the early schools, his first teacher being Turner Nelson. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself. In 1842 he began farming, and has since continued that occupation, now owning 154 acres of good land. In 1844 he was married

to Miss Mary Jackson, a native of Vermont, daughter of James and Margaret (Wood) Jackson. Mrs. Wilkerson came to Posey County in 1841, and is a lady widely known for her many virtues and numerous charitable acts. Six children were born to them, named James L., Josiah S., John B., Fannie, Ruark S. and Henry S. Mr. Wilkerson, formerly a Whig, is now a stanch Republican, and a good and useful citizen.

LYTLE WYLIE, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1829, the son of James and Sophia (Vandiever) Wylie, of Scotch-French origin. Lytle is the eldest of five children. His father was a Kentuckian, came to Posey County, Ind., at an early day, settled in Harmony Township, and here lived until his death in 1838. His mother was born in Kentucky in 1810, and now resides in Harmony Township. Lytle Wylie was reared on the farm, and in 1850 began for himself. In 1852 he crossed the plains by ox-team, to California, and engaged in milling, remaining in that State until 1855. After that time he began farming, and has ever since continued, now owning 304 acres of good land. In 1880 he bought what is known as the Filligim farm. He was married, in 1864, to Louisa Burbick, a native of Posey County, Ind., and by her is the father of four children, named Frederick B., Mary E., Morris C. and Ethel. In 1860 Mr. Wylie was made a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat, and a leading citizen of his township.

ROBB TOWNSHIP.

BENNET ALMON is a native of Posey County, Ind., born February 11, 1824. His parents, Thomas and Ruth (Martin) Almon, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father was of English-Irish descent, born in 1790. He came to Posey County in his youth and followed the occupation of agriculture. His death occurred December 19, 1877, and the mother's in 1870. Our subject remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and received a limited education, owing to the scarcity of schools at that early period. February 12, 1846, he married Maranda Armstrong, born in Illinois, December 25, 1829. To their union were born twelve children: Sarah E., Thomas B., Elsberry, Ruth J., Julia A., Nancy C., John L., Bailey M., Millie A. (deceased), Mary E., Martha L. (deceased), and Miranda F., all of whom are living at or near home. Mr. Almon has resided on the old homestead since marriage. He owns 156 acres of land, on which is erected a beautiful frame residence. He and his wife are members of the General Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat.

JOHN N. BARRETT was born March 30, 1843, in Posey County, Ind., and is one of eleven children born to George A. and Minerva (Sanders) Barrett. The father was of English descent, born October 12, 1818. He owned 430 acres of land in Robb Township and was among the first settlers of the county. He died December 5, 1871, after a useful and well spent life. The mother was Irish by birth, born in Kentucky in 1820. Since the death of her husband she has made her home with her children, who are living near each other. Our subject was educated in the common schools and made his home with his mother until twenty-six years old. September 21, 1869, he took for his companion through life Phœbe A., daughter of Isaiah and Polly Wilkinson. She is a native of Gibson County, Ind., born in 1842. They have three children: Elma, Clara E. and Arthur. After his marriage

Mr. Barrett purchased his present farm of 120 acres. He is a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

LIONEL H. BOYLE. John Boyle, the father of our subject, was of Irish descent, born in Kentucky, January 4, 1792, and was a tiller of the soil. May 29, 1814, he married Elizabeth Ross, and they became the parents of seven children. They came to Indiana in 1818, and lived in different parts of Posey County until 1841, when he purchased 120 acres in Robb Township and lived until his death January 3, 1850. The mother was born in Baltimore, January 1, 1794, and died January 24, 1864. Lionel was born October 20, 1815 and obtained his education in the old log schoolhouse of fifty or sixty years ago. April 24, 1838, he married Augusta A. Uhink, daughter of Lewis and Catharine Uhink, born in 1813, in Germany. To their union six children were born named: Julius F., Louis M., Louisa C., Lizzie S., John H. and Mary U. Julius is an M. D. in Xenia, Ill.; Louis is a farmer in Kentucky; Louisa is in Missouri and the remainder are at or near home. Mr. Boyle located on the old homestead after marriage. He owns 150 acres of land on which he has erected good buildings. He is a Democrat and a member of the L. O. O. F.

JAMES M. BOYLE, one of the old settlers of Posey County, Ind., was born December 5, 1825, and is one of a large family of children born to John and Elizabeth (Ross) Boyle. Our subject received a somewhat limited education owing to the newness of the country and the sparsely located schoolhouses. He resided with his parents until twenty-four years of age. January 8, 1856, he led to Hymen's altar, Caroline Ross, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Smith) Ross. Mrs. Boyle was born December 16, 1833, in Rush County, Ind. Their union was blessed with nine children, seven of whom are living: Ada F., James O., Edgar L., Ida M., Magnus F. A., Crume and Edna E. Mr. Boyle owns 200 acres of excellent land in Robb Township. He has been very successful and on his farm are erected first class buildings. He is an enthusiastic Democrat and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass, of Michigan. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

VIRGIL P. BOZEMAN, banker of Poseyville, Ind., is a son of William C. and Rebecca A. (Philips) Bozeman, and was born

January 5, 1842, in White County, Ill. The father was a native of the same place, born January 26, 1816, a wool-carder by occupation. He moved to Posey County, Ind., in 1842 and located near Poseyville. A year later he moved to the town where he remained until his death, April 10, 1872. He was a successful business man and good financier. The mother was of Irish extraction and was born in the same State and county as her husband, November 21, 1819. Since the death of her husband she has lived with our subject. Vigil P. came with his parents to Posey County when an infant. He has a fair business education, completing the common school course and attending the University at Bloomington, Ind., for one year. When eighteen years old he began teaching school, continuing at that work seven years. December 10, 1874, he married Sarah E. Jaquess, born in Posey County, September 5, 1840. Since marriage they have resided in Poseyville, where Mr. Bozeman follows the occupation of brokerage. In 1883 he was elected president of the Posey County Bank at Mount Vernon, which suspended business about eighteen months later. In the winter of 1885 he and George Waters organized a private bank in Poseyville, which is at the present time in a prosperous condition. He owns about 700 acres of land besides town property in Poseyville. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternity. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. A. BRENNAN, the leading merchant of Poseyville, was born June 18, 1848, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the youngest son of a family of eight children of Michael and Elizabeth Brennan. His parents were both of Irish birth and were married in the old country when quite young, immigrating to America about 1840. They located in Cincinnati where our subject's father engaged in the business of merchant tailoring, but his health failing he was forced to give this up. He died while his youngest son was yet an infant. Several years after the death of our subject's father his mother to Lexington, Ky., where she now lives, a venerable old lady. Our subject was reared without a father's care or training and received but a limited education, such as the country schools afforded. At the early age of twelve years he was compelled to fight the battle of life alone. He commenced

working at odd jobs around the neighborhood, such as picking berries, driving cart, etc. It being about the time the war broke out, our subject determined to take part in the conflict. Being too young to enlist, he joined his brother Edward at Camp Nelson, Ky., in the fall of 1863, and went with the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, participating in several engagements. He was at one time sent by Gen. Fry, the then commandant at Camp Nelson, with dispatches from said camp to Mount Sterling, a distance of over seventy-five miles, which he made safely, going twice through the enemy's lines. For this exploit he received the personal thanks of Gen. Fry. Being discharged in August, 1865, he returned to Lexington, but remained there but a short time. He determined to go West but having a brother and sister residing in Evansville, Ind., he made them a visit and while there entered the employ of the wholesale dry goods house of Sweetser, Caldwell & Co. Here he found a business suiting his abilities and soon took the road as a traveling salesman, which position he held for over fifteen years, traveling over most of the Western and Southern States. No man that ever left the city of Evansville was better known than "Col. Bob" as his friends called him. September 4, 1873, he married Cora Alice Messick, daughter of Capt. J. W. and Sarah A. Messick, of Evansville, Ind. She (his present wife), was born July 21, 1854, in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind. They have two children named Harry A. and Bessie Brennan. Mr. Brennan remained in Evansville until March, 1884, when he came to Poseyville and commenced business for himself by establishing a general merchandise store, at which he has since continued. He has always kept a large stock of goods of all kinds, buying from the largest houses in the Eastern markets, his early training in the wholesale business enabling him to make the best possible purchases. He is the leading merchant of the town and has the quality of push and energy which are essential to success. He is a shrewd business man and is honest and upright in all his dealings and has made many friends although a comparative stranger. Soon after his arrival in Poseyville he organized the Poseyville Building and Loan Association, and was elected one of its directors and secretary, which position he now holds. He has ever worked for the good of the town and was the prime mover for the incorporation of the town, and he with other gentlemen advanced

sufficient money to make the survey and have the town platted. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is now, after the early struggles of life, situated and surrounded with kind friends and neighbors.

JOHN CHRISTIE was born in Virginia, June 21, 1834, son of Henry and Ellen (St. Clair) Christie. The parents were natives of Virginia, born in 1806 and 1811, respectively. The father was a stone-mason, and came to Posey County, Ind., in 1850, where he followed the life of a farmer. His death occurred June 6, 1879. The mother is yet living. Our subject received a limited education, owing to the poor facilities of that day, and when nineteen years old began working for himself. June 13, 1859, he took for his companion through life Rosetta Kirby, born September 13, 1842, in Tennessee. They have this family: Jessie E., Minnie E. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Martha A., Nellie G. and Estella F. Mr. Christie enlisted in Company D., Ninety-first Regular Indiana Infantry, August 20, 1862, and was an active and faithful soldier for three years. In June, 1865, he returned home, and in the fall of the same year, purchased forty-seven acres of land in Robb Township, and began farming. December 8, 1880, he lost his wife, and since that time his daughter Jessie has been his housekeeper. He afterward increased his farm to 107 acres, but meeting with an accident which crippled him in 1884, he abandoned farming, and has since lived in Poseyville. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Fremont.

JOSEPH DAVIS, one of the early settlers of Posey County, Ind., was born November 9, 1816, and is a son of John and Ellen (Journey) Davis. The father was of Irish extraction, born in Kentucky in 1790. He came to Indiana in 1816, and located on a 160 acre farm given him by his father. In 1818, while he and his brother-in-law, Ralph Martin, were attending a Methodist camp meeting, in Gibson County, a violent storm arose, and while they were standing under a tree, waiting for the storm to pass, they were struck by lightning and instantly killed, together with their two horses. Our subject's mother was born in the State of New Jersey, and after the death of her husband, married James Downey, with whom she lived until her death in 1858. Joseph made good use of his time while in school, and was es-

pecially skillful in the science of mathematics. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching school, and taught in all five terms, receiving from \$16 to \$25 per month. November 7, 1839 he married Mary Endicott, born January 24, 1823, in Posey County. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are living: Ellen, Martha R., John B., William, Joseph James, Preston and Mary E. Mr. Davis began life as a farmer, with eighty acres of land, which he has since increased to 150 acres. He and J. W. Robb are the only two men now living who were born in the township when the State was a Territory. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEANDER DEFUR was born in Posey County, Ind., February 15, 1831, son of Roswell and Bedy (Roberts) Defur. The father was of French descent, born in 1803, in South Carolina, and came to Indiana in his youth. He was married in 1821, and resided in Posey County until his death in 1858. Our subject's grandfather took an active part in the battle of Tippecanoe. At that time the country was full of hostile Indians, and many atrocious crimes were committed. Some interesting stories related by Mr. Defur will be found in another part of this work. The mother was born in South Carolina October 20, 1804. She is at present living with our subject, and is quite bright and active for so old a lady. Leander was educated in the district schools, and in 1854 took a trip to the Pacific coast, going *via* the Gulf of Mexico, Isthmus of Panama, and up the Pacific coast to the Golden Gate. He became a miner, and only a few days after his arrival found a piece of quartz rock which contained over \$60 worth of gold. He remained there four years and then returned to "Hoosierdom" with upward of \$1,000, which he had earned. He located on the old place, where he has ever since lived, owning 101 acres of land. In 1874 the house caught fire and was consumed. Since that time he has rebuilt, and is doing well as a farmer. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

JAMES H. DEFUR is a native of Posey County, Ind., born December 9, 1841, son of Louis and Julia (Bonner) Defur. The father was of French lineage, born in 1811 in Posey County. At the time of his marriage, in 1833, he lived in the last named

county, where he owned eighty acres of land. He was one of the old settlers of the county, and died January 24, 1851. The mother was of Irish descent, born November 17, 1809, in Pennsylvania. Since the death of her husband she has lived with our subject. James was reared on a farm, and attended the district schools in boyhood. March 13, 1863, he married Ella, daughter of Hosea and Margaret Lee. She was born September 5, 1847, in Posey County. They have six children: William L. (deceased), Oscar L., Arthur C., Edgar O., Louis L. and Margaret C. After marriage he operated a shingle factory in Owensville, Ind., for two years. He then lived for some time in the "Hawkeye" and "Sucker" States, and then returned to Indiana, where he has since resided on the old homestead. He built a fine dwelling house in 1884, which is furnished with all the modern conveniences. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for George B. McClellan.

JAMES T. DEMAREE was born in Kentucky August 1, 1834. His parents, Samuel and Frances (Cropper) Demaree, were born in Kentucky in 1803 and 1808 respectively. The father was a farmer, and lived successively in Kentucky, Illinois and lastly Missouri, where he died, December, 1884. The mother died in the same place in 1883, after a well spent life. James T. remained with his parents until twenty-four years old. November 18, 1857 he married Artemisia Ward, born in Tennessee in 1841. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: John, Ida, Mary and Martha (twins), Luella, Walter and Edna. Our subject was living in Missouri at the time of his marriage, and remained in that State until the breaking out of the war, when he moved to Posey County, Ind. September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry for three years and was in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. At the battle of Shiloh he received a wound which disabled him so badly that he was compelled to quit the service. In 1874 he was chosen county commissioner to superintend the county poor for two years, and in 1879 was re-elected. Mr. Demaree began life for himself with but a few dollars, but by industry and the aid of his wife now owns 196 acres of good land. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY DEMBERGER was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 6, 1849, and is the only child born to Martin and Henrietta (Faul) Demberger, natives of the same country as our subject. The father, who was born in 1824, was a cabinet-maker by trade, but at present is a farmer. In 1852 he and family came to the United States, locating in Stewartsville, Ind. The mother was born in 1824. Henry obtained a fair English education, and made his home with his people until he was twenty-two years old. January 8, 1877, he married Margaret Doll, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Doll. She is a native of Posey County, born in 1855. They have four children: William A. (deceased), John A., Henrietta and Lewis Jacob. Mr. Demberger entered into partnership with George Faul in the mercantile business in Stewartsville. They keep a fine stock of goods, and are doing a very fair trade. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the German Evangelical Church. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until 1882.

WILLIAM A. DRAKE, miller, is a native of Kentucky, born August 23, 1854, son of Rev. James and Sarah Jane (Gish) Drake. The parents were natives of Kentucky, born in 1815 and 1821, respectively. The father was a farmer and miller by occupation, and also became minister of the gospel while in his native State, and preached for upward of forty years. He came to Posey County, Ind., where he remained until 1880, when he moved to Kentucky and remained until his death in 1883. The mother's death occurred in 1872. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and aided his parents on the farm until nearly twenty-one years old. In 1879 he entered into partnership with his brother, John, in the saw-mill business. In 1884 they became partners of James Hall in grist-milling, and are doing a paying business. In politics Mr. Drake is a Republican. In 1884 he was married to Miss Mattie A. Sandefur, daughter of J. T. and Julia B. Sandefur. She was born April 28, 1866, and has borne her husband one child, George Humphrey. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOLOMON C. DUNLAP, superintendent of the county poor, is a son of William and Sarah (Green) Dunlap, who were natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. The father was



A. C. McCallister

born in 1801, and followed the calling of a farmer. He lived for some time in White County, Ill., and then moved to Stoddard County, Mo., where he died November 4, 1880. The mother also died at that place, in August, 1882. Our subject was born in Illinois, April 17, 1830. He worked on the home farm until twenty-two years of age. January 27, 1854, he married Mahala Ann Wells, daughter of James and Elizabeth Wells. She is a native of Posey County, Ind., born May 22, 1832. They have four children living: James William, Sarah Elizabeth, John Martin and Burl Crawford. After his marriage he lived for some time in the "Sucker State," and in 1866 came to Posey County, Ind., where he rented property for some time. In 1879 he was chosen superintendent of the poor, and has held the position by re-election ever since, thus showing how he is appreciated by the people. In politics Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Winfield Scott. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM B. ENDICOTT. Moses Endicott was born in Mount Vernon, Ky., September 2, 1808. He left his native State when but six years old, and came to Posey County, Ind., with his parents. He married his wife, Elizabeth Calvert, of Irish descent, born in Vanderburg County, Ind., and made his home in Posey County, where he at one time owned upward of 300 acres of land. They became the parents of eleven children. His death occurred July 18, 1882, and the mother's in 1854. Our subject was born in Posey County, Ind., September 3, 1848. He obtained a fair education, and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. He began doing for himself on eighty-seven acres of land given him by his father and where he has since resided. He is a Democrat and his first vote was cast for Horace Greeley. June 30, 1877, he was married to Kate Rister, born in 1849 in Indiana, and daughter of Christopher and Margaret Rister. She has proved a helpmate to her husband, and is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

WILLIAM W. FAIRCCHILD was born December 19, 1825, in Vanderburg County, Ind., son of Sherman and Dyantha (Cody) Fairchild, who were natives of New York. The father was born in 1800, and was a farmer by occupation, and lived in the Hoosier State the greater part of his life. He died in 1860.

The mother was of English lineage. Her death occurred in Kirkland, Ohio, in 1832. Our subject obtained his education in the pioneer log schoolhouse, and remained with his father until twenty-three years old. December 10, 1848, he married Lucinda Young, born in Posey County in 1831. To their union eight children were born, seven of whom are living: Mary, Martha L., Edward, Frederick, Laura A., Delilah and Minor M. Mary and Frederick are living in Kansas. Edward is engaged in making brick and drain tile in Poseyville, and Minor is engaged in the same business on his father's farm. Mr. Fairchild owns 120 acres of land in Robb Township. In 1871 he commenced making drain tile in connection with farming, and was the first man to manufacture and introduce tiling in Posey County. Its demand was very slow at first, but is now a great industry. He continued the business for nine years, when his son Frederick took control. Mr. Fairchild is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church.

ELAM W. FAIRCHILD is a son of Sherman and Dyantha (Cody) Fairchild, and was born March 17, 1828, in Ohio. He was reared at home, and received his education in the district schools. April 14, 1850, he wedded Martha Linxwiler, daughter of Christopher and Mary Ann Linxwiler. She was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., September 28, 1828. To their marriage two children were born, named Eliza (wife of Franklin Knowles) and John. Eliza is living in Gibson County, and John is engaged in farming near the old homestead. After his marriage Mr. Fairchild rented land in Vanderburg County for upward of two years, and at the end of that time moved to Posey County, where he purchased sixty-five acres of land in Robb Township. Here he located and has since lived. By energy and industry he has accumulated property year by year until he at present owns 105 acres of good land. His political views are Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the General Baptist Church. Her grandfather, Thomas Rose, was the father of twenty-nine children. He was married twice, his first wife bearing him eleven children and his second wife eighteen.

E. EDWARD FAIRCHILD, manufacturer of brick and tile, is a son of William and Lucinda (Young) Fairchild, and was born in Posey County, Ind., August 29, 1853. The parents were natives of Indiana, the father born in 1825 and the mother in 1831. The father was a carpenter and farmer in early life, but for the last sixteen years has been engaged in making brick and tile. Our subject received his education in the district schools, and remained at home working on the farm until twenty-three years of age. October 29, 1876, he married Sarah A. Wallace (born in 1859), who bore him four children: Claudie C., Ethna F., Earl E. and Lola D. (deceased). Soon after marriage Mr. Fairchild purchased forty acres of land in Posey County and commenced farming. Two years later he sold out and purchased a 120 acre farm near Poseyville, operating it about eighteen months, when he disposed of it. Since the spring of 1881 he has been manufacturing brick and tile. He makes about 250,000 bricks and 8,000 rods of drain tile per season, and employs about six men. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and General Baptist Church.

JACOB FAUL is a son of Louis and Lena (Gorlich) Faul who were natives of Rhein-Bavaria, Germany, born in 1808 and 1814 respectively. The father was a brewer and cooper by occupation. He has since been to the United States three different times and is yet living in his seventy-eighth year. The mother died in 1868. Our subject was born in Germany, July 25, 1833, and attended school until fourteen years old, living part of the time in Germany and part of the time in France. He learned the cooper's and brewer's trades of his father, and at the age of eighteen came to the United States locating first in New York, next in Philadelphia, and in 1853 reached Stewartsville where he located and commenced working at the cooper's trade, and afterward at the carpenter's trade. In 1865 he purchased eighty acres of land which he has since increased to 160 acres in Robb Township where he located and has since lived. He is a Democrat in politics. October 11, 1859 he married Carrie Mann, born April 13, 1841, in Posey County. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Margaret, Harriet, Susan, Henry, Carrie and Lena. Mrs. Faul is a member of the Evan-

gelical Church and has been, in every sense^o of the word, a help-mate to her husband.

GEORGE W. FAUL, merchant of Stewartsville, Ind., was born May 24, 1851, in the place where he now lives. He attended the district schools and remained at home until twenty-eight years old. When fifteen years old he began learning the saddler's trade with his father, continuing four years; he then entered into partnership with Henry Demberger in the mercantile business, and as they keep a fine stock of goods, they are correspondingly prosperous. May 18, 1879, he wedded Mary J. Waller, born June 27, 1855, and daughter of David and Lucy Waller. They have two children: Frank and Nora. They have a fine house and lot in the village and are very comfortably situated. Our subject is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Dickmeier) Faul, natives of Germany, the father born in 1819 and the mother in 1831. Frederick was a harness-maker by trade and came to the United States when only sixteen years old. He served in the Mexican war and was in many of its principal battles; he located in Stewartsville, after coming from the war, where he owns considerable land; he held the office of township trustee for nearly fifteen years.

JOHN S. FITZGERRELL, the oldest citizen of Robb Township, Posey Co., Ind., was born March 17, 1819, in Gibson County, Ind., son of James and Elizabeth (Ray) Fitzgerald, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and born in 1777 and 1789, and died in 1865 and 1874, respectively. The father lived in different parts of Kentucky and Indiana, and finally came to Posey County, where he purchased 160 acres of land and remained until his death. He was quite wealthy and owned, at one time, 800 acres of land. In boyhood John S. went three miles to receive instruction. March 15, 1845, he married Nancy (Clism) Graham, born December 22, 1818. They have six children: Mary L., Elizabeth A., Jane E., James and Patsey Ann, twins (deceased), and Louis E. Mr. Fitzgerald purchased 165 acres of land soon after marriage, which he has since increased to 230 acres, besides giving three of his children sixty-six acres of land apiece. As a farmer he has been very successful. He is a stanch Democrat and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren. He was trustee of

Robb Township for three years; he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

JAMES FREEMAN, hotel proprietor, Poseyville, Ind., was born September 10, 1823, in Pennsylvania. His parents, James and Jane (Dugan) Freeman, were of Irish extraction. His father came to this country in his youth, and married his wife in Philadelphia. He was a shoe-maker by trade, and at times engaged in hotel keeping. He died of cholera at Massillon, Ohio. The mother died in Indiana about 1867. Our subject learned the saddler's trade in youth, and in time became a skillful workman. About 1845 he married Purlina Anderson, who died in 1847, leaving one son, William. March, 1853, he wedded Louise Anna Durnal, born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1837. They have five children, named Belle, Emery, Lizzie, Eva and Alva. Mr. Freeman located in Vincennes, where he lived about one year. He then resided in Illinois and in different parts of Indiana until 1853, when he moved to Poseyville. He was a strong Union man, and during the war fought bravely in Company D, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry for three years. He plied his trade in Poseyville for twenty years, when he abandoned it and began keeping a hotel and livery stable. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor.

JOHN GRIN, shoe-maker, Poseyville, Ind., is one of two children born to John and Emma (Hoffman) Grin, his birth occurring August 11, 1848, in Bavaria, Germany. His father was a carpenter, of German birth, born in 1812. His death occurred February 6, 1866. The mother was born in 1811, and is yet living. Subject received the compulsory education of his country, and when thirteen years old began learning the shoe-maker's trade, at which he worked in the principal cities of Germany for over four years. When twenty years old he entered the army, remaining in the service two years. In 1872 he came to America, locating in Evansville, Ind. August 24, 1874, he married Eliza Hoce, born in Evansville in 1848. She died January 31, 1876, leaving one child, named Henry. November 28, of the same year, he married Anna Helmann, who was born in 1848. They have one child, named Frederick. John Grin located in Poseyville in 1877. He was the first German settler of the town, and has made a success of life among the American people. He is a

good workman, and has a good home in Poseyville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES S. HALL, miller of Poseyville, Ind., was born January 26, 1843, in England, and is a son of William and Jane (Woods) Hall. The father was a native of England, born in 1785, and followed the life of a farmer. His death occurred in the mother country in January, 1851. The mother is a native of the same place, born in 1795, and is still living. Our subject at the age of fourteen commenced as an apprentice, learning the miller's and baker's trades, and worked for the same firm for fourteen years. May 12, 1867, he married Hannah Andrew, born February 28, 1843, in England. They have seven children: John H., Annie, Albert E., Victor (deceased), Stella, Frank and Ralph. Our subject left his native land in 1871, and came to the United States, locating in Jacksonville, Ill., where he continued plying his trade. He lived in that city until 1876, when he moved to Evansville, Ind., and worked one year; thence to Englefield, Ind., where he remained four years. In June, 1884, he came to Poseyville, and purchased a one-third interest in the grist-mill, the firm being known as Drake Bros. & Hall. Mr. Hall is a skillful mechanic, and an excellent miller. In politics he is very conservative, voting rather for principle than party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB HEKMANN was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 22, 1836, and is one of two children born to Peter and Elizabeth (Capis) Hekmann, who were born in the same country as our subject. The father's birth occurred in 1807. He followed weaving as an occupation. The mother's death occurred in 1837. The father then married again. Our subject received a very good German education in his native country, attending school until he was fourteen years old. As he was enterprising and ambitious, he came to the United States when seventeen years old, and located in Posey County, Ind. He hired out to Aaron Robb as a day laborer and worked for him six years. November 19, 1859, he married Mary Ann Huebner, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth Huebner. She was born in Posey County, April 29, 1842. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Louisa E., Margaret, Emma, John, Anna and

Martin. Mr. Hekmann owns 252 acres of land and is well fixed financially. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Democrat in politics.

MICHAEL J. HOFMANN is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born January 24, 1845. He is a son of Michael and Eva (Meder) Hofmann, who were born in Germany in 1805 and 1819, and died in 1850 and 1874, respectively. When our subject was but two years old his father died. He attended school until fourteen years of age and afterward attended a normal school at Kissingen four hours per week for five years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the higher branches. He began learning the carpenter's trade at the age of fourteen, and worked at it until 1872, with the exception of three years spent in the army. At the latter date he came to the United States and located in Gibson County, Ind., where he worked at his calling. February 15, 1873, he was married to Mary A. Meyer, born January, 1856, in Indiana. They have five children: Celie, Rosa, Johnnie, Willie and Laura. In 1881 Mr. Hofmann moved to Poseyville, Ind. He entered into partnership with Joseph Joest and Dr. Young in the saw and planing-mill and stave factory business. Six months later Mr. Young withdrew, and the business has since been successfully carried on by the other two men. Mr. Hofmann is an excellent carpenter and has erected most of the business houses in the town. He is a Democrat and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE HUEBNER, farmer, was born in Posey County, Ind., February 1, 1841, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Hein) Huebner, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The father was born in 1815, and when twenty-one years old entered the regular army, being in the Crown Prince's regiment. Later his father purchased his discharge and sent him to America. He located in Posey County on eighty acres of land, where he resided until his death. A few days after reaching this county he hired out as a day laborer to Henry Casey, an old bachelor who lived near where Stewartsville now is. The next day he and two other men went to see Casey, and on arriving found him dead, with three ugly flesh wounds in his breast. On looking around they saw a man by the name of Joel Ferguson, an outlaw and the terror of the community, coming rapidly toward them, brandishing a large

knife and threatening to kill them. Lawrence's companions fled, but he stood his ground, and after a short contest Ferguson was overpowered and made prisoner, but before his trial was called he contrived to make his escape and was last heard of in Oregon. Lawrence was a well to do farmer and died in 1877. The mother is yet living. Our subject attended the district schools in boyhood, and March 8, 1866, married Mary L. Fitzgerald, born December 23, 1848. To them were born five children: Louisa E., John H. and William L., Nancy L. and George E. His wife died February 1, 1880, and August 15, 1882, he married Cassandra Clark, born July 10, 1856, and died June 29, 1885. Mr. Huebner was one of the boys in blue, and served in Company F, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM W. HUNTER, one of the enterprising farmers of Posey County, Ind., was born January 1, 1851, and is a son of John and Lucinda (Wade) Hunter, who were natives of Posey County, Ind. The father was a farmer by occupation and at the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1850, he lived in Posey County on his present farm. He is the owner of 420 acres of land and is one of the leading farmers of the county. William W. was educated in the district schools and resided with his people until he was nearly twenty-one years of age. September 3, 1871, he took for his life companion Serilda Ackman, daughter of William and Lucretia Ackman. She was born in the State of Kentucky October 13, 1849. To their union one child has been born named Ida, born February 5, 1872. Mr. Hunter is a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

THOMAS J. HYNE, farmer, was born in Posey County, Ind., February 19, 1849, and is one of eight children of George and Matilda (Stallings) Hyne. The father was of German birth, born in 1822, and came to the United States about 1840 and began tilling the soil in Posey County. He resided in different parts of the county and finally settled on his 160 acre farm, where he now resides. He has been industrious and owns one of the finest houses and best farms in the county. His wife was born December 25, 1818, in Posey County. Thomas received a common school education and in addition attended the Commercial

College at Evansville, receiving his diploma May 7, of the same year. February 4, 1872, he married Lizzie Boyle, daughter of Hugh and Augusta Boyle. She was born May 9, 1846, in Posey County. They have two children living, named Alfred and Grace. After his marriage Mr. Hyne purchased 100 acres of land in Robb Township, where he has since made his home. His political views are Democratic. He cast his first vote for Horace Greeley.

J. BENJAMIN HYNE is a son of John and Caroline Hyne. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 27, 1819, and followed the life of an agriculturist. At the age of nineteen he left his fatherland and came to the United States with his brother and sister. He married Rachael M. Overton in 1843. She died in September, 1844, and January 6, 1849, he wedded Caroline Carbie, born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1826. To them were born three children: James M., Margaret and our subject. Benjamin attended the common schools and made his home with his people until he was twenty-two years old. April 10, 1880, he married Mary Robb, daughter of John and Mary (Montgomery) Robb. She is a native of the county, born March 9, 1859. They have one child named Carl. Mr. Hyne is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland.

LEWIS HYNE, one of the promising young farmers of Robb Township, was born April 2, 1852, in Posey County, Ind., son of George and Matilda (Stallings) Hyne. Lewis attended the common schools, and also the Asbury University, now De Pauw College, in the winter of 1870. He made his home with his parents until 1882. He gave considerable attention to stock buying, meeting with fair success. In 1875 he purchased eighty acres of land in Robb Township. He is now cultivating his farm and also 310 acres in Gibson County. He employs, on an average, eight men during the summer season. He is very energetic and enterprising, and will undoubtedly be one of the first farmers in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley.

HON. THOMAS C. JAQUESS was born in Posey County, Ind., December 10, 1821, and is one of eight children born to Jonathan G. and Mary (Smith) Jaquess. The father was of French birth, born in Cynthiana, Ky., in 1793. Coming to Indiana in

1815, he followed the life of a farmer, receiving 160 acres of land from his father. He was married in 1817, and was one of the few men who have made the county what it is. His death occurred in 1842, and on the same day of the month as his birth. The mother was also a native of Kentucky, born September 11, 1796, and died September 20, 1862. Thomas C. received his education in the district schools near his home, and after the death of his father assumed control of the farm. February 11, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth Whittlesey, born in New York in 1827. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are living, named Mary P., Horace G., Thomas J., Harry E. and James S. Mary is a teacher in Mount Vernon; Horace and Harry are in the West, and Thomas and James are farming near home. The same year of his marriage Mr. Jaquess moved to Owensville, where he remained eighteen months merchandising. He then came to Poseyville, where he followed the same calling, and also kept a shoe store, tanyard and saddle shop, and from 1856 to 1874 operated a steam grist-mill. At the latter date he abandoned all his former occupations and resumed farming. In 1879 he again began merchandising, continuing until 1883. Since that time he has speculated in grain. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. In 1866 he was elected by the Republican party to the State Senate, representing Vanderburgh and Posey Counties, it being the first and only time Posey County ever went Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Jaquess are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS H. KELLEY, M. D., of Stewartsville, Ind., was born October 1, 1835, in Kentucky. His parents were Robert and Charlotte (Walton) Kelley. The father, who was a farmer, was born in Virginia in 1797. At the time of his death in 1864 he was a resident of Missouri. The mother's birth occurred in 1863, and her death in Missouri in 1877. Our subject remained with his parents until 1859. He attended the district schools, but his mother was his principal instructor until he was sixteen years of age. He attended a high school for two years, and then entered the Georgetown, Ky., College, where he spent about two years. He then began studying medicine under Dr. Suddarth, and was also a pupil of Dr. Orndoff. In 1858-59 he studied at home and did some farming, and at the latter date entered the

University at Charlottesville, Va. When the war broke out, he was attending medical lectures at Nashville, Tenn. He joined the Southern Confederacy and was commissioned captain, and at a later period was promoted to the rank of major. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Corinth, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. While in a skirmish at Danville, Ala., in 1864, he was taken prisoner and sent to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was released in 1865. He was without money or friends. He went to Orange County, Ind., and began working in a saw-mill. He had been there but a short time when it was learned that he had a knowledge of medicine, and he was called to prescribe for a sick man. His treatment was successful, and he was soon brought into notice by the citizens, and has since practiced his profession very successfully. In 1867 he married Rhoda E. Stone, who bore him one child—Albert Lee. His wife died in June, 1870, and March of the same year he graduated as an M. D. from the Louisville Medical College. He then came to Stewartsville and married Mary Alice Robb in 1873. She was born in 1853, and is a daughter of John W. and Mary (Montgomery) Robb. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living: Mary A. and Elenora. The Doctor is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

JESSE KIGHT, one of the prominent farmers and old settlers of Posey County, Ind., was born in the county where he now resides, May 11, 1822, son of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Murphy) Kight, who were born in North Carolina in 1787 and 1788, respectively. The father moved from his native State to Kentucky, and in 1810, came to Indiana and entered 160 acres of land in Posey County. He took an active part in defending his home from the Indians, and participated in the famous battle of Tippecanoe. At the time of his death, in 1841, he owned 440 acres of land. The mother died in 1870. Jesse obtained his education in the district schools near home, and when twenty-three years old, married Polly Ann Murphy, who died February 19th, of the same year. October 17, 1850, he wedded Malinda Boyle, born January 9, 1831, daughter of Robert and Nancy Boyle. To their union nine children were born, named Robert F., Silas C., Minerva Jane, Sarah E. (deceased), James S., Olive L., William B., Rosa L. and Anna M. Mr. Kight, by his energy

and close attention to business, increased his farm until he now owns 260 acres of good land, furnished with a large frame house and substantial barns. He is a prosperous farmer, and is upright in all his business dealings. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican.

CHARLES KIGHTLY, postmaster and druggist, of Poseyville, Ind., is a son of John P. and Mary (Goodliff) Kightly, who were natives of England, the former born in 1816, and the latter in 1817. The father was a farmer, and came to the United States in 1852, and settled at Evansville, where he died June 29, 1856. The mother is yet living in Evansville. Charles, who was born in England, May 9, 1850, was but six years old when his father died. He obtained a very good education and attended the Evansville High School one year. At the age of thirteen he was compelled to fight the battle of life for himself, and worked in an art gallery and clerked in a book store two years. At the age of eighteen, he took a full business course at the Commercial College in Evansville, and then kept books for one year, and followed clerking again for five years. He then went to Gibson County and commenced the study of medicine, and in connection clerked in a general store for about five more years. May 15, 1878, he married Eva M. Gardner, who was born in Indiana, April 17, 1850. They have two children: Blanche G. and Edith May. In 1881 he moved to Poseyville and commenced in his present business. May 4, 1885, his store caught fire, and was consumed, together with most of its contents. He immediately rebuilt, and now has a very fine store-room. He is a warm Democrat, and August 8, was appointed postmaster of Poseyville, under the new administration. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife is a Methodist.

JOSEPH A. LEONARD, editor and proprietor of the Poseyville News, was born April 8, 1836, in Alabama, and is a son of Patrick and Frances A. (Brownley) Leonard. The father was a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his marriage lived in his native State. His death occurred about 1843. The mother was born in Virginia, about 1819, and was married at the age of fifteen. After her husband's death, she married one Charles Bishop, with whom she lived until her death, May 14, 1859. Joseph A. was reared at home. but without a father's care

or guidance. He received a common school education, and obtained a rudimentary knowledge of Latin, in the Mount Vernon High School. He came to Posey County when about sixteen years old, and began working as an apprentice in a carriage shop. He became quite skillful as a carriage painter, and continued that occupation the greater part of twenty-five years. In 1859 he located in Poseyville, and in the fall of 1860 began teaching school. He was a strong Union man, and June 12, 1861, enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His regiment was sent to Virginia, where they remained about seven months, and then went to Kentucky, where the regiment was discharged, and he returned home. August 10, of the same year, he re-enlisted in Company A, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, which was organized at Evansville, and he was appointed corporal, and a few days later, was given the position as sergeant. Before entering the field, he was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. He participated in following Morgan on his famous raid, and crossed the Cumberland Mountains during the cold winter of 1864. He joined Sherman in May, and remained with him until the fall of Atlanta. He was afterward in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and numerous minor engagements. In September, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment, and later, was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry. He remained on duty until hostilities ceased. After his return home he resumed teaching, and two years later went to Gibson County where he followed the same vocation. December 13, 1869, he married Amanda M. Bucklin, born January 19, 1844. They have one son, Horace Patrick. He located in Poseyville after marriage, and in 1882, launched upon the journalistic sea. December 7, of that year, he issued the first copy known as the *Poseyville News*. It is a newsy and spicy paper, and is independent in politics. Mr. Leonard has built up his paper until it now has a circulation of about 450 copies weekly. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL D. McREYNOLDS, attorney at law, of Poseyville, Ind., was born October 1, 1848, in Posey County. Until seventeen years, he remained on the farm with his parents and manifested much interest in agricultural pursuits. At the age of

eighteen he entered the teacher's profession, thinking to use it as a stepping stone to something more remunerative and congenial. In this calling he remained several years, reading law and theology during vacations. In 1869 he entered the law college at Lexington, Ky., and in 1871 was admitted to the bar, at Evansville, Ind. He was dependent upon his own exertions, and being in need of funds, published an arithmetic entitled the "Lightning Arithmetic," and traveled in several States selling his work, which he disposed of at \$2 each. Unlooked for contingencies arose, such as the loss of health and the entire care and support of his mother and sisters, which prevented the purchase of the necessary law library. In 1877 he became editor of the *Poseyville Sun*, and later accepted a similar position on the *Western Star*, published at Mount Vernon, by John C. Leffel. After seeing the paper established on a solid foundation, he severed his connection therewith, and in 1878 embarked in the mercantile trade in Poseyville, and remained in that business until the building of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, in 1880. He then formed a partnership with V. P. Bozeman, to furnish 40,000 cross ties for the road, and afterward occupied the positions of superintendent of construction, contractor, paymaster and book-keeper on the Nickel Plate, the Indianapolis & Evansville, the Louisville & St. Louis Air Line and the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads. He then settled down to the practice of law in 1883, and has met with good success, and is fast becoming one of the leading lawyers of the county. He is a Democrat in politics, but liberal in his views. He has devoted much time to the study of theology, and in belief is a Free Thinker or Liberal.

AARON T. MURPHY is a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born June 21, 1848. He is one of five sons and five daughters born to Aaron and Amelia (Williams) Murphy. He is of Irish extraction and was born in Kentucky, in 1810. He came to Posey County when only three years old. After his marriage, in 1828, he began farming on an eighty-acre tract given him by his father. He lived for some time in Gibson County, Ind., when he returned and located on a 160 acre farm where he resided the remainder of his days. He owned at one time 742 acres of land. He was the father of seven children: Joseph, Sarah, James B., John C., Keziah, Aaron T. and Lizzie.

The father died in 1868. The mother was born in 1810, and is at present living with her son, Aaron, on the old homestead. Aaron T., our subject, received a common school education, and October 20, 1870, he was married to Amanda Bennett, born May 21, 1847, in Posey County, Ind. They have three children: Le-Roy F., Clarence and Ivy May. Mr. Murphy owns 134 acres of land and in politics is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Horace Greeley. Both father and mother were members of the Regular Baptist Church.

ISAAC MURPHY was born in the county where he now resides, September 24, 1850, and is one of the nine children born to Noah and Elizabeth (Vandaveer) Murphy, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively; the former born in 1814 and the latter in 1812. They were married in 1834 and resided in Posey County, where the father owned 160 acres of land. His death occurred June 30, 1869. Isaac, our subject, remained at home until twenty-one years of age. November 9, 1871, he married Martha Jane Smith, born June 15, 1851, daughter of James and Sarah Smith. They have three children: Charles Franklin, William Albert, and Noah Welzy. After marriage Mr. Murphy erected a log house on the east part of the old homestead, he owning eighty acres of land there. By industry and good management, he was able, in 1880, to erect him a fine frame dwelling house, in which he is living at the present time. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. His wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. MURPHY, an enterprising young farmer of Posey County, Ind., was born July 30, 1855, son of Noah and Elizabeth (Vandaveer) Murphy (elsewhere written). George received his education in the district schools near home. November 23, 1878, he married Cornelia Ellen Wilson, who was born December 23, 1856, daughter of John and Sarah Wilson. To their marriage two children were born, named Ina May and Ora Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy located on the old homestead after marriage, eighty acres of the farm being willed to our subject by his father. He is an enterprising and intelligent young farmer, and bids fair to be one of the first farmers of the county. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for S. J. Tilden. His wife is a member of the General Baptist Church.

JESSE M. NEAL may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Robb Township, Posey Co., Ind. He is one of thirteen children born to the marriage of Meeks Neal and Anna Williams, born in South Carolina in 1790 and 1792, and died in 1845 and 1846 respectively. Soon after his marriage, which occurred in his native State, he came to Indiana and purchased 160 acres of land in Posey County, where he located and lived only a few years, when he moved to New Harmony in order to educate his children. He was a carpenter by trade. Owing to the many disadvantages which existed in our subject's boyhood he received a somewhat limited education: He was born December 24, 1825. February 25, 1848, he wedded Martha Ann Stillwell, born in Gibson County, Ind., November 8, 1828, daughter of William and Patsey Stillwell. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have four children, named Thomas I., John Q., Mary and Emma. Mr. Neal rented property in Harmony Township for four years after his marriage, at the expiration of which he purchased his present farm of 135 acres. By business ability and industry he now owns 320 acres of good land. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSHUA NORRIS is a native of Posey County, Ind., his birth occurring January 3, 1828. His father, Edward Norris, was of German descent, born in 1790. He was married to Elizabeth Wilkins, and about 1810 came to Posey County, where he followed the life of a farmer. He took an active part in defending the white settlers from Indian attacks, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe, leaving his family in the block-house which stood near where Stewartsville now is. His death occurred in 1830, and the mother's two years later. Our subject was very young when his parents died. He was bound out to Josiah Colvin, and remained with him until attaining his majority, receiving for his services a horse, saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes. He received no education, and on leaving Mr. Colvin's services could not write his own name. This deficiency he has overcome, however, and is now able to write very well. October 19, 1851, he married Elizabeth Gwaltney, born in 1832, who died October 9, 1862, leaving four children: Sylvester (deceased), William E., Sarah E. and Joshua M. July 12, 1863, Mr. Norris married Fanny Gwaltney, sister of his first wife. She was born in 1838,



Yours Truly
C. F. Fenton

and has borne her husband five children: Morton (deceased), Mary E., Cora M., Ida T. (deceased) and Rosa A. Mr. Norris owns 320 acres of land, and is well fixed financially. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN RAMSEY is a son of Annias and Mary (Cole) Ramsey, and was born March 27, 1840. The father was of Irish descent and was born in Kentucky May 3, 1811. He came with his parents to Posey County when only six years old. Here he lived about fifteen years and then moved to Missouri, but remained there only three months, when he returned to "Hoosierdom" and spent the remainder of his days on his farm in Robb Township, Posey County. He died July 14, 1883. The mother was born in 1821, and is now residing with her children. Our subject attended the district schools where he obtained a fair education. June 13, 1875, he married Caroline Huebner, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Hien) Huebner, born May 3, 1849. They have two children, named Ada Elizabeth and Philip Martin. After marriage Mr. Ramsey purchased 160 acres of land where he settled and has since lived. He began his career as a farmer with no property save two horses and a wagon, but by energy and business ability now owns a fine farm. He is a Democrat and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS M. REEVES, an enterprising farmer of Robb Township, Posey Co., Ind., was born in the county where he now resides April 18, 1833, and is one of eleven children born to the marriage of Richard H. Reeves and Jane Owens. The father was of Scotch birth and was born in the State of Kentucky August 4, 1806, and followed the occupation of farming. He was married in Posey County December 13, 1827. His death occurred April 4, 1863. The mother was of Irish descent, born in Posey County and died April 12, 1860. Our subject remained at home, working on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. In September, 1854, he married Martha A. Overton, daughter of Cornelius and Nancy Overton. She was born in November, 1832, and became the mother of four children: Sophronia, Felix M., Laura M. and Serilla P. After our subject's marriage he lived on rented farms until 1876, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Robb Township, where he

located and has since lived. He is industrious and is well spoken of by all who know him. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN W. ROBB, merchant of Stewartsville, Ind., may be mentioned as one of the leading citizens of the county. He was born in the county where he now resides October 23, 1816, and is the youngest son of a family of ten sons and three daughters born to Thomas and Lyda (Waller) Robb. The father, who was born in the "Emerald Isle" August 10, 1769, came with his parents to the United States when an infant, and located in Washington County, Ky., where he began his career as a tiller of the soil. April 23, 1795, he married Lydia Waller, who was of Scotch lineage, born in Kentucky February 21, 1777. In 1808 they came to Indiana, which was then a Territory, and located in what is now Posey County. He purchased 160 acres of land in Robb Township, said township being named in his honor. The deed was given and signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and James Madison, Secretary of State, and is now in the possession of our subject. Thomas was one of the first settlers of the county, and was ready and willing to ride ten or twelve miles to assist his neighbors in any way. He met a violent death June 24, 1818, being thrown from his horse and unable to extricate his foot was dragged to death. The mother's death occurred February 13, 1867, at the age of ninety years. When our subject was but two years old his father died. He received the greater part of his education in the pioneer schoolhouse. July 24, 1844, he married Mary Montgomery, born August 24, 1819, in Indiana. She is a daughter of James and Nancy Montgomery, and became the mother of eleven children: Lenora A., wife of F. M. Welborn; America M., wife of Edward Carr; Eliza J., deceased; Laura E., deceased; Minerva A., deceased; Mary Alice, wife of Dr. F. H. Kelly; Ida P., wife of John Hyne; John E., deceased; Leroy T.; James F. A., and William P. Our subject resided on the home place for eight years after marriage and then moved to Stewartsville, where he has since lived. In 1847 he began merchandising in the village and has met with marked success. He is one of the most enterprising business men of the county, and is identified with it in its prosperity. He is one of its largest land holders and owns over 3,000 acres of land, 1,155

acres being in Posey County and the rest in Gibson County. He and two other men are the only ones now living who were born in the township before Indiana was organized as a State. He expects to soon close out his store and retire from active business life. November 8, 1863, his wife died and since that time he has lived with his children. He is a Democrat in politics, and was postmaster of Stewartsville for twenty-three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. F. A. ROBB, a wide-awake young farmer residing near Stewartsville, Ind., was born August 4, 1860. He is a son of John W. and Mary (Montgomery) Robb, whose sketch is given in this work. He was reared without a mother's care, she having died when he was but three years of age. He attended the graded school at Stewartsville, and made his home with his father until attaining his majority. April 30, 1881, he was united in matrimony to Lucretia, daughter of Theophilus and Lucretia Defur. Her birth occurred February 23, 1863, in Posey County. They have two children: Mary, born July 27, 1883, and Royal born November 15, 1884. Mr. Robb is an industrious young farmer, and owns 150 acres of land. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland.

WILLIAM P. ROBB, was born in Stewartsville, Ind., July 15, 1862, son of John W. and Mary (Montgomery) Robb. His mother died when he was but sixteen months old, but he remained with his father until twenty years of age. He acquired his early education in the Stewartsville schools, and attended the Evansville Commercial College, and completed his course in two months and eighteen days, making an average of 99.8. September 13, 1883, he married Emma Rutledge, daughter of Dr. John C. and Elizabeth (Stewart) Rutledge. Mrs. Robb was born December 31, 1859, in Poseyville, Ind. They have one child, named Ralph. William P. remained with his father in the store until September, 1885, when he moved to a farm two miles north of Stewartsville where he has since resided. He is doing well as a farmer, and bids fair to rank among the first farmers of the county. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Cleveland in 1884.

THOMAS T. ROBERTS, farmer and stock raiser, son of the old settlers of Posey County, was born March 30, 1818, in Robb

Township, and is a son of John and Nancy (Cox) Roberts. He is of Scotch and English extraction. His father was born in Halifax County, Va., August 3, 1780, and his mother in South Carolina, November 25, 1782. The father of Mr. Roberts, when a young man, immigrated to Todd County, Ky., and there remained until 1808, when he came to what is now Posey County, settled within the present limits of Robb Township, and there died October 11, 1874. The mother of our subject died in 1856. Mr. Roberts was raised on the farm upon which he now resides in Robb Township. He helped to clear from the green more than 100 acres of land, and lived at home with his parents until he was about fifty years of age. He now owns the old Roberts homestead, and has in the aggregate over 300 acres of fine farming land well improved, showing him to be an enterprising and successful farmer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was at Vicksburg, Yazoo and Port Mumfordsville, where he was taken prisoner, and held five months. He was honorably discharged from the service in July, 1865. After the war he returned to the farm, and has since been one of the leading farmers of Robb Township. He was married, April 22, 1875, to Miss Sarah H. Norton, a native of Vanderburg County, Ind. Mrs. Roberts died November 16, 1877, and Mr. Roberts was married the second time to Mrs. Anna E. Schnee, formerly Miss Schnee, also a native of Vanderburg County, Ind. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat in politics, and Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

JOHN F. SHELTON is a native of Mason County, Ky., born November 20, 1823. His father, John Shelton, was of Dutch-French descent, born in Virginia, May, 5, 1797, and when fourteen years old went to Mason County, Ky., where he lived at the time of his marriage. In 1824 he moved to Fort Branch, Ind., where he remained one year, and then moved to Vanderburg County, where he purchased 240 acres of land, and lived until his death November 8, 1857. He was among the first settlers of southern Indiana, and was of a very benevolent disposition. The mother was of English lineage, born August 11, 1798, in Kentucky, and died March 11, 1847. Our subject received his education in the log schoolhouse of primitive days and was compelled to submit to many hardships. He attended school only about

three months during the year, and owing to the scarcity of the "almighty dollar," went barefooted until the snow fell. At the age of eighteen years he assumed control of the farm, but received no remuneration for his services. July 25, 1850, he married Sophronia B. Merritt, born July 29, 1832, in Indiana. They have three children: LeRoy C. (deceased), Sophronia E. (deceased) and Wilmina. Mr. Shelton started in life with 80 acres of land, but soon after traded it for 72 acres in Robb Township, which he afterward increased to 190 acres. His wife died September 3, 1858, and September 15, 1859, he married Mary Cavett, born November 3, 1830. They have three children: James A., Penelope A. and Ella Gertrude. Mr. Shelton is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for forty years.

THOMAS D. SHELTON is a native of Indiana born April 1, 1837. He is one of ten children born to John and Catharine (Finch) Shelton. Thomas attended the common schools in his boyhood days and made his home with his parents until he was twenty years old. At that time his father died, and he made his home with his brother George W. for three years. February 14, 1860, he led to Hymen's altar Keziah Murphy, who was born February 2, 1839, in Posey County. She is a daughter of Aaron and Amelia Murphy and became the mother of four children: named George M. (deceased), James A. (deceased), Flora and Jesse. After his marriage Mr. Shelton located on the old homestead in Vanderburg County where he remained one year. He then moved to Posey County and purchased land in Smith Township, but sold out in 1871 and purchased his present farm of about eighty-five acres. His land is very fertile, and by his energy he has cleared it of timber and has erected good buildings, and added many other improvements. He is a Democrat and member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

FRANK M. SMITH is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Murfitt) Smith, and was born in Warrick County, Ind., February 22, 1853. He received a common school education and remained with his people until reaching his majority. He then went to St Paul, Minn., and worked at the carpenter trade for nearly two years, when he returned to "Hoosierdom," and in 1881 came to Poseyville and entered into partnership with George W. Stallings

in a livery and feed stable, also dealing in agricultural implements. At the end of one year Mr. Smith purchased Mr. Stallings' interest and about the same time took Thomas Davis as equal partner. They soon after sold out and established an undertaking and furniture store. In 1883 our subject bought Davis' interest and has since carried on the business with marked success. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for R. B. Hayes. His parents were born in England in 1809 and 1820 respectively. His father came to the United States and located in Warrick County, Ind. He is a prominent farmer and at one time owned 400 acres of land, but has given much of his property to his children.

GEORGE TRETHEWAY was born June 15, 1843, in Cornwall, England, and is one of fifteen children of Thomas and Ann (Culum) Tretheway. George, together with a brother and sister, came to America in 1854, under the guardianship of a friend of their father, and came directly to New Harmony, Ind. Our subject worked on the farm until the war broke out, when he enlisted, at the age of seventeen, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and many minor engagements. He received his discharge at Louisville, Ky., in 1864, and in February, 1865, re-enlisted in Company A, Fourth United States Volunteers, and served for one year. After his return home in 1866 he resumed farming, but owing to a wound received in the battle of Shiloh was forced to abandon agricultural pursuits, and accordingly moved to New Harmony and began working at the wagon-maker's trade. In 1869 he moved to Stewartsville, where he has since lived. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was married, July 26, 1868, to Alice Baldwin, daughter of George and Maria Baldwin, born July 26, 1848. They have six children: Bertha, Alice, Nora, Maria, Georgiana and George Edgar.

GEORGE J. WATERS, banker, of Poseyville, Ind., was born in the place where he now resides February 20, 1863, and is the only son in a family of four children born to John L. and Caroline S. (Jaquess) Waters. The father was of Irish lineage and was born in 1825 in Gibson County, Ind. He followed the mer-

cantile business in Poseyville and also carried on farming near the village. He died February 7, 1874. The mother is of French and Scotch extraction and was born April 3, 1827. Subject was reared at home. He finished the common school branches at Poseyville and then took the complete high school course at Evansville, and later attended the Valparaiso Business College one term. He then worked for his uncle, V. P. Bozeman, two years in buying grain; at the end of which he entered into partnership with the same party in the banking business, he being cashier. They are doing a good business, and the bank bids fair to become one of the leading ones in the county. George W. is a Republican and cast his first vote for James G. Blaine.

GEORGE W. WELBORN, M. D. of Stewartsville, Ind. was born March 17, 1844, in Evansville, Ind., where he was reared and received his early education. In 1859 he entered the Asbury University, now DePauw College, at Greencastle, Ind., where he remained until the Rebellion broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, and served three years, participating in many hot skirmishes. He received his discharge June 30, 1865. After returning from the war he began clerking in a drug store in Evansville, but at the end of six months entered into partnership with an uncle in the boot and shoe business. Two years later he sold his interest and came to Stewartsville and began farming. October 27, 1867, he married Martha Stinnett, born July 29, 1845, in Kentucky. They have four children: William W., Annie A., James Y. and Helen A. George W. began his medical studies while in the army and in 1875 quit farming and gave his entire attention to medicine. He took a two years' course in the Evansville Medical College graduating in 1877. He has since practiced his profession in Stewartsville and has met with flattering success. He owns considerable property in the village. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. O. F. The parents of our subject were Dr. William W. and Hannah (Walker) Welborn, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively. The father was a physician and surgeon and obtained his medical education in Evansville. His death occurred in that city in 1871.

LEROY WILLIAMS is a son of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Williams. The father was born in North Carolina and came to

Posey County, Ind., where he became the possessor of 460 acres of land. The mother was of Scotch descent and was born near Bowling Green, Ky. Her husband died in Vanderburg County and about 1857, and she married Charles Whiting of Posey County, and since that time has been a resident of Cynthiana. Our subject was born in Vanderburg County, February 22, 1844, and came with his mother to Posey County and obtained his early education in the high schools of Cynthiana and Owensville. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, and served three years. He took an active part in the battles of Perryville, Fort Anderson, Wilmington and numerous minor engagements. After his return from the war he attended the State University at Bloomington, Ind., for two years, and in 1868 commenced the study of law at Evansville, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. November 16, 1871, he married Eliza E. Fletchall, who was born July 16, 1849, in Posey County. They have two children: Numa N. and Curran A. Mr. Williams has resided in Poseyville since his marriage and is engaged in tilling the soil. He is a stanch Democrat in politics and in 1883 was elected to the Legislature, serving two years. He is a member of the Christian Church and his wife is a Baptist.

G. B. YOUNG is one of thirteen children born to John and Elizabeth (O'Neal) Young, and was born August 2, 1826, in Posey County, Ind. Our subject made his home with his parents until his marriage, which occurred August 31, 1849, to Berthenia St. Clair, who was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1825. Their marriage was blessed with six children, named Hester Ann (deceased), Elizabeth Jane, who lives in Smith Township; William Walker (deceased), Joseph Lane (deceased), Thomas Benton, who is a physician in Poseyville, and John Bailey. About a year after marriage Mr. Young and wife located on an eighty acre farm near the old homestead and where he now lives. He now owns 180 acres. He has a fine dwelling-house and is very comfortably situated. He moved to Poseyville in 1881, but three years later returned to the farm. He is a Democrat and he and wife are members of the General Baptist Church. His parents were born in Virginia and North Carolina, in 1803 and 1800, and died in 1870 and 1874, respectively. The father was a farmer

and came with his parents to Indiana in 1810. At the time of his death he owned 280 acres of land in Smith Township.

THOMAS B. YOUNG, M. D. was born in Posey County, Ind., April 14, 1858, son of Grenberry and Barthenia (St. Clair) Young. He completed his common school education and also took a rudimentary course in the higher branches in the Cynthiana High School. He began studying medicine with Dr. Cosby, of Cynthiana in 1874 and continued with him one year, when he entered the School of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., remaining five months. In September of the same year he entered the Louisville Medical College, graduating in February, 1876. He then attended the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., for four months. In the fall of 1876 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating January 26, 1877. He then returned home and began practicing his profession. November 26, 1878, he married Della Cale, born August 7, 1859. To them have been born one child, Morris C. His wife died August 31, 1881. Dr. Young has a thorough knowledge of his profession and has succeeded in building up an excellent practice. He is a leading business man of the town, and is quite well to do in worldly goods, owning eleven houses and lots and twenty-two vacant lots in the town, besides property in Stewartsville. He is a Democrat, and October 11, 1884, was appointed trustee of Robb Township to fill an unexpired term.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

ELMER M. BATES is a son of David and Catherine (McClure) Bates, who were natives of Ohio, where the father was born in 1833, and the mother in 1829. When only nineteen years old the father began the practice of medicine, and has continued in that profession ever since. Soon after marriage he came to this State, and remained in Huntington County for one year, when he immigrated to Richland County, Ill. Here the mother died in 1871. The father married his second wife while in that county, and shortly after moved to Sumner, Ill., and there married his third wife. He is now living in Bonham, Fannin Co., Tex., where he conducts an infirmary, and is doing well, financially. Our subject was born in Huntington County, Ind., in 1863. He received very poor educational advantages, but has acquired a good practical education from contact with business life. When only sixteen years old he began working for himself, taking sole charge of a drug store at Fort Branch. In 1882 he moved to Cynthiana, where he is doing a good business. In 1885 he was married to Laura F. Whitson, daughter of John E. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Whitson. Mr. Bates is a rising young Democrat of Posey County, and cast his first vote for Cleveland. Mrs. Bates is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association.

JAMES W. BERRIDGE, merchant, of Cynthiana, Ind., is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Grooms) Berridge, who are natives of Huntingdonshire, England, where the father was born, in 1810, and the mother in 1811. They were married in their native land, where they lived until 1840. They then embarked for the United States. They were eleven weeks on the journey, and landed in New Orleans. Coming to Evansville they settled on a farm, which they worked very successfully until a few years ago, when they moved to the city to spend their declining years. Both still live, at a ripe old age. Our subject was born in 1842, in Evans-

ville. When he was twenty years old he began clerking in Adams Express office, continuing there eighteen months, when he worked about the same length of time for Lyon & Semonin, wholesale clothing house. For fifteen years he was traveling salesman for Loewenthal & Co., wholesale clothiers, of Evansville. By close attention to business and good management he accumulated enough of the "almighty dollars" to begin business in Cynthiana. He has now one of the best selected stocks in town, and is doing well. He has a good store-house and first-class dwelling. In 1868 he married Hattie Cross, born in 1847 in England, daughter of William and Mahala (Davis) Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Berridge are the parents of three children: Albert, Joseph E. and Willoughby. Joseph is a wide-awake young salesman in his father's store. Mr. Berridge is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM T. BOYLE and his ancestors, as far back as can be traced, have been successful farmers. His father and grandfather were staunch Democrats. The father cast his first vote for Jackson, and William for Seymour. Our subject's parents are Robert and Nancy (Eaton) Boyle, who were born in the Blue Grass State, in 1805 and 1807, respectively. They came to this State in early times, and married in 1825. In connection with farming Mr. Boyle worked at the shot-maker's trade during the winter months. The mother died in 1868, but the father still lives with his son, William. The grandparents of our subject were John and Mary (Hughs) Boyle. They were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and moved to Kentucky in 1820. The grandfather's death occurred in 1824, and the grandmother's in 1835. The great-grandfather was a native of the "Emerald Isle," and came to America with his family, and settled in Pennsylvania. William T. was born in Smith Township, Posey County, in 1847. When twenty-four years old he took for his companion through life Maria H. Calvert, born in Vanderburg County, Ind., in 1850, daughter of Leroy and Penelope (Shelton) Calvert. They have three children: Otis E., Indie E. and John C. Mr. Boyle and all his people are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES F. BOYLE is a native of Posey County, Ind., born in 1849, son of Robert and Nancy (Eaton) Boyle. In boyhood he attended the common schools, and later received instruction at Fort Branch. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself on the home farm in connection with his brother William. They farmed together for some time, when a division was made, and James received 116 acres for his share. By hard work and good management he has increased his farm to 144 acres, of which 116 acres are under a good state of cultivation. In 1872, Mr. Boyle took for his life companion, Elizabeth A. Endicott, born in 1855, in Robb Township, Posey County, and daughter of Joseph and Polly A. (Fletcher) Endicott. They became the parents of three children: Joseph E. Nancy E. and Ethel E. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Boyle is a supporter of Democratic principles, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. He has been quite successful in business enterprises, and is one of the rising farmers of the neighborhood.

SAMUEL N. CARTER, farmer, is a son of Rane and Magdalene (Chastine) Carter. They were natives of Buckingham County, Va., where the father was born, in 1794, and the mother in 1800. They were married in Kentucky, and soon after came to Posey County, Ind., and settled on a farm near Cynthiana. The father's death occurred in 1873, and the mother's in 1880. Samuel N., our subject, was born in Posey County, in 1837. February 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company B., Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, and was a faithful soldier for three years; he was at the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and numerous other engagements. During service his eyesight was injured, and as a slight compensation he received a pension of \$2 per month. He arose to the rank of sergeant. In 1865 he was married to Sarah J. Burton, born in 1843, daughter of William and Mahala (Kimball) Burton. They are the parents of four children: Lily D., Elmer E., Amy F. and Charley G. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a warm Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln.

DAVID E. CRAIG was born in Vanderburg, County, Ind., in 1834. He is a son of John H. and Sarah (Early) Craig. The father was born in Virginia, in 1796, and while an infant

was taken to Pennsylvania. On reaching manhood's estate he removed to Kentucky, where he married in 1824. About this time he and family moved to Evansville Ind., where he taught school. They remained in Vanderburg County until 1840, and then moved to Posey County, settling near Mount Vernon. Later they moved to Smith Township, where the father farmed and worked at the shoe-maker's trade until his death, in 1854. He held the office of probate judge for one term, and was also township assessor. The mother still resides with our subject, and is eighty-three years old. When twenty years old, David began farming on the home place, of which he took charge at the death of his father. He was married, in 1862, to Louisiana, daughter of Leland Cleveland. She was born in 1840. To their union nine children were born: Mary L. Thomas S., George H., John N., Walter E., Eva L., Florence L. Jesse E. and Louetta L., all of whom are at home. Mrs. Craig died in 1878. Both husband and wife were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Craig is one of the leading Republicans of Smith Township, although he voted the Democratic ticket till the breaking out of the war. He started in life with no capital but his hands, but now owns a good farm.

HENRY C. DAUGHERTY is a son of Stephen and Jane (Smith) Daugherty, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father came with his parents to Kentucky, when quite young. Here he was married in 1818. In 1834 he brought his family to this State, and located in Gibson County, where the father died in 1867, and the mother the year before. By occupation the father was a farmer, which calling he followed throughout life; his father was a teamster in the Revolutionary war, and his wife's father was a soldier in the same war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Henry C. was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1830. At the age of twenty-one years he began working at the carpenter's trade, and at the end of three years he abandoned this business and rented the farm where he now lives. In 1864 he purchased 160 acres of his present farm, and has since added twenty-seven acres more. Of this, 137 acres are under cultivation. In 1855 he married Caroline Pollard, born in 1836. They have ten children: Silas P., John T., William L., Elizabeth, Mary L., Maggie, James, Henry W., Carrie and

Ella F. Mr. and Mrs Daugherty are members of the General Baptist Church, and his political views are Republican; he cast his first vote for Winfield Scott, in Smith Township, in 1856, when there were only four Republican votes cast.

CONRAD GRIES, son of John and Anna M. (Staab) Gries was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848. His parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, the father born in 1800 and the mother fourteen years later. In 1840 he, with some of his countrymen, immigrated to America; he located in our subject's birth-place where he followed gardening for a livelihood. In 1850 he came to Posey County and settled on the farm where Conrad lives. Here he resided until his death in 1866. The mother died in 1854. Conrad received a very good education in both English and German schools. At the death of his father, he and a brother began working the home farm of eighty acres, and two years later he took sole charge. He now owns ninety-seven acres, In 1868 he married Gertrude Oppel, born in 1844. The fruits of this union were five children: Margaret, Kunigunda, Lizzie, Joseph and Mary. After a wedded life of ten years Mrs. Gries died and a year later Mr. Gries married Elizabeth Knaap. They became the parents of three children: John, Conrad and Peter W. Mr. Gries and both his wives were members of the Catholic Church and he is politically a Democrat.

WILLIAM M. HANES is a son of James W. Hanes, who was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana where he was married to Elizabeth Martin. They located in Robinson Township, Posey County, where the father always followed the life of a farmer. They are still living at an advanced age on the old farm. Our subject was born in Posey County in 1844. His educational advantages were very limited, but by contact with business life he has since acquired a good practical education. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself on a rented place continuing there seven years when he purchased eighty-one acres of the farm where he now lives. He has since increased this to 133 acres. In 1865 he was married to Elizabeth Williams, born in 1847, daughter of James and Julia A. (McDonald) Williams, born in 1818 and 1826 respectively, and were married in Vanderburg County, Ind., in 1842. They lived in Posey County three years and then moved to Gibson County where the father died in

1847. Mr. Hanes is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Seymour. He has been a successful farmer and he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and the parents of these three children: George W., Anna A., and Robert A.

ASBURY C. JAQUESS is a son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Fraizer) Jaquess. The father was born in New Jersey in 1753 and the mother in Maryland in 1762. In 1815 they located in Posey County, Ind., where the father entered 1,400 acres of land. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His death occurred in 1842 and the mother's seven years later. Asbury C. was born in Kentucky in 1812. At the death of his father he took possession of the home farm of 200 acres. He lived on this place until 1875, when he sold out and moved to Poseyville where he made his home until 1881. Since that time he has lived in Cynthiana. In 1838 he was married to Jane Ashworth, born in 1819, daughter of Moses Ashworth, the first Methodist Episcopal minister appointed on the circuit in Indiana Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Jaquess became the parents of ten children: George L. and William P. (twins), Mary G., Henry B., Wilber F., Rebecca E., Ogden T., Florence A., Jonathan and Moses (twins). William and Wilber were participants in the late war, the latter fell at Hillsboro, Tenn. William served nearly four years. In 1858 Mrs. Jaquess died, and in 1866 Mr. Jaquess married Jane Smyth, born in 1820, daughter of William Smyth. Two years later she was called from among the living, and since that time he has traveled to a considerable extent. He has been a successful farmer and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. LOWE, SR., grain merchant of Cynthiana is the son of George and Susan (Endicott) Lowe. The parents were born in 1794 in the State of Kentucky. They were married in Harrison County, and some years later came to Posey County, Ind., and settled in Smith Township on a farm. George W. was born in 1825 in Smith Township. He received common school advantages, and later, by close application, prepared himself for the profession of teaching. During the summer months he farmed and in the winter taught school. Six or seven years passed away in this manner when he turned his entire attention to farming, continuing at this work until 1864 when he began merchandising as one of the four equal partners in the store

known as Wilkinson & Co., and later owned a share in a merchandise establishment in Fort Branch. They dealt quite extensively in grain also, and owing to a sudden decline in wheat they were financially embarrassed. They immediately sold their property and paid off their entire indebtedness. Since that time Mr. Lowe has been buying and selling grain in Cynthiana. In 1848 he wedded Ann E. McConnell, born in 1826, daughter of John and Lucinda (McCrary) McConnell. They became the parents of ten children: Cordelia A., Mary A., Albert E., James M., Ida W., John C., Etna M., George E., Laura E. and Oscar M. Mr. Lowe is a member of the Baptist Church and a Republican and was notary public for fifteen years.

SILAS H. LOWE, farmer, is a son of George and Susan (Endicott) Lowe, both of whom were natives of Cynthiana, Ky., and born in 1794. They were married in their native State and shortly after came to this State, locating in Smith Township, Posey County. The father, who followed the life of a farmer, died in 1862 and the mother five years later. Our subject was born in this county in 1835. When twenty-one years old he took charge of the home farm which became his at the death of his father. Sixty acres of it were cleared and under cultivation with the first frame house erected in this part of the county. Mr. Lowe has erected a fine dwelling house and has about eighty-five acres under cultivation. In 1860 he was married to Elizabeth Meadows, born in 1842, daughter of Gideon and Nancy (McDonald) Meadows. They have six children: Marshal E., Rosa A., Susan I., Jessé T. M., Silas A. and Clarence E. Rosa is the wife of Alfred Saulmon, a prominent young farmer of the neighborhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and he is a leading Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln.

EZEKIEL MARQUIS, the son of Pleasant and Eunice (Wilkins) Marquis, was born in Smith Township, Posey Co., Ind., in 1835. Since the death of his father he has lived the most of the time on the old homestead, caring for his good mother. In 1864 he enlisted in his country's cause, serving in Company F, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry for nearly a year. He then returned home and resumed his labors on the farm, where he has remained ever since. He has seen fit to spend his life in



Kinzus Beckner

single blessedness, his mother being his house-keeper. He is a staunch Democrat and cast his first vote for Buchanan. As a farmer he has met with moderate success. As a citizen he is much respected by all his acquaintances.

WILLIAM MARQUIS was reared and educated in Posey, his native county, his birth occurring in 1838. At the age of sixteen he began working as a farm laborer at which business he remained for about five years and then began tilling his father's place. He accumulated enough money to buy out the six heirs to the property and became sole proprietor of the home farm. In 1859 he married Josephine Brown, born in 1840, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hunt) Brown. To their marriage these three children were born: Coretha, Flora and Francis E. Mrs. Marquis died in 1880, and two years subsequently Mr. Marquis married Margaret A. (Stevens) Culley, daughter of James and Janet (Lee) Stevens. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Marquis is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Breckenridge. His parents were Solomon and Winnie (Alkins) Marquis, natives respectively of North and South Carolina. The father was born in 1801 and died in 1855. The mother died in 1850 in her thirty-eighth year. In early life the father farmed and also raised a great deal of tobacco. He was an old pioneer of the county.

THOMAS J. MATHEWS, miller, of Cynthiana, Ind., was born in England at Berkshire, on the Thames, in 1855. His parents, Henry and Eliza (Mason) Mathews, were natives of the same place. They came to America about 1857, landing at New York. They lived successively in Lodi, N. J., Evansville, Ind., Hazelton, Ind., and finally in Owensville, where the father died in 1876. The mother still lives with our subject. When twenty-two years old Thomas began milling for himself in his father's establishment, and at the end of four years he came to Cynthiana, and purchased the mill known as the Cynthiana Mills. He first began business with a partner, but after several changes he became sole proprietor in 1885, and is now doing well financially. In 1880 he married Luella Barker, born in 1860, and daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Fitzgerald) Barker. To Mr. and Mrs. Mathews one child was born, who died in infancy. In 1882 Mrs. Mathews passed from among the living, and since that time

our subject's mother has kept house for him. He is a warm Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes. His whole line of ancestors have been millers, tracing them back to his great-great-grandfather, each and all have followed this occupation.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY is a son of Robert and Patience (Marvel) Montgomery, who were natives respectively of Georgia and Delaware. They came to Gibson County, Ind., when quite young, and here they were married. In 1830 they came to Posey County, where the father died in 1844. The mother died in Gibson County in 1882. Our subject is a native of Posey County, born in 1831. At the age of fourteen he began working for himself and for thirteen years worked on a farm. He was married to Priscilla Knowles, born in 1836. She is a daughter of Eddie and Nancy (Fitzpatrick) Knowles. Her father was a native of Delaware, and her mother of Georgia. They were married in the latter State, and moved to Gibson County, where they lived on the farm till 1856, when the father died. The mother's death occurred in 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery six children were born: Van R., Florence, Lawrence V., Dexter K., Kirt K. and Daisy. Van and Lawrence are prosperous young teachers of the county. In politics Mr. Montgomery is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Buchanan. He has been a hard worker all his life, and now owns 150 acres of good land, about 130 of which are under cultivation. He is one of the county's best citizens, and is much respected by his friends and neighbors.

NELSON McREYNOLDS, one of the old settlers of Posey County, Ind., is one of ten children born to Samuel and Milbrey (Dement) McReynolds, who were natives of North Carolina, and were born in 1784 and 1786, respectively. In early life they moved to Virginia, and then to Tennessee, where they were married. After residing there a short time they immigrated to Kentucky, and finally in 1817 they came to Posey County, and located in Smith Township, where they remained till their respective deaths. By occupation the father was a farmer, and held the office of squire ten years, and was associate judge about fourteen years. His death occurred in 1852, and the mother's two years later. Both Mr. McReynolds' grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. Our subject was born in Posey County in 1819. His education is somewhat limited, as his entire schooling

amounted to about six months. In 1844 he married Lovina Marvel, born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1824. They are the parents of eight children: William A., Nancy E., Robert W., Mary L., Matilda J., James N., Lucinda F. and John S. John is a successful young teacher of the county, and a graduate of the Evansville Commercial College. Mr. McReynolds is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Polk. He has retired from active life, and is spending his latter days in the village of Cynthiana, and is widely known and respected by all.

DR. DAVID B. MONTGOMERY was born March 26, 1834, on a farm in Montgomery Township, Gibson Co., Ind. He is one of five children born to Samuel and Nancy (Davis) Montgomery, three of whom, Dr. Thomas, Newton and Jesse, survive him. His early life on the farm consisted of the usual routine farm work, interspersed each year with a few months at the district school. When nearing manhood he left the farm, and entered an academy at Newburg, Ind., where he remained two years. Upon attaining his majority, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Runcie, of Cynthiana. After a course of study, he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated with honors in February, 1858. Upon receiving his diploma, he returned and opened an office at Cynthiana, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. From the beginning, his practice was successful, large and lucrative, and it so continued up to the illness which terminated in his death September 1, 1885. Upon opening his office he was compelled to buy a horse and outfit on credit, having exhausted all his means at college, but at his death he left an estate valued at many thousands of dollars. The Doctor was a man of fine personal appearance, neat in his dress, courteous in his manner and kind and obliging to his friends. During his long practice he never refused the benefit of his medical skill to the deserving poor or turned them empty handed from his door. He was possessed of a strong mind and an indomitable will that could smile in trouble and gather strength by distress. He dared to think, speak and act for himself, doing whatever he believed to be right and caring little for the consequences. He was liberal in his views and viewed all things in the broad and generous sense of liberality. He looked upon religion as a matter of strictly private concern.

in the meddling of which no power had a just right, according to all absolute freedom of religion. being himself a firm believer in the religion of freedom. He believed in human happiness, that the time to be happy is now, and that happiness consisted in making others happy. With his own ample means he erected in the year 1875, a neat and commodious brick hall, that the amusement-loving people of the community might enjoy the mazy whirl of the dance or while away pleasant hours at the opera. The edifice was christened Byron Hall, in honor of his favorite author, Lord Byron, and was dedicated to "Liberty," the word being painted in conspicuously large letters on the front of the hall, and true to the principles of liberty, the doors have opened to whomsoever asked it without regard to political or religious views. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret Whiting. This union was consummated June 15, 1860, there being born to them, Ada, now the wife of Samuel Adams, of Francisco, Ind. The union not proving to be an agreeable one, it was dissolved by the court in 1883, after a long and tedious trial. His second wife was Miss Mary Downs, to whom he was joined in marriage September 30, 1883, and with whom he was living at the time of his death. His body rests at Liberty Cemetery, and arrangements are now perfected for an imposing granite monument to mark the last resting place of a manly man who was neither afraid to die or to express the honest convictions of his mind, and who commanded the admiration, warm friendship and love of those who knew him best.

JAMES G. NISBET was born in Cynthiana, Posey Co., Ind., in 1820. His father, James Nisbet, was born in 1785, and in his youth was a playmate of Henry Clay's. He married Hannah Journey in Kentucky in 1808. They came to Posey County in 1818. The father was a tanner and farmer. His death occurred in 1873, and the mother's in 1862. Our subject received but very little schooling, but obtained his education by reading at every spare moment, until now he is one of the best informed men in his community. In 1839 he began merchandising in Cynthiana, but after three years he devoted himself to farming for some time and then engaged in the boot and shoe business at Owensville, in which he has been very successful. In 1854 he took a

trip West for the benefit of his health and became acquainted with the famous John Brown. He was married to Dorcas Bishop in 1839. She was born in 1816 and is a daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Limes) Bishop. They have five children: Mary, Matilda, Joseph, Martha and Louisa. He was a warm anti-slavery man, and in 1861 enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and served over a year, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, but was in the secret service of the Government until the close of the war. He has the honor of being the first man who advanced the theory of underground drainage and was the first to put it in practice, for which his neighbors talked of sending him to the insane asylum. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is independent in his political views. He has been a brave and trustworthy soldier, and is one of Posey County's best citizens.

JAMES REDMAN is a son of William and Ann (Clark) Redman, who were natives of Kentucky, where they married and soon after came to Indiana, locating in Gibson County, where the father followed the life of a farmer until his death. Our subject was born in Kentucky in 1821, and owing to the fact that he was obliged to assist his father on the farm, his education is rather limited. When twenty-three years old he began farming for himself on his father's farm. In 1847 he removed to this county, locating on the farm of 115 acres which he now owns. In 1844 he was married to Eliza J. Kimball, born in 1826, and daughter of Isaac and Phyllis (Lowe) Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Redman became the parents of nine children: Malissa, Cornelia (deceased), William F. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Wilson E., Henry M. (deceased), Thomas L., Oliver M. and Willimina B. Both husband and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1878 Mrs. Redman died, and since that time Mr. Redman has lived on the home farm with his son Oliver and wife. He owns a tile factory and his sons Wilson and Thomas operate it. He donated \$500 to the building of the railroad running through Cynthiana. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Clay.

PATRICK ROGERS, a farmer of Smith Township, Posey Co., Ind., is a son of Preston C. and Omelia (Calvert) Rogers, natives of Indiana. They were married in Vanderburg County

and immediately removed to this county, locating near New Harmony. When the great gold excitement was at its height in 1849, the father went to California to seek his fortune. He remained there for some time and accumulated considerable wealth. About 1855 he sickened and died of a fever, his wife having died about a year before. Our subject was born in Posey County in 1841. He was educated in the district schools and when twenty years old began farming on a rented place. At the end of two years he purchased eighty acres of the farm where he now lives. By industry and good management he increased his farm to 156 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. In 1861 he married Sarah McConnell, born in 1840. They became the parents of these children: James O., Mary O., Elvie B., Ora C., Flora A. and one unnamed. In 1884 Mrs. Rogers died. She was a faithful and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. August 12, 1885, Mr. Rogers married Louisa (Young) Williams, born in 1851, and daughter of Robert Williams. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rogers is a Democrat and cast his first vote for McClellan. He has been successful in business enterprises and is a prominent citizen.

JOHN A. RUTTER was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1828. He is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth J. (Davis) Rutter, who were both born in 1798. They came to this county when quite young and here they were married. The father was a farmer and died in 1837. The mother then made several changes of residence and at last located in Gibson County, where she died about 1871. When about twenty years old our subject rented a place and began working for himself. At the end of two years he purchased forty acres of the old homestead, but soon after sold it and purchased eighty acres of land in Vanderburg County, where he lived six years. In 1858 he purchased the farm of fifty acres where he now lives. Magdalene Carter, born in 1827, became his wife in 1848. They are the parents of eight children: Joseph A., William A., Susan J., John W., Amasa W., Friend L., Alexander and Eunice. John W. is a rising young physician of Cincinnati and a graduate of the Eclectic School of Medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio. Amasa is married and living near home. In 1862 Mr. Rutter enlisted in Company F, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. R. J. Showers. He was taken with paralysis while

in the army, it rendering him unfit for service. After five months' service he returned home. He is a leading Republican and cast his first vote for Scott. He has been quite successful as a farmer and is much respected by all.

JOHN SCHAPKER was born in Prussia, Germany in 1831. He is a son of Wenner and Margaret Schapker, who were natives of Prussia, the father born in 1791 and the mother in 1793. In 1843 they came to America and proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived until 1846. They then came to Posey County, Ind., locating on the farm where John now lives. The father's death occurred in 1872, and the mother's in 1874. Our subject inherited the home farm and cared for his parents in their old age. By hard work and good management he increased his farm to 150 acres, 100 acres being under cultivation. In 1855 he was married to Berndina Grote, born in 1829, in Prussia. To their union nine children were born: Mary, Henry, Gerhard, Anne, Anthony, Lizzie, John G., Kate and Bernard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schapker and their children are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Schapker is politically a Democrat and cast his first vote for Pierce. He has been a successful farmer and is one of Posey County's most respected citizens.

ELSBERRY SMITH is the son of George R. and Sarah (Armstrong) Smith. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1772. He first married Lydia Tate, and about five years later moved to Kentucky where his wife died. In 1810 he married our subject's mother, and two years later came to Posey County and settled on the place where Elsberry now lives. Smith Township was named in honor of him. His death occurred in 1840, and the mother's in 1854. Our subject was born in 1818, in Posey County, and at the death of his parents, he took the home farm of 233 acres, which he has since increased to 318 acres. In 1845 Mr. Smith was married to Susannah Blackwell, born in 1821, in North Carolina, and daughter of William M. and Elizabeth (Strader) Blackwell, who were born in 1801 and 1799, respectively. The father still lives at the age of eighty-four. The mother died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of ten children: George D., William M., John F., Ira B., Albert E., Sarah E., Joseph B., Fannie E., Charles W. and James A. Mr. Smith is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

For eight years he was township trustee and filled that position to the entire satisfaction of the people.

¹ JAMES A. SMITH, a well to do farmer, of Smith Township, Posey Co., Ind., is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Spain) Smith (see sketch of J. C. Smith). He was born in Pike County, Ind., in 1827, and at the age of twenty-five years, left home to battle with the world. He lived on a rented farm for two years, and then moved to Illinois and purchased 160 acres of land. A year later he returned and located in Smith Township. In 1857 he purchased 120 acres of the farm on which he lives at the present time. He now owns 248 acres of land, 180 of which are under cultivation. In 1852 he was married to Sarah A. McReynolds, born in 1833, in Posey County. She is the daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Bloodworth) McReynolds. They became the parents of eight children: Martha J., William S., Sophronia E., James W., Alfred N. and three unnamed. Husband and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Van Buren.

JOHN C. SMITH is the son of Daniel and Nancy (Spain) Smith. The father was born in North Carolina in 1788, and the mother about ten years later in Virginia. In the latter State they were married, and soon after moved to Tennessee. In 1818 they came to Pike County, Ind., from there to Gibson County, and finally, in 1845, they settled in Posey County, where they remained during life. In early life the father was a hatter, but after marriage he devoted his entire time to farming. The mother died in 1852 and the father in 1874. John C. was born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1831. In early life he had very poor advantages for schooling, and at the age of twenty-one he began farming on a rented place. At the end of two years he purchased eighty acres of land. He cleared this and then sold it and purchased 110 acres, where he now lives. He increased his farm to 209 acres, but later sold forty acres. Mrs. Smith owns 255 acres of land, this making them an excellent farm of 424 acres. In 1852 Mr. Smith was united in matrimony to Lavina Robb, born in 1837, and daughter of Peyton and Susan (Finch) Robb. They became the parents of nine children: Peyton R., Susan M., Anna, George C., Ida, James W., Nora and Flora and Alice F. In 1874 Mr. Smith was chosen county commissioner, and acted in

that capacity for six years in succession with great ability. After an interval of three years he was again elected to that office, and is now filling that position with credit to himself. He is one of the leading Democrats of Smith Township, and cast his first vote for Pierce. Both husband and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

CRAWFORD B. SMITH, one of the rising young farmers of Smith Township, Posey Co., Ind., is the son of William B. and Jemima (Smith) Smith. He was born in 1849, and in boyhood attended the common schools, and at the death of his father in 1878 began farming on his present place of 120 acres. In 1879 he took for his companion through life Rachel E. Haines, born in 1861, a native of Posey County, and daughter of Charles C. and Jane (Culley) Haines. They became the parents of two children: Virgil D. and Edgar L. Mr. Smith is a supporter of Democratic principles, and cast his first vote for Greeley. He has been a successful farmer, and is well known and respected by all. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES R. SMITH was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1851. He attended the district schools in boyhood, and graduated from the Mount Vernon High School in 1873. A year later he took entire charge of the home farm of 227 acres, and since that period has added forty acres more. Mary E. Haines, born in 1856, became his wife in 1874. She is a daughter of Charles C. and Jane (Cully) Haines. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children: Ina B., Della M., Eza F. and one unnamed. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Greeley. His wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church. Our subject's parents were William and Jemima (Smith) Smith. They were born in Muhlenburgh County, Ky., the father in 1811 and the mother in 1809. William was married twice, his first wife being Jane Smith. After six years of wedded bliss she died, and in 1845 he led to Hymen's altar Jemimah, our subject's mother. The father was a farmer, and was also connected with the Cynthiana Mills. He was county treasurer four years, and in 1872 was elected assessor by an overwhelming majority. He was called to his long home in 1878. The mother still lives and is seventy-four years of age.

JAMES B. STEVENS is a son of James J. and Janet (Lee) Stevens, and was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1848. When nineteen years of age he began to do for himself, and was a farm laborer for two years and then took charge of the home farm. In 1878 he was married to Sonora Stewart, born in 1853, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Redman) Stewart. They have four children: Bertie G., Elsie M., Beulah L. and Heber R. Both husband and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Stevens is a warm Democrat. His parents were natives of Mason County, Ky., born in 1801 and 1816 respectively. They were married in 1837, and left their native State and came to Indiana to build up a new home among the woods of Posey County. Mr. Stevens became the owner of eighty acres of land, and followed farming as an occupation after marriage. Previous to this he flat-boated on the Ohio River. He died in 1884. His wife yet lives on the old homestead.

MOSES A. WILKINSON is a son of Isaiah and Mary (Pruett) Wilkinson. The father was born in 1813 in Gibson County, Ind., and the mother was born in 1812, in Boyle County, Ky. The father was a farmer, and in 1875 he came with his family to this county, locating at Cynthiana. He was first married to Elizabeth McConnell, and after her death he married Mary Pruett in 1837. In 1871 she passed from among the living, and about two years later he married Lou Karns, with whom he still lives. Mr. Wilkinson, when quite a small lad, was bound out to a man by the name of Hunter, but on account of brutal treatment his brother William removed him, and took charge of him until he was grown. The first year he received \$100 for his labor, and since that time he has been increasing his capital, until he is now very wealthy. To each of his seven children he gave \$4,000 when of age, and has donated \$500 to Miram College and the same amount to the railroad running through Cynthiana. Our subject was born in Gibson County in 1838, and remained with his father until 1862, when he enlisted in the army in Company F, Eightieth Indiana Infantry. He was in a number of battles, and after seventeen months' service was discharged on account of general debility. In 1865 he was married to Nancy Bixler, born in 1841, daughter of John and Caroline Bixler, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs.

Wilkinson are the parents of seven children: Isaiah E., Clarence E., Azilah F., John B., William A., Elizabeth E. and one unnamed. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Methodist. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. Years ago he moved on the farm of 200 acres where he now lives. He is a successful farmer, and is known by all as an honest and wide-awake business man.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, one of the earliest settlers of Posey County, Ind., is a son of Cary and Sarah (Mangrum) Wilkinson. Both parents were born in North Carolina, where they married, and a few years later removed to Kentucky. They resided in that State four or five years, and then came to Indiana, locating near Fort Branch, in Gibson County. The father died in 1823 and his widow married again and returned to Kentucky, where she died. Our subject was born in his parents' native State in 1800. In early life his educational advantages were very poor, and he has never learned to write. When seventeen years old he hired out as a farm laborer, but soon purchased a farm of forty acres, which he went in debt for. By hard work and good management he not only paid for this, but from time to time added to it, until he at one time owned nearly 700 acres. In 1819 Mary M. Miller became his wife, and to them were born eleven children: Aaron B., Balaam, Levi J., John, Isaiah, Silas N., Delilah, Sarah E., Narcissa C., Esther C. and one deceased. In 1849 Mrs. Wilkinson died and the same year the husband married Elizabeth (Bennett) Bennett, born in 1802. In politics Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Clay. He is one of the famous hunters of this section of the country, having killed both bear and panther. He has been very successful as a farmer, as he commenced life a poor boy, and now owns one of the largest farms in Posey County.

LEVI J. WILKINSON, the leading merchant of Cynthiana, Ind., is a son of William and Mary (Miller) Wilkinson. He was born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1825, and when twenty years of age he began farming for himself, and continued at that occupation till 1851, when he sold his farm and came to Posey County, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Smith Township. Four years later he discontinued farming and engaged in mer-

chandising, being a member of the firm of Wilkinson & Putman. He soon after purchased Mr. Putman's share of the stock, and then entered into partnership with J. H. C. Lowe, and shortly after two more men were added to the company, the firm then being called Wilkinson, Lowe & Co. Shortly after Mr. Wilkinson sold his share to his partners, and commenced the mercantile business by himself. He built a commodious store in 1866, and filled it with a fine line of goods, and has since carried on a lively business. In 1845 he was married to Elizabeth Smith, born in 1814, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Spain) Smith. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson two children were born, who died in infancy. After a married life of twenty-five years Mrs. Wilkinson died, and in 1871 her husband married Julia E. Wilkinson, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Pruett) Wilkinson. The husband and both wives were members of the Christian Church, and he has always taken great interest in all public enterprises, and was one of the solicitors for a donation for the railroad running through Cynthiana, himself donating \$1,000 to the enterprise, besides his share of the tax. He is a leading Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor. He has been a successful farmer and a reliable and energetic business man.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS may be mentioned as one of Posey County's prominent citizens. He is a son of Enoch and Lydia (Lowe) Williams and was born in 1820. His parents were natives of Tennessee and Maryland, respectively. They were married in Posey County, Ind., in 1819. The father was a farmer and owned 200 acres of good land. His death occurred in 1843 and the mother's in 1871. William H., our subject, began farming for himself in Vanderburg County, when twenty-one years old. After remaining there three years, he returned to Posey County and purchased ninety acres in Smith Township. In 1854 he traded that for the farm, consisting of 180 acres, where he now lives. In 1841 he married Mary, daughter of Herendon and Janet (Hearlston) Meadows. They became the parents of these children: Joseph B., Greenberry, Rebecca J., Silas H., Julia A., John H., James F. and May E. Mrs. Williams was called to her long home in 1862, and in December of the same year Mr. Williams married Margaret (McMunn) Barton. They have three children: William C., Charlotte and Prudence

M. Mr. Williams and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Polk.

JAMES P. WILLIAMS, a retired farmer of Cynthiana, Ind., is the son of George and Ordra (Journey) Williams. They came to this State and county in early times and located near Cynthiana, where they remained till the father's death in 1850. Since that time the mother has lived among her children, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. James P. was born in 1823, and at the age of eighteen began working for himself among the farmers in the neighborhood for four or five years. He then purchased ninety acres of timber land on credit, but by good management and energy he paid for this and thirty acres more. He sold this at a good profit and purchased the farm where he now lives. In 1850 he married Freelove J. Gibson, born in 1830. After a wedded life of forty-five years Mrs. Williams died, leaving five children: Anna L., Mary J., Martha, George E. and Laura B. Mr. Williams is one of the leading Democrats of his township, having cast his first vote for Polk. He has been very successful as a farmer, and now owns a good little farm. He at one time was the owner of 115 acres of land where Haubstadt now is, which he sold for about \$3 per acre. Mr. Williams is much respected in the neighborhood where he lives, and has done much to aid the business interests of the county.

JOHN WILSON is a son of Thomas and Mary (McReynolds) Wilson, who were natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1781 and the mother in 1786. They were married in Virginia and moved to Posey County, Ind., in January, 1822. The father died at the age of eighty-three, and the mother when sixty years old. Our subject was born in Posey County in 1828. His educational advantages were limited, and when nineteen years of age he assumed the entire control of his father's farm of 240 acres, which he afterward increased to 513 acres. In 1848 the nuptials of his marriage with Avilena Shelton were celebrated. She was born in Vanderburg County, in 1830, and is the daughter of John and Catherine (Finch) Shelton. Mrs. Wilson died in 1854 leaving two children; Mary C. and John T. Mr. Wilson took for his second wife Sarah A. Boyle, born in 1835, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Eaton) Boyle. They became the parents of eight children: Nancy J., Cornelia E., Leroy

C., Mary E., Marshal L., Elmira A., Indiana, and one unnamed. Mr. Wilson's first wife was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he and his present wife belong to the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat politically, and has been highly successful as a farmer and owns one of the largest farms in Smith Township. He takes great pride in raising fine stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is very enterprising, and is one of the two men who introduced the threshing separator in his neighborhood.

WILLIAM YOUNG, SR., one of the early settlers of Smith Township, Posey Co., Ind., was born in Virginia, in 1810. His parents, William and Susan (Turney) Young were natives of Virginia, where they were married. The father died in that State, and the mother moved to Kentucky, and in 1818 or 1819 came to this county and located in Smith Township. About 1815 she married Thomas Endicott an octogenarian. The result of this marriage was one child, Absalom T. About 1832 the mother died. Our subject came with his mother to this county. He never received schooling enough to learn to read and write, but within the last ten years he has learned to read reasonably well. He was married, in 1829, to Mary Wilson, born in 1813. They have three children: Lucinda, Mary and Thomas. Mrs. Young died, and in 1844 Mr. Young married Martha A. Cleveland, born in 1824. They became the parents of eleven children: Nancy, John, James, Mary, Serena, Susan, Louisa. Indiana, Berthena, William, and Lavina. His second wife died in 1864, and in 1869 he wedded Liza (Cleveland) Montgomery. Mr. Young is a member of the Baptist Church and is an old time Democrat. He first worked at the cooper's trade, but later commenced farming. He made several changes of residence, but finally settled on his present farm, where he lives respected and esteemed by all.

MINER YOUNG is a son of John and Elizabeth (Neal) Young. The father was born in Virginia in 1803, and the mother in North Carolina in 1802. The father was a cooper by trade, but later followed the occupation of farming. He died in 1872, and his wife three years later. Our subject was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1844. His educational advantages were very limited, but he has since acquired a good practical educa-

tion. As he was a strong Union man, at the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry. After serving his country faithfully for four months he returned home. In 1866 he was married to Emily C. Miller, born in 1844, daughter of Godfrey and Sarah (Forcrum) Miller. They became the parents of four children: Sarah E., Thomas B., Stella A. and Ethel E. Mr. Young is one of the leading Democrats of his township, and cast his first vote for Greeley. In 1866 he received 140 acres of land from his father's estate. By industry he has increased this to 220 acres, about 170 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Young has been quite successful as a farmer, and is one of Posey County's most worthy citizens.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS L. ALDRICH, a prominent farmer of Posey County, Ind., was born December 27, 1818, in Ohio. He is a son of Luke and Elizabeth (Lowry) Aldrich. The father was a native of the Green Mountain State. He was married in Ohio, where his wife was born, and in 1821, they moved to Posey County, Ind. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1839. Thomas L. came with his parents to Indiana when he was but three years old. When twenty-four years of age he married and located on the farm where he has ever since lived. He owns 400 acres of land, all but about six acres being under cultivation. In 1846 he married Margaret Todd, who died a year later. They had one child, who died in infancy. In 1849 he married Isabel Welborn, a daughter of John Welborn, a very early settler of Black Township. She was born June 29, 1828. They have seven children: Marion, Anne, John T., Lizzie, Edward S., Sallie and Ida B. Mrs. Aldrich is a member of the General Baptist Church. Mr. Aldrich has always been a Republican, but has never sought for office. By strict attention to business he has acquired a good competency, and is recognized as one of the county's foremost citizens and farmers.

MARION S. ALDRICH is the son of Mark S. and Lucretia (Belee) Aldrich. The father was born in 1803, and the mother in 1802. They were married in Ohio, and some years later moved to Illinois, and about 1839 came to Posey County, Ind. The father was a farmer. His death occurred in 1841, and the mother's in 1876. Marion was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1830. His educational advantages were very limited. He remained at home until twenty-four years old, supporting his mother and the younger members of the family. After farming the home place for some time he purchased eighty acres of bottom land. He soon paid for that and also added forty acres more. In 1856 he was married to Alvira A. Lee, born in 1838.



Chas. A. Weaver.

To them was born one child, Cynthia L. After a brief married life Mrs. Aldrich died, and in 1862 Mr. Aldrich took for his second wife Missouri Braudes, born in 1844. They became the parents of seven children: Mark W., Sarah E., Emma, James N., Marion S., Elmer H. and Fred. Both husband and wife are members of the General Baptist Church. Mr. Aldrich is a Republican and cast his first vote for Scott.

MARION ALDRICH is the eldest of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Thomas L. Aldrich and Isabel Welborn (appropriate mention of whom is made in this work). He was born February 16, 1849, on the place where his father now lives. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He remained at home until twenty-three years old, when he married and located on his present farm. He has been fairly successful, and owns eighty-three acres of exceptionally fine land, well improved with excellent residence, barn and granaries. His barn is a model of convenience, being furnished with all the modern improvements. In 1872 he took for his helpmate through life Mollie C. Rodenberger, a native of this county, born in 1853. They have five children, all of whom are living: Norma, May, Nellie, Cecil and Clara. Both husband and wife are members of the General Baptist Church, and he is a warm Republican.

JOHN T. ALDRICH is the third child of Thomas L. and Isabel (Welborn) Aldrich (appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere). He was born December 10, 1854, in Posey County, Ind., and was raised on a farm. When twenty-two years old he led to Hymen's altar, Elva French, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth (Kivett) French. They have three children: Ida, Fannie and Ralph. The wife was born February 17, 1856, in Posey County, where her father is residing. Politically Mr. Aldrich is, and always has been, a Republican, and is one of the rising young farmers of this county. He has been very successful in his business ventures and owns 195 acres of very good land, about one-half of which is under cultivation.

EDWARD S. ALDRICH may be mentioned as one of the promising and industrious young farmers of Posey County, Ind. He is a son born to the marriage of Thomas L. Aldrich and Isabel Welborn, and is a native of Posey County, born on the farm where his father now lives, September 24, 1860. His boyhood

days were spent on a farm, and only the common school advantages were afforded him. He made his home with his people until attaining the age of twenty-four years, when he married and settled on his present farm which is a short distance from his father's place of residence. January 8, 1885, he married Charlotte, daughter of Ralph French. She was born in 1862. Mr. Aldrich is a young man of promising success and is highly respected by all his neighbors. Politically he has always been a Republican. He owns but a small farm which his father gave him, but the land is very fertile, and his start being equal to his two senior brothers' warrants his future success.

HENRY ALDRIDGE was born in Black Township, Posey Co., Ind., 1828, son of Reuben and Mary (York) Aldridge, who were natives of North Carolina and were born in 1797 and 1798 respectively. The father was a farmer. His death occurred in 1877 and the mother's twelve days later. On attaining his majority Henry began farming for himself. He purchased a one-fourth interest in 100 acres of land and worked his share for several years and then sold out and after several changes bought this farm of 160 acres which he now owns. In 1857 he took a half interest in a saw-mill, but owing to his partner's mismanagement he became considerably involved. At sheriff's sale Mr. Aldridge bought the entire mill and operated it for about ten years, saving enough money in the meantime to pay all his debts. In 1849 he was married to Rachel Walker, born in 1832. They have nine children: Missouri A., Rufus, Margaret C., Mary C., Eva J., Barney, Sarah E., Lloyd and Esther M. Mr. Aldridge is a staunch Democrat and cast his first vote for Pierce. His wife is a member of the General Baptist Church.

CHARLES ALEXANDER was born near the place where he now lives July 24, 1828. He is the eldest of nine children, and is a son of William and Eleanor (Allison) Alexander. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years old, when he married and settled on his present farm of 257 acres. August 19, 1852, he was joined in wedlock to Hannah Alldredge, who bore him four children: Leander, Sarah O., William E. and Emma. She died August 28, 1859, and October 25, 1860, his marriage to Hannah Anne Gill was solemnized. They have one son, Joseph G. Charles is a member of the Masonic fraternity

and has always been a Republican. He has held the office of township trustee and been justice of the peace for sixteen years. He is one of the prominent men of the county and is one of its most successful farmers, and is known to possess an irreproachable moral character. His parents were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. The father was born in 1806. He was raised in this county and followed the occupation of farming. He became the possessor of 1,000 acres of the very finest land. He died in 1866. The mother was born in 1804 and came to Indiana in 1818. She is still living and resides with our subject.

WILLIAM D. ALEXANDER is one of nine children born to the marriage of William Alexander and Eleander Ellison, who were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. The father came to Indiana with his parents when about six years old. He was a farmer and his death occurred in 1866. The mother is still living and is over eighty-four years old. William D., our subject, was born near his present residence, May 20, 1837. When about twenty-one, he married, and in 1859 located on his present farm. He started in life with but very little capital, but now owns 420 acres of very fine land. He has an elegant home, situated in a very beautiful location. From his residence may be seen timber land in two different counties in Illinois, two in Kentucky and three in Indiana. Mount Vernon, ten miles distant, is in plain view. Smoke from steam-boats can be traced from Evansville to the mouth of the Wabash and up that river above Grand Chain. Besides farming extensively he also deals extensively in live-stock. March 12, 1857, he was married to Phoebe Ann Wilson, daughter of Dr. P. D. Wilson of Virginia. She was born in Ohio in 1839. To them were born ten children, seven living: Philip, Eva, Eugene, Flora, Charles, Julius and Lucius. Mr. Alexander and his family are stanch Republicans. His father was a Whig. He is a prominent man of the county, and may be envied by any farmer the beautiful situation of his home.

JAMES J. BAILEY may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Posey County, Ind. His parents, John A. and Cynthia (Stallings) Bailey, were born about 1800 and 1802 respectively. They were married in this county, where the father

followed the calling of a farmer. He died about 1863 and the mother about 1871. James is a native of this county and was born in 1827. He received about nine months' schooling and obtained that under many difficulties. He followed the profession of teaching for about seventeen years and ranked high in that profession. In 1856 he purchased forty acres of land which he has since increased to over 800 acres. In 1862 Sarah J., daughter of Andrew and Emeline (Stallings) Defur, became his wife and the mother of his six children: Mary A., Fannie, Ida, John A., Thomas H. and Lawrence W. In 1880 Mr. Bailey was elected county commissioner and has since filled that position to the entire satisfaction of all. Although he has been a cripple all his life and in frail health, yet he has surmounted all these difficulties and is now one of the largest landholders in the county. He is a faithful officer and a citizen who is widely known and respected.

LARDNER C. FRENCH was the fifth of a family of nine children of Doris and Sarah (Thomas) French. The father removed from New Jersey to Kentucky when quite young, and at the age of fifteen years he came to what is now Posey County, Ind. He was, in all probability, one of the very first in Lynn Township. He was born in July, 1792, and came to this county in 1807. He was a farmer and a very prominent man in the settlement of the county. He died about 1855. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1801. She was a sister of G. W. Thomas of Mount Vernon; her death occurred in 1885. Lardner C. French was born February 28, 1830, in Posey County. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he married and settled on the land where he now lives. He has met with well deserved success and owns 300 acres of very good land. Elizabeth Wilson became his wife November 30, 1851. To them were born thirteen children, eleven now living: James W., Luke, Catharine, Maria, Nellie, Walter, Sarah, Alexander, Fannie, Ralph and Louis C., Mr. French's political views are Democratic. He has never aspired to office and never would accept any. He is a prominent and enterprising man and an excellent farmer and citizen.

THOMAS FRENCH was born March 10, 1835, in Posey County, Ind., near where he now lives. His parents, Doris and

Sarah (Thomas) French, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. The father was born in 1792 and came to Posey County about 1807; his death occurred August 27, 1853. The mother was born in 1801. Thomas, our subject, passed his boyhood days on a farm and received the schooling of the average farmer boy of that period. When twenty years old he married and settled on the farm where he now lives. He has been very successful in his business enterprises and now owns 245 acres of very fine beech land, on which is erected an excellent two-story frame residence. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Angeline Calkin who lived but thirteen months after her marriage. March 15, 1857, he wedded Julia A. Greathouse. They have one son, Gustave, who is now married and living with his father. Our subject and wife have also raised an orphan, Ella Harshman. Mr. French has always been a warm Republican. He has never aspired to office but is a prominent man in his community.

ROBERT W. HIGHMAN was born August 21, 1849, son of John and Mary Ann (Wilson) Highman. The father, who was a farmer, was born and raised in Posey County, Ind. He died when our subject was about four years old. The mother was a native of the Keystone State, and came to Indiana when quite young. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm, and received a limited education. He made his home with his mother until thirty-three years old, when he married, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He has been a successful farmer, and owns 285 acres of very fine land, well improved. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He is now holding the office of township trustee, which position he has held for five years to the satisfaction of all. April 9, 1882, his marriage with Sallie Alexander was celebrated. To them have been born one child, a daughter, named Mabel. Mr. Highman is one of Posey County's enterprising and successful young farmers, and is a citizen of whom the county may be proud.

EDWARD E. HIGHMAN was born in Lynn Township, Posey Co., Ind., in 1851. In boyhood he attended the common schools, and later went to the New Harmony High School for two years. On reaching mature years he and his brother took charge of the home farm until the latter's marriage. He inherited about

forty acres of land at the death of his father, and by persistent effort has now a farm of 240 acres, about 170 acres of which are cultivated and furnished with good buildings. In 1884 his marriage with Kate M. Schnee was celebrated. She was born in 1858 in New Harmony, and is the daughter of David M. and Nancy (Travers) Schnee. Edward E. is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Tilden. His parents, John and Mary A. (Wilson) Highman, were born in 1810 and 1815, respectively. They were married in 1836, and were the parents of eight children. The father was a farmer and Republican, and held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. His death occurred in 1854. His widow is still living.

CHARLES HOEHN may be mentioned as a prosperous young farmer of Posey County, Ind. He was born in Germany October 20, 1853, and when but three weeks old was brought by his parents to the United States. He remained with them until their deaths, and then continued farming on the old homestead. He has done well financially, and now owns about 200 acres of very fine land, nearly all of it being under cultivation. He is unmarried, and two of his sisters (one a widow) live with him. He has a nice home in a good location, and his farm is well improved. He and sisters are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat. His parents, Blasius and Josephine (Feaster) Hoehn, were native Germans. They and a family of five children came to the United States and located in New Harmony, Ind., in the Rappite settlement. They lived there five years and then moved to Point Township and finally located on the farm where Charles now lives. The father was a farmer, born February 4, 1821, and died April 18, 1869. The mother was born in 1823 and died in 1875.

HENRY C. KIVETT may be mentioned as one of the prominent farmers of Lynn Township. He is a son of Peter and Margaret (Cowgill) Kivett, and is a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born in 1844. The parents were born in 1819 and 1816, respectively. They were married in 1836 and lived in Lynn Township until 1874, when they moved to Illinois. Two years later the father, who was a farmer and justice of the peace for sixteen years, died. The mother is still living. Henry C. worked faithfully on the farm until the breaking out of the

Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company H, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, and served eight months, when he returned home. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted, this time in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He flat-boated for some time on the river, and in 1866 married Matilda Noble, born in 1843, daughter of Louis and Christina (Smith) Noble. To Mr. and Mrs. Kivett were born five children: Inez, Enos, Eunice, Earnest and Birdest. Both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Kivett is a Republican. He is quite well off, financially, owning 162 acres of good land.

GEORGE E. McCONNELL was born near Cynthiana, Posey Co., Ind., June 24, 1858, and is the youngest in a family of six children born to the marriage of A. R. McConnell and Mary C. Davis. The father was a farmer and now lives at Cynthiana—a very old man. The mother died in the fall of 1881. George E. remained on the farm until he was ten years old when he began attending school in Cynthiana. In 1876 he entered the college at Merom, Ind., and took a two years' course. He then began teaching school and continued at that work for about five terms, meeting with the best success. He then clerked for a general merchandise store in Solitude, Ind., and in 1883, purchased the proprietor's stock of goods and began business on his own responsibility. Besides his store he deals in grain, farm produce and coal. His marriage to Kate E. Hanchette was celebrated December 30, 1880. They have a daughter, Lotta Estelle, born July 26, 1883. Mr. McConnell is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a Republican politically. He is an agent at Solitude for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and is also postmaster of that place.

JAMES M. McFADDIN, a native of the county in which he lives, was born February 27, 1834. He was raised on a pioneer farm and can remember when the country was almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. At the age of twenty-eight he took for his life companion Julia A. Redman, a native of Black Township, Posey Co., Ind., born November 14, 1836. To them were born four children, three of whom are living: Noah F., Sallie J., David O. (deceased) and James O. After marriage Mr. McFaddin began tilling the soil on the farm

of 180 acres where he now lives. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church and he has always been a Democrat in politics and is recognized as an honorable and leading citizen. His parents, Noah and Sarah (Albright) McFaddin, were natives of the Blue Grass State where the father was born in 1802 and the mother in 1804. The McFaddins are of Irish descent, our subject's grandfather being a native of the Emerald Isle. Noah was a farmer, in which occupation he was very successful. His death occurred August 27, 1879, and the mother's February 17, 1868.

PHILOCLES P. McFADDIN is a son of Noah and Sarah (Albright) McFaddin (see sketch of James McFaddin), and was born November 4, 1844. He received a limited education while at home on the farm, but afterward attended three winter terms of school at Mount Vernon, where the mother and a part of the family had moved for the purpose of educating the children. When eighteen years old, he attended a term of school at Owensville, Ind., and a year later married and settled on his father's farm near his present place of abode, on which he moved a year later. He owns 320 acres of well improved and fertile land. May 15, 1864, he wedded Malinda Bundy, daughter of James and Louisa (Weir) Bundy. She was born January 8, 1845, in Posey County. Her mother was born in 1814, and came with her parents to this county in 1818, where she lived and died. Mr. and Mrs. McFaddin became the parents of six children: James F., Enoch W., Benoni, Noah, Idellia and Lemuel P., who died when quite young. Mr. McFaddin belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and both husband and wife are members of the General Baptist Church. He is a Democrat and a wide-awake farmer.

RILEY NOBLE was born in Ohio, March 30, 1807. After reaching the age of fourteen years he left home and began earning his own living. When twenty he began working on flat-boats on the river, continuing at that work until 1848. In 1840, he purchased the farm where he now lives, but remained on the river eight years longer, and at the same time carried on farming. He owns eighty acres of good land, having lately sold one half of his farm. April 2, 1839, our subject took for his life companion Matilda Seward, born in Ohio, December 11, 1817. She came

to Indiana in 1825. Their marriage has remained childless, but they have raised several orphans. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has always been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. He is now about seventy-nine years old, and is a prominent and respected old man. His parents were Elijah and Anna (Bishop) Noble, who were natives of Connecticut. The father was a trader and farmer, and came to Indiana in 1820. He died in 1838, and the mother in 1812.

HON. WILLIAM C. PITTS (deceased) was a son of Juddy and Elizabeth (Kelton) Pitts, and was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1814. He came to Posey County, Ind., in childhood, and there he grew to manhood. Not having the advantages of good schools he was obliged to supply the deficiency by much desultory reading and study, and in this manner became one of the best informed men in his community. During the greater part of his life he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he was elected by the people to represent them in the State Legislature, and filled the duties of that office with great ability. In 1838 he was married to Mrs. Jane (Lynn) Brown, born in Hopkins County, Ky., in 1818. To this union were born eight children: Juddy, Edward A., Esther, Warren, Mary C., Magnus C., Alvin P. and one unnamed. Mrs. Pitts had two daughters by a former marriage: Seraphine and Angeline. Mr. Pitts was a Democrat. His death, which occurred in 1884, was cause for great regret among his relatives and friends. His wife still lives on the old homestead, and although sixty-seven years old, manages the farm of 135 acres with great ability and credit to herself.

WILLIAM T. PURCELL is a son of George and Emily (Told) Purcell, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. In 1825 they came to Mount Vernon, Ind., where the father followed the occupation of farming, and also worked at the plasterer's trade. In 1847 he moved to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his days. William's grandfather Purcell, was a lieutenant in the French army, and with LaFayette, came to this country to aid the Americans in their struggle for liberty. Of such ancestry was born the subject of our sketch in Kentucky, in 1823. When nineteen years old, he began teaching the "young idea," and continued at that work for nine years, also fol-

lowing the occupations of plastering and farming. In 1845 he was married to Esther Pitts, born in 1826, daughter of Juddy and Elizabeth (Kelton) Pitts. They became the parents of these children: Albion, Emma, Charles, Lawrence, Clinton, Jo. and Grace, all of whom are dead except Emma and Grace. Mr. Purcell is a well to do farmer, and owns 150 acres of land. He is a Republican, and held the position of constable for twenty-one years, and has been justice of the peace for some time. In 1852 he went to California to dig gold, and soon after set up a miner's supply store, continuing two years. After an absence of three years, he returned home, and has since lived in Lynn Township. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALFRED RECORDS is a son of Alex and Elizabeth (Al-
dridge) Records, who were natives of Delaware. The father
carried on farming on an extensive scale, and also operated a
water-mill and a distillery after moving to Kentucky. His death
occurred about 1822, and the mother's in 1855. Alfred was born in
Boone County, Ky., in 1820. His schooling, all told, never
amounted to more than three months, but he has since acquired a
very good education. When fourteen years old he began work-
ing among the farmers in his neighborhood. About eight years
later, he moved to Greene County, Ind., and purchased 160 acres
of timber land which he afterward sold, and purchased 280 acres.
This he also sold, and then in 1857 moved to this county (Posey),
and purchased a farm of 160 acres, which he has since increased
to 380 acres, 200 of which he has given to his children. In 1841
he married Rebecca Gibson (died in 1853). To them were born
these children: Minerva E., Francis M., Irvin T., Missouri A.
and Thomas. In 1854 Mr. Records married Eliza Grange,
daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Sherbrook) Grange. He is
a Democrat politically, but cast his first vote for Harrison.

TAYLOR RECORDS is a native of Greene County, Ind.,
where he was born in 1846, and is a son of Alfred and Rebecca
(Gibson) Records. He received a common school education,
which he improved in later years by self application. He received
forty-five acres of land from his father which he has since, by
hard work and good management and the aid of his wife, in-
creased to 160 acres. In 1867 he was married to Sallie A. Cox,
(born in 1849). To their union were born four children: Thomas

E., Emma E., Ella V. and Clara E. In 1882 Mrs. Records died, and in 1883 Mr. Records took for his second wife, Mary Yeager (born in 1850), daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Williams) Yeager. Her father was born in Kentucky, and came to Gibson County in very early times. Both parents still live in that county, at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Records became the parents of one child, Lester E. Mr. Records is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Seymour. Both wives were members of the General Baptist Church.

THOMAS A. RECORD, farmer of Lynn Township, Posey Co., Ind., is a son of Alfred and Rebecca J. (Gibson) Record, and was born in Greene County, Ind. in 1851. After attending the common schools near his home he spent some time at Farmersville, and later attended the graded school at Owensville, and in 1876-77 attended the State University of Indiana. After finishing his education he returned home and remained with his father until twenty-seven years of age. In 1878 he took for his helpmate through life Mary J. Goad, born in Lynn Township in 1864. She is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bundy) Goad. Mr. and Mrs. Record are the parents of two children: Myrtle and Warren. Mr. Record is a supporter of Democratic principles but cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. He started in life with forty acres of land given him by his father and also 120 acres of cheap land in Illinois. He sold all of this at a good profit and purchased 180 acres of good land in Illinois, and is now one of the most prosperous farmers in Posey County.

JAMES H. THOMAS is one of the prominent farmers of Posey County, Ind. He is a son of James and Mary (Eblin) Thomas, and was born July 28, 1817. The parents were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively and both removed to Tennessee when quite young. Here they were married, and afterward came to Kentucky, and finally in 1814 to Posey County Ind., and located near Mount Vernon. A year or so later they moved near where James now lives. Here they built them a camp and commenced clearing the land. The father died in 1854 and the mother in 1839. Our subject was raised on a wilderness farm and when twenty-two married and settled on his present farm. Where he has continued ever since. He engaged quite extensively in grain and stock dealing and in 1875

sustained a great loss on a grain deal, August 19, 1838, he was married to Lucinda Robinson, a native of Kentucky. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Mary, William J., Luna, George L. (deceased), Rimel L., (deceased), Samuel H., John M. and Roger R. Mr. Thomas is a member of the I. O. O. F. and was a Whig during the existence of that party, but has since been a Democrat. He has prospered extremely well as a farmer, owning 294 acres of good land on which is an excellent two-story frame residence.

JAMES P. UTLEY is the eldest of five children born to the marriage of David H. Utley and Ellen Heltsley, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky. The father removed to Kentucky when a child, and about 1833 came to Indiana, during its early settlement. He was a farmer by occupation and died in 1879, and the mother in 1863. Our subject was born in Todd County, Ky., December 16, 1831, and when but two years old, came with his parents to Posey County, where he has since resided. He remained at home until attaining his majority, when he married and began the carpenter's trade and continued at that business for twelve years. He then began farming on his present place and has been very successful, notwithstanding the many adversities he has had to encounter. July 30, 1853, Susan McLain became his wife. They are the parents of seven children, all of whom are living: Harrison, Mary, Martha, Emma, Nealie, Orila and Loretta. Mr. and Mrs. Utley and five children are members of the General Baptist Church. Our subject has always been a Democrat and is a very prominent man in his community. He is an honorable, religious and highly respected citizen, and is one of the trustees of the church to which he belongs.

VINCENNES WALKER is a son of John and Sarah (Call) Walker, who were natives of North Carolina. He and wife came to Posey County, Ind., in 1811. He was a farmer and died in 1833 and the mother in 1847. Vincennes was born February 9, 1822. When sixteen years old he left home and began working for himself on steamboats. He worked as a cabin boy for two years and the following year worked on the home farm. He and his father took a load of produce by flat-boat to New Orleans, and after their return home the father died. Our subject then re-

mained at home and some time later built another boat, but after loading it, it caught fire and was consumed. He then worked at the cooper's trade, but being unfortunate in that business he bought poultry and traded in New Orleans for three years. He worked for some time at the boat business in Missouri and then returned to Indiana, where he married Rachel Kivett, February 4, 1844. To their union ten children were born, six of whom are now living: John H., Mary E., Clarence L., Carrie M., Jessie Anne, Fremont and Minnie R. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Walker is a Mason and has always been a very ardent Republican. He is well to do in wordly goods and owns 130 acres of very fine land.

ELI WALKER is the son of John and Mary (Bird) Walker, who were born in North and South Carolina, respectively. They were married in the former State, and after a residence of a few years, came to Posey County, Ind., and for two years farmed the land where Mount Vernon now lies. They finally settled in the woods of Lynn Township on a 160 acre farm. Our subject was born in Lynn Township, Posey Co., Ind., in 1830. At the age of eighteen he began farming for himself. In 1852 he purchased his first piece of land, amounting to 120 acres, for which he paid \$1,200. He sold it soon after for \$1,400, and invested the money in the farm of ninety-five acres where he now lives. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Spring Hill, West Franklin, Nashville and Black Swamp. After fifteen months' service he returned home, honorably discharged. He has since devoted his time to farming and stock raising. In 1851 he was married to Phoebe A. Walls, who died in 1854, leaving three children: Caroline, Margaret A. and Martha A. Three years later he married Maria (Aldrich) Downey, born in 1826. To them were born four children: Martha A., William M., William S. and Mary. Mr. Walker is a Republican and cast his first vote for Scott.

CHARLES W. WEIR, a prominent young farmer and merchant, was born in Mount Vernon, Posey Co., Ind., September 5, 1857. He was raised on a farm and received only a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he married and began farming on the old homestead. In 1883 he engaged in the merchandise business. He has met with well deserved success,

and owns 143 acres of very fertile land. December 2, 1878, the ceremony uniting him in the bonds of matrimony to Ida McFaddin was solemnized. She is a daughter of Enoch McFaddin. They have one son, Enoch J. Mr. Weir is a Democrat and a first-class citizen of the county. The parents of our subject were James and Mary (Noel) Weir, natives of the Blue Grass and Buckeye States respectively. The father was born in 1809 and when six years old came with his parents to Posey County, Ind. Charles' grandfather was a native of the Emerald Isle and was one of the old pioneer settlers of the county. He was proprietor of a flouring-mill and distillery combined, the only one ever in Lynn Township. It was erected in 1838 and run by steam. The father died in 1868.

WILLIAM WHITE, of the firm White & Williams, manufacturers of brick and tile, is the son of David A. and Deborah (Wilsey) White. The father was born in Posey County, in 1829. The mother is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1833. They were married in New Harmony, in 1850, and about 1865 moved to Lynn Township, where they resided fifteen years, and finally located in Gibson County, where they yet live. William was born in Harmony Township in 1851. When twenty-one years old he began working for himself among the farmers in his neighborhood. In 1875 he was married to Almedia Wilson, born in 1859, daughter of John and Briney (Rogers) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of three children: Bertha, Shelley and Homer. Our subject is a staunch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Tilden. He has been moderately successful, and as a manufacturer of brick and tile does first-class work. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUKE WILEY is the second of eight children, born to Lytle and Elizabeth (Vandever) Wiley. The father was born where Frankfort, Ky., now is, December 10, 1800. His father, William Wiley, with his family and one brother came to Indiana, settling in the woods of Posey County. Both William and his brother were killed by the Indians near the Gibson and Posey County line. Our subject's father was then taken back to Kentucky, but in 1812 he returned and located at New Harmony. When about twenty-five years old he moved to Centre Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death oc-

curred December 8, 1863. The mother was born in North Carolina, June 8, 1808. Her death occurred February 13, 1877. Of this parentage was born the immediate subject of this sketch, January 17, 1830. When twenty-six years old, he married and settled on a farm in New Harmony, but later moved to his present farm; he has 282 acres of well-improved land. February 21, 1857, he wedded Mary French, daughter of Davis French, an old settler of the county. She was born December 10, 1837. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: William F., Sallie B., Edward L. and Charles P. Mr. Wiley's political views are Democratic; he is a prominent man of the township, and is highly respected by all.

WILLIAM WILSON, one of the prominent farmers of Lynn Township, Posey Co., Ind., and son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wilson) Wilson, was born in Posey County, in 1818. At the age of twenty-two, he began clearing his eighty acre woodland farm given him by his father. By energy and good management he has increased his farm to 640 acres, 200 acres of which he has given to his children. In 1841 he was married to Cynthia Mathews, born in Posey County, Ind., in 1818, and daughter of Aquilla and Susanna (Saltzman) Mathews. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of ten children: Susanna, Elizabeth, Lewis, Maria, Robert, John, Mary A., Sarah C., William and Jane. Mrs. Wilson's death occurred in 1866, and since that time Mr. Wilson's daughters have been his housekeepers. About 1858 he was chosen one of the three trustees for the township, and later, under the new law, was chosen to fill the office alone; he supports Democratic principles, and cast his first vote for Van Buren.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wilson) Wilson, and was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1824. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and were born in 1792 and 1794 respectively. They brought their goods and chattels on a flat-boat down the Ohio River, landing at Mount Vernon, then consisting of but one log house. For a year they lived in Sand Hills and then moved to New Harmony, where they remained five years. Some time after they moved to Lynn Township, where they filled out the measure of their days. The father was a farmer, and county commissioner. His death occurred in 1865

and the mother's four years later. At the age of twenty-four, Christopher began farming on his father's place, and three years later his father deeded him 160 acres of land, where he now lives. He at one time owned 620 acres, but has given part to his children. He was married to Elizabeth Rogers in 1848. She was born in 1823, and is a daughter of Alex and Orra (Stallings) Rogers. They have five children: Catherine, Sarah J., Columbus C., Joseph and Julia. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Cass. He and wife, and the two eldest children are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

ALEXANDER WILSON is a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born in 1826. He acquired such education as could be obtained in the schools of his day, and when twenty-eight years old began laboring for himself. He worked for seven years for his father, and at the end of that time his father deeded him 160 acres of land on which was a log house, 18x24. He has since increased his farm to 415 acres, of which about 250 are cleared and under cultivation. Mr. Wilson's political proclivities are Democratic. He cast his first vote for Lewis Cass, of Michigan. In 1853 he led to Hymen's altar Margaret Stallings, born in 1832, daughter of John and Celia (McAdoo) Stallings. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born seven children: Eugene, Lawrence, Walter, Helen M., Robert E., Harry C. and one unnamed.

ISAAC WILSON was born in Posey County, Ind., in 1834, and is a son of Christopher and Abigail (Bacon) Wilson. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Tennessee. The father came to this county in 1816; and after a two years' residence in Harmony Township, moved to Lynn Township and located on the farm where Isaac now lives. The father's death occurred in 1858, and the mother's in 1873. At the death of his father Isaac Wilson inherited about twenty-five acres of land, which he has since increased to 300 acres, 200 acres being under cultivation. In 1858 he was married to Lucy A. Edmunds, a native of Posey County, born in 1839, daughter of Samuel and Tabitha (Goad) Edmunds. They have three children: Samuel C., Tabitha E., and Lou W. Mr. Wilson is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has always led an active life, and as a citizen is widely known and respected.



Wm. W. Trafford

ROBERT WILSON is a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born in 1850. He is a son of William and Cynthia (Mathews) Wilson, and passed his boyhood days on the farm. He received a good practical business education in the common schools, and until the age of twenty-five years remained with his father on the farm. In 1875 he was married to Angeline French, born in Posey County in 1856, and to their union one child was born, Fred. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth (Kivett) French. When Robert was married his father deeded him eighty acres of land, on which he has lived ever since. In 1884 he took a trip westward with the view to investing in land, but returned home without making a purchase. He has been quite a successful farmer, and as a citizen ranks among the first in the county. He is a supporter of Democratic principles and cast his first vote for Greeley.

CHRISTOPHER C. WILSON, one of the rising young farmers of Lynn Township, Posey Co., Ind., is the son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Rogers) Wilson. He is a native of the township in which he now lives, and was born in 1851. He received a very good education in the common schools near his home, and at the age of twenty-two began farming for himself on eighty acres of land given him by his father, all of which is under cultivation, Mr. Wilson himself having cleared twenty-five acres. In 1873 he was married to Anna P. Stephens, a native of the county, born in 1855, and daughter of Ausburn T. and Elizabeth (Hume) Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of two children: Ida B. and Hervey C. Both husband and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat politically, and cast his first vote for Greeley. He has been a successful farmer, and is one of the rising citizens of the county.

JOHN WILSON, JR., is the son of William and Cynthia (Mathews) Wilson, and was born in Posey County in 1851. He acquired a practical education and remained at home until twenty-two years of age. He was married, in 1873, to Missouri E. Goad, a native of Posey County, born in 1855. To them was born one child, Elva. A year after his marriage Mr. Wilson inherited sixty-one acres of land, which he has since increased to 109 acres. His political views are Democratic, and his first vote

was cast for Greeley. He is an enterprising young farmer, and is worthy the respect of all. Mrs. Wilson's parents are Thomas and Elizabeth (Bundy) Goad, who were born in 1832 and 1835 respectively. The father received but little schooling owing to undeveloped school systems and the demand for his services at home. When twenty years old he began farming on his father's place, and during the summer time flat-boated on the Ohio River. In 1854 he received eighty acres of the farm where he now lives. He is now the owner of 250 acres. He and wife became the parents of six children, Missouri E. being the eldest. Mr. Goad is the leading Republican of his township, and cast his first vote for Fremont.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FINLEY ALLISON was born in Tennessee September 19, 1817. Hugh and Abigail (Bacon) Allison were the parents of six children, our subject being the second. They were of Irish extraction, and were natives of Virginia. From their native State they moved to Tennessee, thence to Posey County, Ind., in 1819. The father was a farmer of limited circumstances. Finley's educational advantages were very limited, owing to the early death of his father. At the age of thirteen he began supporting himself and attending school at every opportunity. When twenty years old he began farming for himself. He has continued at that work ever since, and owns eighty acres of land and considerable town property, including one of the stores in the town of Wadesville. He carries a general line of merchandise and has a good trade. Sarah Himan became his wife in 1838. They became the parents of seven children, now but three living. The children were born as follows: Nancy Jane, John W., Hugh A., Mary Anne, Abigail, Emily and Finley. Mr. Allison is a very ardent Republican. He has held the office of justice of the peace three terms, and has been postmaster of Wadesville over four years.

JOHN BECKER, a prominent farmer of Centre Township, was born May 16, 1834, in Germany. He is the eldest of a family of four children born to the marriage of John Becker and Katrina Hirth, native Germans, who came to America in 1852, landing at New Orleans. They started for Evansville, Ind., but the mother died on the way. The rest of the family reached the city and settled there, where the father engaged at daily manual labor. Our subject came with his parents to America, and was eighteen years old at that time. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, when he married and began farming in Posey County, near where he now lives. He soon after purchased his present farm, and has been very fortunate. He

owns 578 acres of excellent land, well improved. March 10, 1855, he wedded Elizabeth Letterman, who bore him eight children, seven living: Henry, Elizabeth, Katrina, John, Jacob, Delane, Margaret and Mollie, who is deceased. Mr. Becker is a Republican in politics, having been a Democrat till 1880, when he changed his political views, and is now an enthusiastic Republican.

JACOB BECKER, a prominent farmer of Wadesville, Ind., is a son of John and Katrina (Hirth) Becker, who were the parents of four children, our subject being the third. The parents were native Germans, and came to the United States in 1852, landing at New Orleans. On their way to Evansville, Ind., the mother was taken ill and died. Our subject was born March 6, 1840, and was about twelve years old when he came to America. He was apprenticed to a shoe-maker at Evansville, and worked exclusively at that trade for eight years. At the age of twenty-two years he married, and engaged in the general merchandise business with his father-in-law at Wadesville, Ind., where they remained five years. He then purchased the farm where he now lives. He has been quite fortunate, and owns sixty acres of good land. He was married to Mary Allison (who died July 2, 1867) January 30, 1862. To them were born two children: William H. and John F. December 12, 1867, he married Emily Allison, sister of his first wife. They became the parents of six children: Mary B., Emma, Laura, Eddie (deceased), Charley and Eddie. Mr. Becker is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. He has always been a Republican in politics, and has held the office of township trustee. He was candidate for recorder, but the county being Democratic he was defeated.

WILLIAM CAVETT was born near his present place of residence November 26, 1820; son of Andrew and Nancy (Lowe) Cavett, who were the parents of five children, our subject being the eldest. The father was born and raised in the "Keystone" State, and came to Indiana in 1815. He was a well to do farmer, and died when seventy-five years old. The mother was a native of Maryland. Subject married at the age of twenty-one years, and located on his present farm of 250 acres, and here he has since lived and farmed. Jemima Dorsett became his wife in

1841, and the mother of eight children, four now living: John P., Sarah J., Harrison, Jesse, Nancy E., James, Matilda C. and Mary. His wife died in the latter part of 1857, and he took for his second wife Elizabeth Wade. They became the parents of three children, one now living: William T., Laura A. and Ida B. Mr. Cavett takes an active interest in politics and is a Republican, and has held the office of township trustee. Our subject's father was a very prominent man in the settlement of Posey County, and was associate judge for fourteen consecutive years, and also held the office of justice of the peace several years.

JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, was born in Centre Township, this county, October 8, 1838, and is the eldest child in a family of ten children born to the marriage of Presley Cartwright and Sedda M. Moye. The father is still a resident of Harmony Township and a farmer by occupation. The mother died in February, 1881. John Cartwright's educational advantages were quite limited, obtaining schooling only from two to three months during the year, and that by very indifferent teachers, but in later years he obtained a good education by self application. He has taught about twenty-one terms of school, and was considered one of the most successful teachers of the county. When twenty-six years old he married, and then carried on farming in connection with school teaching until 1872, when he gave up teaching and devoted his time to farming, meeting with good success. He owns 160 acres of fine land, and has deeded forty acres to his daughter. He was married to Dicie Williams, December 15, 1864. They became the parents of one child, Anna M., wife of William A. Stallings, a prominent young farmer. Mr. Cartwright is a Democrat, and has always been identified with that party. He has been assessor one term, and township trustee four years. He is a brother of Vincent Cartwright, county recorder of Posey County, and is in all respects a self-made man.

GREENBERRY CAUSSEY was reared and educated in Posey, his native county, his birth occurring November 3, 1846, the seventh in a family of twelve. He remained at home to the age of twenty-four years, when he married and located on his present farm, where he has since lived. He has been very prosperous financially, and owns 250 acres of very fine land, well im-

proved. He was married to Sarah Cox, March 30, 1870. Four children were born to their marriage, three of whom are living: Charles Kelly, Gracie and Lemuel. Mr. Caussey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he is a Democrat and a very prominent one. His parents were Hudson and Martha J. (Hightower) Caussey. The father was born in North Carolina, and lived there to the age of about thirty-five years, when he came to Posey County, Ind. He married our subject's mother, who was a native Kentuckian, in Vanderburg County, this State. They were farmers and in moderate circumstances. The father died February 15, 1875, and the mother March 30, 1874.

ELIJAH COX, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hunsaker) Cox, was born in Robb Township, Posey Co., Ind., January 20, 1817. He received but very little education, spending the most of his time hard at work on the farm in order to aid in supporting the large family at home. When twenty-one years old he married, and began farming on a rented place in very destitute circumstances. About seven years later he purchased some land, and now is the owner of 120 acres, having sold part of his land to his children. He was married to Elizabeth Price April 11, 1838. Eleven children were born to them, now but seven living: Elijah J., John P., Sarah E., William O., Elizabeth A., Elihu and Leo. All the children are married except one. Mr. Cox and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and he is a warm Democrat. His wife's parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1811. His parents were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was in the war of 1812 and in the battle of Tippecanoe. They lived to a very advanced age, and the mother lived to see children of the fourth generation.

BENJAMIN COX, trustee of Centre Township, Posey Co., Ind., and native of the same, was born August 19, 1822. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hunsaker) Cox, who were born in South Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively, and both removed to Kentucky when quite young. They came to Indiana about 1815, and settled on a wilderness farm. The father died in 1866, and the mother in 1879. The whole family are noted for their longevity. The mother died at the age of eighty-six, having lived to see her descendants of the fourth generation, number-

ing in all 209 members of the family. Benjamin Cox received only limited educational advantages, and his general occupation through life has been farming. He owns an excellent and well improved little farm of forty-two acres. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and is now filling his second term as township trustee. January 22, 1844, he married Melvina Gates. To their union four children were born: Joseph, George W. (deceased), Andrew J. (deceased), and Lavina.

JAMES CROSS was born in the county where he now resides, December 16, 1845. Russell and Nancy (Smith) Cross were parents of two children, our subject being the youngest. The father was of English extraction and a native of Posey County, and was a farmer in ordinary circumstances. He died of small-pox in 1847. The mother was a native of Virginia. When seventeen years old our subject began clerking in a store at Wadesville, Nicholas Joest being the proprietor at that time. He continued with him about ten years, and in 1872 purchased an interest (which amounted to only \$11) in the store. He is now a member of one of the wealthiest firms in the county. They carry a complete line of general merchandise, their stock being worth about \$10,000. They do an average business of \$30,000, but have done \$75,000 worth of retail business in one year. They have a fine two-story brick building which cost \$6,000, and would add to the appearance of any city. December 12, 1872, Mr. Cross was married to Mary Fox. They have two children: Ida, born August 28, 1874, and an infant about two months old. Mr. Cross is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. fraternities. He is a Democrat, and held the office of postmaster for twelve years, ending about two years ago. He was township trustee from 1868 to 1869.

AMARIAH FLETCHALL, one of the prominent farmers of Posey County, was born October 12, 1839, near his present place of residence, a son of Thomas and Cynthia (Gwaltney) Fletchall. The father came to Indiana in very early times, and was a farmer in good circumstances, owning 607 acres of good land. He died in 1862. The mother who was a native of the Hoosier State, is living at Poseyville, with a son. Amariah Fletchall, was raised a farmer, beginning for himself when twenty-three years old. He

has been a tiller of the soil ever since, and has met with good success financially. By years of hard toil and economy, he has acquired 330 acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation and well stocked. His marriage with Martha Ann Record was solemnized May 8, 1861, and seven children have been born to them, five now living, named Laura E. (wife of Richard Cart-right), Ida B., Mary E., Oscar and Bertha. The two who are dead, are Rufus I. and Magnus C. Mr. Fletchall is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

WILLIAM E. FORCUM, farmer, was born January 13, 1841, on the place where he now lives. He is a son of John and Margaret Cross Forcum, and the eleventh child born to them. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and the father was a farmer in good circumstances. He was entirely blind for about seven years before his death. Our subject's boyhood was passed on the home farm, where he continued after his father's death. He owns a one-half interest in the old homestead of 380 acres. December 27, 1866, he was married to Nancy E. Cox, the result of this union being six children: Cyrena Jane, Albert M., William David, Lawrence Edward, Gracie Damie and Menzie Alvin. Mr. Forcum takes active interest in politics, and is a warm Democrat, and is considered a prominent man in his neighborhood.

HENRY M. FORCUM was born near his present place of abode January 24, 1857. He was the youngest child of a family of fourteen children, born to John and Margaret (Cross) Forcum. Henry was reared on a farm and received a limited education. He remained at home, and at the death of his father he and a brother worked on the old homestead. He spent about six years in Illinois on some very rich bottom land which he had purchased and improved. At the end of that time he sold out and returned to the Hoosier State. He has been very successful in his business enterprises and owns 380 acres of excellent farming land. May 18, 1879, he was married to Mary S. Maddox. To their union three children were born: Emma A., Minnie and Elvie. Mr. Forcum is a very strong Democrat. He and his brother are considered the most successful farmers of the community.

GEORGE L. FOX was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., August 23, 1856, the youngest of a family of six born to Frank and

Mary M. (Schuler) Fox. The father was a native American but of German extraction. The mother was born in Germany and came to the United States when very young. Her death occurred several years ago, but the father still lives at Blairsville, Ind. At the age of fourteen George L. began clerking for Joest & Cross at Wadesville, Ind., continuing with them nine years. He then bought property in Wadesville, and began retailing liquors, and still continues in that business in connection with J. B. Ramming. He also has a one-half interest with Conrad Kolb in the farming implement agency and has an agency for marble works and undertaking goods for J. W. Miller of New Harmony. He took for his life companion Isabel Creak. They have two children, Jeannette and an infant. Mr. Fox is a member of the A. O. U. W. and politically is a Democrat and is a good citizen and business man.

JOHN HERRMANN, one of Posey County's most enterprising and intelligent citizens, was reared and educated in Germany, his native land, his birth occurring August 10, 1827, the fourth in a family of six children born to John and Magdalena (Wagner) Herrmann, who were native Germans and lived and died in the old country. Our subject came to the United States in 1851 and located in the State of New York where he remained for one year. He then went to Ohio, and March 18, 1853, he located on the place where he now lives. He made his own start in life, unselfishly leaving his share of the estate to his widowed mother and brothers and sisters. By indomitable courage and energy he now owns 300 acres of very fine land under good cultivation. His barn, the finest in the county, cost \$6,000. He has an elegant residence, and financially is one of the foremost farmers in the State. August 20, 1851, he married Margaret Heffling, who has borne him these seven children: Barbara (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Christina, Carolina (deceased), Simon (deceased), John and Sophia. Mr. Herrmann and family are members of the Lutheran Church and he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in politics. He has held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years and in all respects is worthy of the confidence reposed in him, and has been proffered many positions of honor and trust by his political friends, but for various

reasons could not accept. He is a prominent man politically. As a farmer and citizen he takes the lead in his community.

NICHOLAS JOEST, merchant, of Wadesville, Ind., was born May 1, 1834, son of Adam and Margaret (Schiller) Joest, who were native Germans. When sixteen years old our subject began learning the tailor's trade and worked as an apprentice for two years. In 1856 he came to the United States and spent some time in Evansville, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade, meeting with good success. He finally came to Wadesville, Ind., where he has remained ever since. For the first twenty years he kept a tailor's shop and worked at his trade. He began adding general merchandise to his stock until he now has one of the finest stores in this section of the country. In 1872 James Cross became his partner in business. They also own the Centre Flouring-mill and our subject has considerable property in West Vernon and owns different farming lands. Mr. Joest has been a successful business man. He started with but little capital but his two hands, but at the expense of his own energies he has now a comfortable competency. He was married to Catharine Rothert, of the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, August 25, 1859. They have one child, Anna. Mrs. Joest died July 3, 1863, and in December, 1866, he married Cassie Fox. They have three children: Laura, Charles and Fannie. Mr. Joest is a member of the I. O. O. F., Masonic and A. O. U. W. fraternities. Politically he is a very ardent Democrat and has been county treasurer of Posey County two terms. He has also been township trustee and postmaster several years. He is widely known as a business man and an excellent neighbor.

CONRAD KOLB, the leading blacksmith of Wadesville, Ind., was born June 10, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany. He was one of a large family of children born to the marriage of John Kolb and Elizabeth Fisher, who died in Germany, their native land. Conrad had good educational advantages but spent the most of his time in his father's blacksmith shop. He remained at home to the age of sixteen and later worked in three of the largest manufacturing establishments in the world. In 1869 he came to the United States and traveled over several States and finally located at Wadesville, Ind., where he has very successfully . . . plied his trade ever since, being also a manufacturer of wagons

and buggies. He owns a one-half interest with Louis Fox in handling all kinds of farming implements and they also have the agency for all kinds of machinery, including the Davis Sewing Machines. November 23, 1869, he was married to Margaret Dieds, who bore him six children, five now living: Anna, Henry, Eddie, Louis and Laura. Mr. Kolb is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a Catholic and he is a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to the Democratic party.

DR. DAVID KRAUSGRILL was born January 2, 1848, in Harrison County, Ky., son of Philip and Mary (Keller) Krausgrill. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when sixteen years old enlisted in the army in the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, serving from March 14, 1864, to December 4, 1865. After his return from the war he attended school at Orleans, Ind., for three years, and followed the occupation of teaching for four subsequent years. He then commenced the study of medicine and entered college at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the medical college of that State in 1879. He began, however, the practice of medicine in 1873 in Francisco, Gibson Co., Ind., and two years later moved to Wadesville, where he has ever since successfully practiced his profession. He married Miss Linnie Barber, October 7, 1874. To their union three children were born: Ernst, Clyde and Emmett. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Masonic fraternities. Politically he is a Democrat and a leader of his party, and is one of the most successful physicians in that section of the county.

PHILIPP LEIPOLD. John Leipold, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native German. He married Mary Uffelmann in his native land, and they became the parents of five children, our subject being the eldest of the family. The father was a wagon-maker in ordinary circumstances. Philipp was raised in a little village, and received a good education in his native tongue. At the age of seventeen he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and worked in the shop four years. After serving three years in the regular army of Germany he again worked at his trade, continuing four years. When twenty-seven years old he came to the United States, and lived in the following places: Pennsylvania, Ohio and Louisiana, and in 1861 he married and settled in New Harmony, where he remained four

years plying his trade. In 1865 he came to Wadesville, where he has remained ever since, keeping the only hotel in the place. He married Catharine Uffelmann, who bore him seven children, these living: Elizabeth, Mary and Henry. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and an exceptionally enthusiastic Democrat.

GODFREY MILLER, son of Michael and Catharine (Utz) Miller, was born in Germany, June 17, 1814, and is the third of a family of four children. The parents were native Germans, and came to the United States about 1817, and settled in Dearborn County, Ind., where they remained the rest of their lives, and followed the occupation of farming. Godfrey was reared on a farm, and when about fifteen years old, began learning the blacksmith's trade. He never received but six months schooling, but has since acquired a good practical education by contact with business life. He followed his trade almost exclusively until 1835, when he moved to Posey County, Ind., and afterward to Henderson, Ky., remaining until 1843, when he married and located on his present farm of 160 acres. His land is well improved with good residence, barns, etc. October 24, 1843, he married Sarah J. Forcum. They have six children: Emily C., Elizabeth M., Thomas R., William H., John A. and Cornelius E. He and wife are members of the General Baptist Church, and politically, he has always been a Whig and Republican. He has been a resident of Posey County for forty-two years, and is one of its most worthy citizens.

THOMAS G. MOYE, of Wadesville, Ind., is a native of Craven County, N. C., born March 12, 1810. His parents John and Alice (Brown) Moyer, were the parents of eleven children, and natives of North Carolina. They married and lived in their native State until Thomas was twenty years old, when they came to Indiana, and located in Posey County, where they resided for several years and then moved to Illinois, where both parents died. Our subject obtained the most of his education by self-application at home. When twenty-eight years old he began farming, and for forty-five years has continued at that occupation. He launched out in life with \$100 capital, and now owns 370 acres of very fine land. January 1, 1840, his marriage with Hester Campbell was solemnized. To them were born seven children: Abner,

Louisa, Hester, Jane, Joseph L., John B. and Martha Anne. All are dead but the last and youngest. Mr. Moye's wife has been dead about twenty-five years, and since that time he has lived with his daughter. Politically he is a Democrat, and a very prominent man of his party. He has held the office of township trustee and assessor for several years each, but has never aspired to public offices.

ISAAC G. W. WADE was born in what is now Centre Township, Posey Co., Ind., February 15, 1829. His parents, Zachariah and Nancy (Underwood) Wade, were the parents of eight children, and were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. They came to Indiana from Kentucky, in 1815. The father was a farmer, and a very prominent man. His death occurred September 15, 1846, and the mother's December 15, 1834. Isaac remained at home to the age of twenty, when he began farming for himself, and eight years later, married and settled on his present farm of 260 acres of fertile land. He has a fine residence and many modern conveniences. Eliza J. Nash became his wife May 15, 1857. They became the parents of five children; William H., the eldest, died when quite young. The others are yet living: Maria, George B. M., Isaac M. and Andrew A. Mr. Wade is, politically, a very enthusiastic Democrat, and wields much influence in his community. He is an excellent farmer, and one of the most prominent men of the county. He is moral and energetic, and is ready to support all public enterprises.

WILLIAM L. WADE, son of Isaac M. and Sarah C. (Wilson) Wade, was born in Centre Township, Posey Co., Ind., December 25, 1839, and is one of eleven children. The parents were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively, and both came to Indiana when quite young. They were among the prominent families of early times. The father's death occurred in 1863. The mother still lives near Wadesville. When our subject attained the age of twenty-two years, he married and began his career as a farmer, meeting with good success. He owns ninety-six acres of very fine land, and being well improved, is valued at perhaps \$100 per acre. He was married to Palina J. Hunter, June 5, 1862, and to their union three children were born: Isaac L., Charlotte and Sarah C. Mrs. Wade

died September 27, 1875, and January 29, 1879, he took for his second wife, Josephine Taylor. They have one son: Jesse. Mr. Wade is a zealous Democrat, and is recognized as one of the leading men of his township.

FREDERICK B. WILLIAMS is the fifth of a family of six children born to Joseph and Sarah (Carney) Williams, who were born and raised in Craven County, N. C. They came to Posey County, Ind., during its early settlement, with a family of three children. They rented farms for a few years, and then purchased a farm. The father is eighty-eight years old, and lives with Frederick. The mother died in 1882. Our subject received such education as could be obtained in those early times. He remained at home to the age of twenty years, when he married Argent Cross, February 14, 1853, and began farming for himself near his old home. He has been quite fortunate, and owns 172 acres of very fine land. His wife died December 2, 1877, leaving four living children (five dead): Sarah, William, Charles and Virgil. November 21, 1879, Elizabeth Young became his wife. They have one daughter, Ida F. Mrs. Williams is a member of the General Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat, and a very prominent man of the county.

S. JETT WILLIAMS, a prominent young farmer of Posey County, Ind., was born February 17, 1853, in the house where he now lives. He was the third of a family of four children born to Asa C. and Anna (Gwaltney) Williams. The father is a prominent banker of Mount Vernon, mention of whom is made in this work. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a very good education. He attended the high school of Mount Vernon and the Commercial College at Evansville, receiving a diploma from each of those institutions. After coming from school he kept a book and stationery store in Mount Vernon and afterward, took charge of and edited the *Western Star* for four years. He then moved on the old homestead and began farming. He owns 160 acres of land and farms 400 acres of his father's farm. He still owns a one-half interest in the *Western Star*. He was married, March 5, 1873, to Jennie C. Riley. They became the parents of four children, three living: Asa E., Annie L., Florence L. and Clarence, who died in infancy. Mr. Williams is a Mason and

he and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. Politically he is a very enthusiastic Democrat and is now holding the office of justice of the peace. He is one of the most prominent young men in the county and is regarded as a worthy and enterprising citizen.

JACOB WINTERNHEIMER was born in Germany, in 1844, and lived there to the age of nine years. His parents were Louis and Louisa (Schweickert) Winternheimer, who, with their five children embarked for the United States in 1853. The mother and three of our subject's brothers died on the voyage and were buried in the Atlantic Ocean. The father located in Robinson Township, Posey Co., Ind., where he still resides. Our subject remained at home working on the farm until twenty-six years old, when he and his father purchased and operated a mill at Blairsville, Ind., until it was burned to the ground in 1874. A year later he and his brother rebuilt it, at the same place, and operated it until 1883, when Jacob formed a partnership with Nicholas Joest and moved the mill to Wadesville, refitting it with roller process machinery. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels per day, and was erected at a cost of \$14,000. Mr. Winternheimer married Mary Stein in 1872. She died in 1873. They had one child, who lived but a short time. In March, 1874, he married Rachel Damm, who died in 1881, leaving three children, only one of whom is living, George. He took for his third wife Mary Lutz, in 1883. Mr. Winternheimer and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a Republican and has been trustee of Robinson Township two terms.

MARRS TOWNSHIP.

SILAS BREECE, teacher and farmer of Marrs Township, was born March 1, 1851, in Posey County, Ind., and is the youngest of five children born to David and Jane (Rogers) Breece. The father is of English descent, born in North Carolina in 1812. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1821. He married in 1839, and afterward entered eighty acres of land six miles from Mount Vernon; here he has since lived. He has been very fortunate in his agricultural pursuits, and owns 363 acres of land in Posey County, and 140 acres in Illinois. The mother was of English extraction, born in 1815, died December 8, 1867. Our subject received his education in the district schools, and in addition attended the graded schools at Carmi, Ill., for six months. At the age of nineteen he began pedagoguing, and follows that occupation during the winter seasons and farms during the summer. December 25, 1873, he married Angeline Miller, daughter of Aaron and Louisa Miller. She was born October 4, 1854. They have three children: Oliver, Pearl and Lola. After marriage Mr. Breece took control of the home farm for three years, and in 1876 purchased the farm where he now lives. He has been a prosperous farmer, and as an instructor ranks among the first in the county. He is an influential citizen and an enthusiastic Democrat, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley.

WILLIAM D. CRUNK is a native of the county in which he now resides, born March 10, 1842, son of Timothy and Ruthy (Barton) Crunk. The father was born about 1814, and followed farming as an occupation. After his marriage he purchased 120 acres of land in Marrs Township, and lived there until his death in February, 1849. The mother died in 1846. Our subject received his education in the district schools, and after the death of his parents made his home with his grandmother until he was thirteen years old, when she too died and he was left to fight the battle of life alone. He was one of the "boys in blue," enlisting July 8, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Vol-



D. B. Montgomery



unteers, and for three years took an active part in many of the principal battles of the war. He came home on furlough once, and was married April 7, 1863, to Missouri Dixon, daughter of John and Jane Dixon, born in Posey County in 1843. They have four children: Timothy, Ellen, Jennie and Carrie. Mr. Crunk purchased 120 acres of land after marriage, and has since increased his farm to 317 acres. He is an honest and upright citizen, and a Democrat, casting his first vote for George B. McClellan.

ROBERT J. CRUNK is a native of Posey County, Ind., where he was born December 19, 1854. He is one of a family of three children born to the marriage of John M. Crunk and Nancy Lewis, natives of this county, the father born in 1834 and the mother in 1832. They were married in 1857 and located in Marrs Township, where they purchased 210 acres of land and afterward increased it to 478 acres. In 1884 they moved to Mount Vernon where they are now living. Our subject received his education in the district schools. November 3, 1882, he married Rachael Kelly, daughter of Daniel and Mary Kelly. She was born in 1863 and is a native of the county in which she resides. Her death occurred August 23, 1883, and September 25, 1884, he married Ellen (Dixon) Derington, daughter of John and Jane Dixon. She was born in Posey County in 1854. They have one child: Agnes. After marriage Robert located on the home place. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for S. J. Tilden. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

REV. H. JOHN DIESTEL, rector of St. Philip's Church of St. Philips, Ind., was born October 7, 1838, in Hanover, Germany and is a son of John and Gesina Diestel, who were both born in 1799 in Germany. The father was a farmer and died in his native country in 1839, and the mother in 1878. Our subject was reared at home without a father's care or guidance. He received his early schooling in Hanover, Germany. In 1857 he left his native country and came to the United States and entered the St. Charles Seminary, at Vincennes, Ind., and commenced studying theology. He was ordained priest December 21, 1864, and was given the charge at St. Philips. He has proved worthy of the charge and has had control of one flock for

nearly a quarter of a century. He is a devout Catholic and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ALVIN P. DIXON, one of the enterprising farmers of the county, was born May 24, 1857, in Posey County, Ind., and is one of a family of three sons and eight daughters born to John and Jane (Downey) Dixon. The father is of Scotch lineage, born in the State of South Carolina, in 1808, and followed agriculture as his occupation. He left his native State and came to Posey County with his parents and settled in the southern part of Marrs Township. He was married in 1831 and afterward purchased forty acres of land where he located and lived on or near said tract the remainder of his life. He was very fortunate in business and owned at his death 1,240 acres of land, being one of the largest land holders in Posey County. He died November 12, 1875. The mother is of English extraction, born in 1810, in Indiana. Alvin P. received a good education in the district schools near his home. November 10, 1880, he married Catharine Zigler, daughter of George and Catharine Zigler. Mrs. Dixon was born February 19, 1856. They have two children: Ethel and John Homer. After their marriage they settled on the old home farm. He and his mother have 347 acres of land. Mr. Dixon possesses the attributes which go to make a first-class citizen, and is one whose future success in life is unquestionable. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for Hancock.

JOHN FISCHER, a prominent German farmer of Posey County, Ind., was born July 26, 1826, and is one of a large family of children born to John and Catherine (Yeagle) Fischer. When ten years old he came to America with his parents and made his home with them until he was thirty years of age. May 20, 1856, he married Louisa Blair, who died October 19, 1870, leaving two living children: John C. and Isabelle (wife of Henry Cobler). February 13, 1872, he married Christena Kebler, daughter of Benhart and Christena Kebler; Mrs. Fischer was born April 6, 1843, in Germany. They have one child, Georgie William. After Mr. Fischer's first marriage, he located on 160 acres of land given him by his father. He has been very industrious and owns 250 acres of good land. He has a fine residence and has made many other improvements which add to the beau-

tiful appearance of his home. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife is a member of the Evangelical Church.

VALENTINE FISCHER was born April 9, 1828, and is a native of Germany, son of John and Catherine (Yeagle) Fischer, who were native Germans, born in 1790 and 1800, respectively. They came to America, in 1836, and located for a short time in Wheeling, W. Va., and then moved to Evansville, Ind., where the sons worked in the brick-yards, and the father entered eighty acres of land in Posey County, which he afterward increased to 200 acres. Here he died February 17, 1868, and the mother, May 14, 1855. Valentine remained with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old. He married Barbara Selner, May 1, 1855; she is a daughter of John and Catharine Selner, and was born February 6, 1835. They became the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Caroline, Julia, Henry, Matilda, Joseph, Barbara and Victoria. Mr. Fischer settled on the old home place after his marriage. He now owns 598 acres of land, besides seven houses and twelve lots in Evansville. In 1880 he erected one of the finest brick dwelling houses in the county, furnished with all the modern conveniences. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL C. HENDERSON, M. D., of St. Philips, was born in Tennessee, January 16, 1848, son of Samuel and Amy (Williams) Henderson. The father is of Scotch descent, born in Tennessee, in 1802. He was a tanner by trade in early life, but afterward became a disciple of Blackstone. He is yet living, in his eighty-fourth year. The mother was of German descent, born in Kentucky in 1815, and died October 10, 1851. Samuel C. volunteered his services in the army, at the early age of fourteen years, in Company E., First Regular Tennessee Artillery, and participated in the battles of Rogersville, siege of Knoxville and numerous minor engagements. He remained in the field eleven months, and after coming home worked for some time in Gibson County, but becoming dissatisfied with his limited education he attended the district school during the winter of 1866 and 1867, and the next year entered the Owensville (Indiana)

Graded School. In 1868 he entered the teacher's profession and taught his first school in Wadesville, Ind. In connection with teaching he began the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1876 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cincinnati, Ohio, attending one term. In 1878 and 1879 he attended the medical college at Evansville, Ind., and graduated from that institution February 27, 1879. He then came to St. Philips and began practicing his profession. August 7, 1873, he married Barbara Pelt, daughter of James and Nancy Pelt. They became the parents of five children; Anna (deceased), Charles, Stella, Inez (deceased) and an infant. The Doctor is one of the first physicians of the county, a Democrat and Mason.

C. HICKS, M. D., of Caborn, Ind., was born October 22, 1847, in Kentucky, son of James and Ann (Reed) Hicks. James is of English descent, and was born in North Carolina, in 1820, and followed the life of an agriculturist. He and wife are residents of Kentucky. Our subject's literary education was acquired in the common schools and in the academy at Cairo, Ky. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. T. Bethel, of Pool's Mills, Ky., continuing with him about a year. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky., during 1870-71, after which he located in Dalton, Ky., and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1871 he returned to Louisville, and graduated from the medical college of that place in March, 1872. He then practiced his profession with Dr. Bethel about a year and then came to Posey County, Ind., and located at Caborn. September 24, 1873, he was married to Alice Thurman, daughter of Rev. Elijah and Malissa (Spencer) Thurman. She was born October 27, 1854, and is the mother of these three children: Lela, Harry S. and James. The Doctor is a Democrat and is considered an efficient physician and surgeon by all who know him. He is a Mason.

URBAN S. MARRS, teacher, was born October 20, 1845, and is a native of the county. He is the youngest of a family of twelve children born to Urban and Susanna (Martin) Marrs. The father was born in Logan County, Ky., March 10, 1802, and followed agricultural pursuits; he left his native State in 1809, and came to Posey County, Ind., with his parents. On reaching man's estate he entered eighty acres of land in Marrs Township, where

he located, and remained until his death. He was associate judge of the circuit court from 1845 to 1851, and was a member of the State Legislature during 1851 and 1852, and held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years; he died August 28, 1875. The mother was born in June, 1801, in South Carolina, and died February 29, 1868. The war of the Rebellion broke out when our subject was but sixteen years of age, but as he was thoroughly patriotic, November 13, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and served three years, and was in many important engagements. After his return home he lived with and took care of his father, who was an invalid for a number of years. In 1875 he entered the teacher's profession, and has continued at that work ever since. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant; he is a Mason.

MICHAEL RUMINER, farmer of Posey County, Ind., was born in Kentucky, February 18, 1821, son of Christian and Jane (Campbell) Ruminer. The father was of German descent, born in the State of Maine. He lived in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kentucky, and came to Indiana when about twenty-eight years old. He died in 1838. The mother was born in North Carolina, in 1779, and died in 1846. Michael obtained his education in subscription schools and made his home with his parents as long as he remained single. November 7, 1837, he entered forty acres of Government land in Marrs Township, the deed for which was given by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and is now in the possession of our subject. March 23, 1843, he married Jane Marrs, daughter of Urban and Susan Marrs. Mrs. Ruminer was born December 10, 1825. They have had eleven children born to them, six now living: John, Jane, Joseph W., Edward E., Martha, Lenora. Marrs Township was named in honor of Mrs. Ruminer's uncle Samuel, who was county commissioner at that time. Our subject has been a prosperous farmer, and owns 260 acres of land; he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

ADAM SCHREIBER is a native of Posey County, Ind., born December 11, 1846, son of Michael and Elizabeth Schreiber, who were Germans by birth. The father was a farmer and was married three times, his first wife dying on the voyage to America. His death occurred in 1880. The mother was born in

1818 and died in 1866. Adam obtained his education by going from three to six miles to school. February 11, 1868, he married Margaret Houser, daughter of John and Phoebe Houser, born March 10, 1847, in Germany. They have six children: Phoebe, Caroline, Matilda, Mary Ann, Adam and Samuel. After marriage Mr. Schreiber lived with his father-in-law for six years and in 1874, moved on the 100 acre tract where he now lives. He has been very industrious and has added ninety-eight acres to his farm. In the summer of 1884 his barn caught fire and was consumed together with 1,000 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, ten tons of hay, and various kinds of farming implements. Since that time he has erected another barn and added various other improvements. He is very conservative in politics. In 1882 he was elected township trustee and was re-elected in 1884. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

JOHN ZEIGLER is a son of George and Catharine (Grossman) Zeigler, born March 29, 1846 in Posey County, Ind. The parents were of German descent, born about 1820 and 1824, respectively. The father was a farmer and came to this country in 1840 and located first in Pennsylvania, then in Ohio, and finally located in Indiana in 1842, and eventually became the owner of 310 acres of good land. He died in 1875 and the mother in 1884. John remained with his parents until twenty-four years old. March 15, 1870 he led to Hymen's altar, Cynthia, daughter of John and Rebecca Hogue. Mrs. Zeigler was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., 1840. They became the parents of three children: John, Nettie and Andrew. After marriage they located on a ninety acre tract, thirty acres of which were given them by Mrs. Zeigler's father. Mr. Zeigler has been quite successful and now owns 160 acres of fertile land. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. His wife died March 22, 1879, and in December 1880 he married Lizzie Stiner, born in 1862, daughter of John and Margaret Stiner.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

DR. LAURENCE B. BITZ, a prominent physician residing at Blairsville, Ind., was born December 6, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany. He is the third in a family of four children born to Simon and Catharine (Schaffener) Bitz. The parents and all of their ancestors, so far as known, were native Germans. They came to the United States in 1847, locating in Warrick County, Ind., where they lived until the father's death in 1857. The family then moved to Evansville, Ind., in 1875, and the mother died there in 1881. Our subject was raised on a farm, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served one year. After returning from the war he farmed until 1867, and then entered the Miami Medical College and graduated two years later. He then located in Blairsville, where he has been a very successful practitioner ever since. He has succeeded well financially, and owns an orange grove of 225 acres in Florida, besides three lots in Evansville and the property where he now lives. His marriage to Mary Marvick was solemnized in 1871. To them were born six children: Frederick C., Minnie R., Julia F., Laurence B., Mary C. and an infant, deceased. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of four or five medical societies, and is one of the ablest of Posey County's physicians.

GEORGE T. DOWNEN, the youngest in a family of ten children born to George T. and Lucretia (Culley) Downen, is a native of the township and county where he now resides, his birth occurring June 12, 1844. His father was a native Tennessean, and came to Indiana when but five years old. He died in 1880, and the mother in 1845. After the mother's death the father married again and raised a family of seven daughters. Our subject remained with his parents for a number of years after his marriage, which occurred February 11, 1869, to Clara C. Allen.

They became the parents of seven children: Katie, Lucretia, Jacob M., Philo, Timothy, Ada, Nellie and one who died in infancy. Mr. Downen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an ardent Democrat and a prominent man of his township. He is popular with both parties, and was elected justice of the peace by the largest majority ever polled in the township. He has been prosperous in his business enterprises and owns 238 acres of very fine land, well improved.

REV. K. FELDMANN, pastor of the Evangelical Zion Church in Robinson Township, Posey Co., Ind., was born in Baden, Germany, November 17, 1851. He is the third of a family of twelve children born to Conrad and Selma (Feldmann) Feldman, who were born in Germany and came to America in 1865, and located first in Louisville, Ky., where the father worked at manual labor. Our subject came to America when fourteen years old. His educational advantages were quite limited while in his native land, but on coming to this country he began a course of private study which aided him greatly in later years. When eighteen years old he entered the college at Elmhurst, and three years later attended the Theological Seminary near Marthasville, Mo. Three years later he took charge of a church at Hermann, Mo., where he remained three years. In 1884 he came to his present charge. He has quite a large congregation, and his church is in a prosperous condition. He was married, in 1882, to Caroline Fuhrmann. They have one child, Theodore. Rev. Feldmann is liberal in his political views, voting rather for the man than for party. During his short stay at St. Philips he has made many friends, and promises a long life of usefulness.

DR. CARL FLUCKS, of St. Wendel, Ind., was born in Germany, December 11, 1837. He is a son of Carl and Anna (Ertelt) Flucks, who were native Germans, and lived and died in the land of their birth. The Doctor was raised in town and received an exceptionally fine education in the German language and theology. He entered the regular army of Germany at the age of nineteen, and was in the sanitary service for about seven years. He came to the United States in 1872, and located in Terre Haute, Ind., where he practiced medicine for about nine months, and then moved to St. Wendel, where he has since resid-

ed. In 1873 he was married to Mary McHenry. They became the parents of six children, three now living: Anna, Mattie and Carl. Dr. Flucks and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat. He is a prominent man, a fine physician and a good citizen, and quite a talented musician, having attended some of the best musical schools of Europe. He has in his possession a beautiful and finely toned piano, made by an uncle at the age of seventy-three years, every part of which is made by hand. The Doctor owns forty-two acres of good land, well improved, and in him are combined about all the energy, talent and enterprise of the township.

MATHIAS SCHWEIKHART is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1835. His parents, Jacob and Mary Schweikhart, with their parents and family, came to the United States and settled in Robinson Township, Posey Co., Ind. Our subject was raised on a farm in Germany, and when fifteen years old began learning the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades. He came with his parents to America when seventeen years old, and worked at his trade until reaching his twenty-third year, when he began farming in connection with his trade. He has built many of the best buildings in his neighborhood, and has succeeded well as a farmer, owning 180 acres of very fine land, on which are erected excellent buildings. December 1, 1859, he was married to Mary Wolfe, of German extraction. To them were born nine children, seven of whom are living: Susannah, William, Helena, Henry, Jacob, Lizzie and John. He and family are members of the German Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and although living in a Democratic neighborhood he is very popular with all. He is at present holding the office of township trustee for the second term.

HENRY VAUBEL was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, January 15, 1826. He was one of six children (five of whom are dead) born to John and Catharine (Schmidt) Vaubel, who immigrated to the United States in July, 1838, and located in Posey County, Ind. The father was a farmer and one of the very early settlers. He died in 1854 and the mother in 1862. Henry was reared on a farm, but received a good primary education in Germany. He improved his English education by applying himself to his books at home. When twenty-five years old

he married and commenced his career as a farmer. He has been exceedingly fortunate and owns 320 acres of fertile land. He has a good residence and large and spacious barns and granaries. In April, 1852, he was married to Catharine Dickhaut, who bore him twelve children, eight of whom are living: Henry, Elizabeth, George, Peter, Caroline, Ernst, Moritz and Mary. Mr. Vaubel is a member of the Zion Evangelical Church, and has been identified with the Republican party since 1860. He is an old and prominent citizen of the county, and is highly respected by all.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL W. DIXON was born March 4, 1826, in Craven County, N. C. His parents were Daniel and Arcada (Abrahams) Dixon; the father was a native and farmer of North Carolina, his birth occurring in 1790. In 1828 he came with his family to Posey County, Ind., but a short time thereafter moved to Franklin County, Ill., where he died in 1850. The mother was born about 1795, and died in 1848. Our subject remained with his parents until about eighteen years old when he began working for himself. August 7, 1850, he wedded Martha Calvin, daughter of J. and D. Calvin. Mrs. Calvin is a native of the county in which she now resides, her birth occurring April 1, 1833; and she has borne her husband eleven children, these eight now living: Lizzie, John D., Robert T., George B., James W., Edgar T., Martha E. and Virgil A. In 1847 our subject came to Posey County and purchased a small farm. By untiring energy he has increased his farm acre by acre, until he now owns a fine tract of land comprising 800 acres. He is a leading citizen, an enterprising farmer and Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HARRISON SANDERS, a well to do farmer of Posey County, and native of the Hoosier State, was born January 29, 1851, and is one of five children of Martin W. and Lucinda (Casey) Sanders. The father is a native of the Blue Grass State, born 1818. He came to Indiana about 1838, and settled on a farm in Robb Township where he was married. In 1875 he moved to Bethel Township where he remained until his death in April, 1876. The mother's birth occurred in October, 1823, and she is living with our subject at the present time. Harrison received the education of the average farmer's boy, and remained at home aiding his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Heubner, May 5, 1879. She was born February 8, 1847, and is a daughter

of John F. and Elizabeth Heubner. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are the parents of these two children: Horace K. and Frederick A. Mr. Sanders is one of the leading and enterprising Democrats of Posey County, and is now efficiently filling the office of township trustee. Mrs. Sanders is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES N. WILLIAMS, son of Isaac and Martha (Colran) Williams, was born in Gibson County, Ind., September 1, 1846, and is one in a family of five children. He was reared among strangers without the protecting and loving care of father or mother, these natural protectors having died when he was quite young. Under such circumstances he received but little or no advantages. By self application and the rough school of experience has secured a very good practical education which is the best unless too dearly bought. He is the owner of a good farm and is quite well fixed financially. December 16, 1869, Laura Ellen Price became his wife. This lady is a daughter of Romelia and Permelia Price and was born in Posey County, Ind., about 1850. They became the parents of three children: Alida, Larranda and Martha May (deceased). In January, 1880, Mrs. Williams died, and for his second wife our subject selected Margaret C., daughter of John L. and Midian Waller. To them have been born one child, Alberta. Mr. Williams is a Republican in politics and cast his first Presidential ballot for Hon. A. Lincoln.

POINT TOWNSHIP.

J. M. BENNETT was born December 11, 1835, in Tennessee. He is one of a large family of children born to the marriage of E. H. Bennett and Sarah Kelley, who were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father was born in 1809, and followed the occupation of farming. He moved with his parents to Tennessee in 1812. He married there, and in 1850, moved his family to Kentucky, where he remained until his death March 10, 1872. The mother was born in 1811, and died in September, 1879. Our subject remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and January 14, of the next year, he led to the hymenial altar, Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Maria Humphreys, born January 9, 1837, in Tennessee. They have eight children: W. D., J. A., E. H., F. M., W. N., J. K., N. G. and O. O. In 1880 Mr. Bennett purchased 100 acres of timber land in Point Township, and now has about forty acres under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for J. C. Breckinridge. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY KREUTZINGER, a well to do farmer of Point Township, Posey Co., Ind., was born in Prussia, Germany, January 8, 1831. He is a son of Henry and Earnestina (Hamier) Kreutzinger. The father was a farmer, born in 1798, and came to the United States in 1844, settling in Vanderburg County, Ind., where he began carpentering and farming. In the fall of 1846, he moved to Posey County, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1847. The mother was born in 1813 and died in 1853. Our subject received a very good education and came with his grandparents to the United States. They located in Evansville, Ind., and here Henry attended school for about a year. He lived with his grandparents until the arrival of his parents from the old country, when he made his home with them. Upon reaching manhood he married Esther Knight, born April 28, 1838.

She died November 3, 1880, leaving one child, James K. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Kreutzinger was elected trustee of Point Township, and was re-elected in 1884. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. His wife was a member of the Regular Baptist Church.



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